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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, April 2, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

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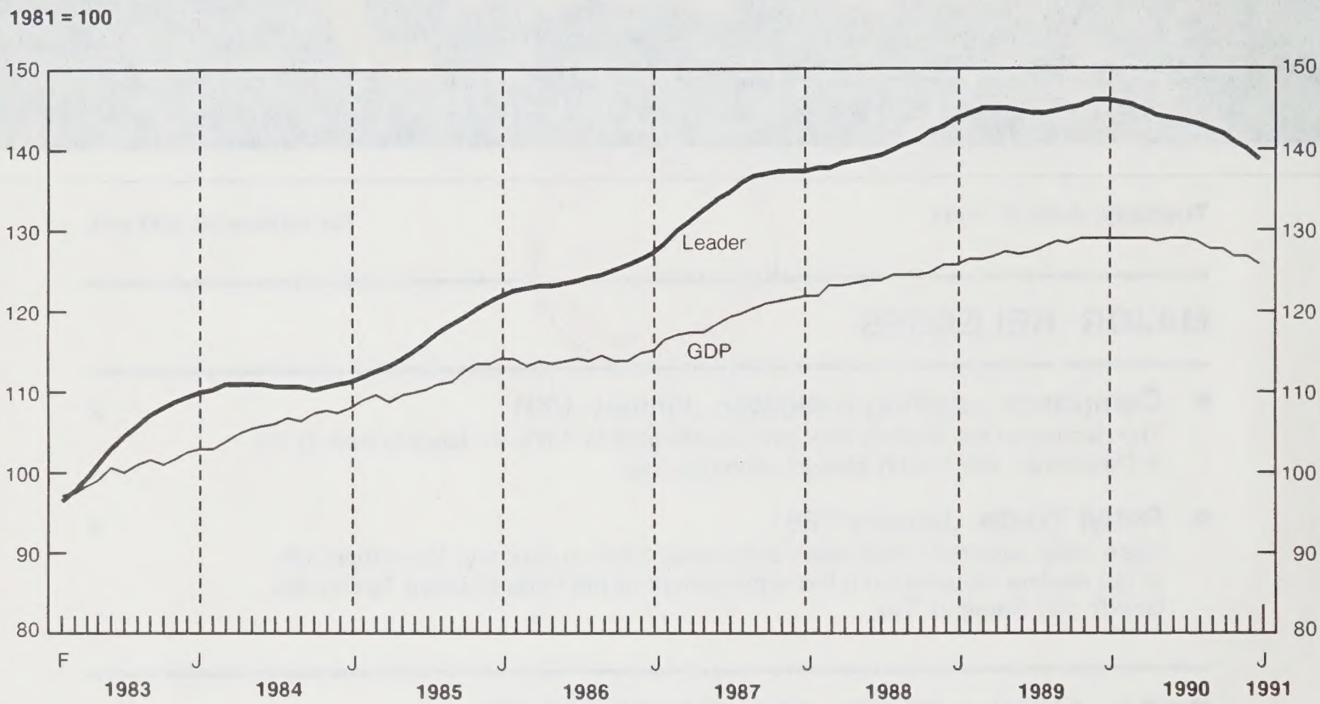
MAJOR RELEASES

Composite Leading Indicator and GDP



Composite Leading Indicator

January 1991

The decline in the leading indicator accelerated to 1.0% in January from 0.7% in December. This was the twelfth straight monthly drop. All of the 10 components were down in January, including those spending components which firmed in December prior to the implementation of the Goods and Service Tax (GST). Demand for manufactured goods fell at a faster rate, partly due to pronounced weakness in domestic spending on housing and durable goods, while export demand remained sluggish. The unsmoothed version of the index recorded a 2.8% drop, comparable to the record decline of 3.1% posted at the worst point of the 1981-82 recession, although the effect of the GST probably overstated the underlying weakness of the economy in January.

The indicators of household demand registered sharp declines again after the GST took effect. The housing index fell from -2.6% in December to -3.8%, nearly matching the largest declines recorded last summer. Both housing starts and house sales fell sharply. These drops, together with sharply higher prices in January, led to the largest monthly drop in furniture and appliance sales since October 1981. The trend for sales of other durable goods remained negative as labour market conditions weakened. The rate of decline in services employment was steady at 0.5%.

The weakness in new orders for durable goods continued to gather speed in January, notably for autos and construction materials. The 3.2% drop was the largest in over 10 years. Shipments also continued to fall more rapidly than inventories, leading to another drop in the ratio of shipments to stocks of finished goods. The average workweek decreased 0.3% for the fourth straight month.

The Toronto Stock Exchange index fell steadily, while the real money supply was down marginally.

The rate of decline of the U.S. leading index eased from 0.8% in December to 0.7% in January. These rates of decline are slightly less than those recorded during the depths of the 1981-82 recession. The manufacturing indicators continued to lead the declines, notably in the auto industry where U.S. sales remained weak into March.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

For further information on this release, or future release dates, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Analysis Section.

For more information on the economy, order the April issue of the *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, $22/$220), available the week of April 15-19. See "How to Order Publications".

Canadian Leading Indicators

	Percentage Change			Level	
	November	December	January	December	January
Composite Leading Indicator (1981 = 100)					
Smoothed	-0.7	-0.7	-1.0	139.8	138.4
Unsmoothed	-1.4	0.2	-2.8	137.9	134.0
Retail Trade					
Furniture and appliance sales	-0.5	1.1	-1.8	1,050[4]	1,031[4]
Other durable goods	-1.1	-1.3	-0.9	3,589[4]	3,558[4]
House Spending Index[1]	-3.3	-2.6	-3.8	106.7	102.6
Manufacturing					
New orders – durable	-1.7	-2.5	-3.2	9,406[4]	9,109[4]
Shipments to inventory ratio (finished goods)[2]	0.00	-0.02	-0.01	1.42	1.41
Average workweek (hours)	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	38.0	37.9
Business and personal services employment (thousands)	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	1,770	1,762
United States composite leading index (1967 = 100)	-0.7	-0.8	-0.7	189.9	188.5
TSE300 stock price index (1975 = 1000)	-2.3	-1.4	-0.6	3,211	3,193
Money supply (MI) ($ 1981)[3]	-0.2	0.1	-0.1	23,946[4]	23,913[4]

1 *Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (MLS).*
2 *Difference from previous month.*
3 *Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.*
4 *Millions of 1981 dollars.*

■

Retail Trade

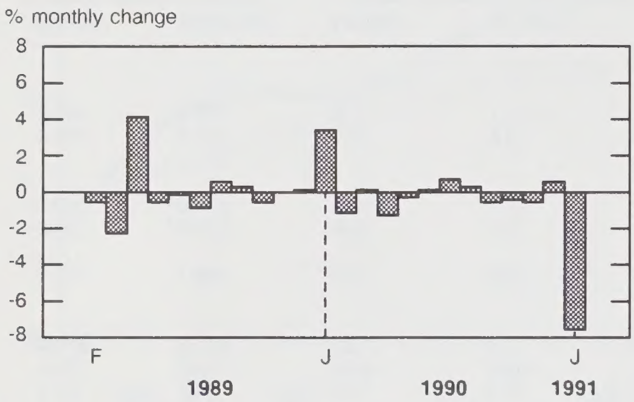
January 1991

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that retail sales fell 7.6% in January to $14.7 billion. Removing the effect of the change in indirect taxes, total retail sales declined about 3.5%.

Retail Sales, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted



- All trade groups, except drugs and patent medicine stores (1.2%), reported lower sales in January. The six trade groups related to apparel and furniture, appliances and furnishings reported unusually large declines in January following higher than average increases in December.

- In order of dollar impact, the overall decline was primarily due to decreases by household furniture and appliance stores (-35.5%), general merchandise stores (-11.9%) and motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers (-3.5%). Household furniture and appliance stores increased 15.6% in December and 0.1% in November. The decline by general merchandise stores follows a 3.8% rise in December while motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers' sales fell for the seventh consecutive month.

Note to Users: Changes to January Data

Retail sales estimates exclude the Goods and Services Tax (GST). Sales data prior to January 1991 include the Federal Sales Tax (FST). Due to this change in indirect taxes, data for 1991 are not strictly comparable with those of previous years. For users interested in deriving comparable data, an estimate of the amount of FST included in retail sales for 1990 is available for Canada. The reliability of this estimate does not permit adjustments at the provincial or trade group level. The changes noted in the release for individual trade groups and provinces should be used with caution as they are not adjusted for this change in indirect taxes.

- All provinces reported lower sales in January, ranging from -12.6% in Prince Edward Island to -4.8% in Manitoba. Together, the Yukon and Northwest Territories recorded a decline of -2.6%.

Revised monthly retail trade estimates by trade group for Canada and provincial/territorial totals are now available for 1981 to 1990. Data for 1990 will be in the January 1991 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005). Data for previous years are available on CANSIM or on request from the Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Quarterly estimates of retail trade by trade group for provinces and territories are also being released in the January issue of *Retail Trade*. Data for the period from the first quarter of 1989 to the fourth quarter of 1990 are available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2399 (seasonally adjusted), 2400 (not seasonally adjusted) and 2398 (department store type merchandise totals for the provinces and territories).

The January 1991 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, $18.20/$182) will be available the second week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Lina DiPiétro (613-951-3551) or Roger Laplante (613-951-3552), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

Retail Sales, by Trade Group and by Region

January 1991

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted						
	Jan. 1990 r	Dec. 1990 r	Jan. 1991 p	Jan. 1991/ Jan. 1990*	Jan. 1990 r	Oct. 1990 r	Nov. 1990 r	Dec. 1990 r	Jan. 1991 p	Jan. 1991/ Dec. 1990*	Jan. 1991/ 1990*
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Supermarkets and grocery stores	3,229.9	3,789.4	3,362.0	4.1	3,498.2	3,572.0	3,565.7	3,553.7	3,531.0	-0.6	0.9
All other food stores	285.2	379.2	261.8	-8.2	337.5	317.3	316.7	311.1	299.0	-3.9	-11.4
Drug and patent medicine stores	704.1	918.6	721.8	2.5	730.0	765.6	751.4	729.8	738.3	1.2	1.1
Shoe stores	122.6	217.2	94.0	-23.3	164.4	145.7	144.9	161.5	124.1	-23.2	-24.5
Men's clothing stores	124.1	346.4	96.0	-22.7	172.2	170.8	169.4	177.1	129.6	-26.8	-24.7
Women's clothing stores	268.5	507.2	199.9	-25.6	354.0	316.2	315.7	334.9	256.8	-23.3	-27.5
Other clothing stores	244.9	588.8	222.5	-9.1	324.2	332.9	334.3	350.1	291.3	-16.8	-10.1
Household furniture and appliance stores	665.1	1,072.6	465.4	-30.0	740.0	693.1	693.7	802.1	517.6	-35.5	-30.1
Household furnishings stores	174.4	275.3	116.6	-33.1	223.3	204.8	200.8	222.4	148.2	-33.4	-33.7
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	2,945.1	2,434.9	2,312.4	-21.5	3,786.8	3,248.0	3,212.8	3,108.7	2,999.2	-3.5	-20.8
Gasoline service stations	1,087.7	1,354.5	1,217.1	11.9	1,206.4	1,378.8	1,373.6	1,348.8	1,340.0	-0.7	11.1
Automotive parts, accessories and services	863.9	1,069.4	787.7	-8.8	1,044.3	1,017.4	1,026.5	1,010.4	945.0	-6.5	-9.5
General merchandise stores	1,257.4	3,105.3	1,194.3	-5.0	1,759.9	1,803.9	1,796.2	1,864.1	1,642.5	-11.9	-6.7
Other semi-durable goods stores	422.0	883.6	363.9	-13.8	584.8	568.4	561.1	565.7	503.3	-11.0	-13.9
Other durable goods stores	349.5	903.5	294.9	-15.6	457.0	459.9	448.4	460.1	382.0	-17.0	-16.4
All other retail stores	624.3	1,323.9	576.0	-7.7	892.8	873.8	874.3	865.2	806.2	-6.8	-9.7
Total, all stores	**13,368.9**	**19,169.9**	**12,286.0**	**-8.1**	**16,275.9**	**15,868.5**	**15,785.5**	**15,865.8**	**14,654.1**	**-7.6**	**-10.0**
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	**10,423.7**	**16,734.9**	**9,973.7**	**-4.3**	**12,489.1**	**12,620.6**	**12,572.6**	**12,757.1**	**11,654.9**	**-8.6**	**-6.7**
Department store type merchandise	4,332.7	8,818.5	3,769.2	-13.0	5,509.9	5,461.2	5,415.8	5,668.1	4,733.7	-16.5	-14.1
Regions											
Newfoundland	223.8	363.9	223.2	-0.3	286.2	295.6	301.8	298.0	281.1	-5.7	-1.8
Prince Edward Island	51.9	81.8	47.3	-8.8	66.7	65.0	68.2	68.8	60.2	-12.6	-9.9
Nova Scotia	408.9	642.6	392.0	-4.1	503.7	508.7	515.4	523.3	473.7	-9.5	-6.0
New Brunswick	324.0	496.3	317.7	-1.9	400.9	407.7	417.1	413.0	390.0	-5.6	-2.7
Quebec	3,238.9	4,461.3	2,916.3	-10.0	4,036.6	3,955.8	3,934.7	3,958.9	3,565.7	-9.9	-11.7
Ontario	5,071.5	7,361.5	4,572.5	-9.8	6,108.0	5,860.6	5,835.7	5,951.8	5,436.6	-8.7	-11.0
Manitoba	456.8	668.9	440.7	-3.5	552.2	542.6	547.2	553.0	526.4	-4.8	-4.7
Saskatchewan	400.0	555.3	371.8	-7.0	476.5	469.3	474.3	469.7	438.4	-6.7	-8.0
Alberta	1,396.1	2,019.5	1,335.4	-4.3	1,655.4	1,657.5	1,638.1	1,672.1	1,562.6	-6.5	-5.6
British Columbia	1,757.6	2,462.7	1,632.8	-7.1	2,064.1	2,043.3	2,010.0	2,033.8	1,892.6	-6.9	-8.3
Yukon and Northwest Territories	39.4	56.2	36.4	-7.7	49.3	46.8	48.7	46.4	45.2	-2.6	-8.4
Yukon	12.9	17.4	11.4	-11.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northwest Territories	26.5	38.8	24.9	-5.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

r *Revised.*
p *Preliminary.*
* *Percentage changes contained in this table are not adjusted for the change in indirect taxes. Caution should be exercised in their use.*
.. *Figures not available.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Agriculture Production Accounts (Value-added)

1981-1989

Production (Value-Added) Accounts for the Canadian agriculture sector are now available by province from 1981 to 1989.

While other accounts measure the income position of the agriculture industry, the production accounts are intended to provide a better indicator of the flow of income to the agriculture sector. The accounts display the value of production by source, allocation, and distribution.

Sources of value added are divided between sales of agricultural products, sales of non-agricultural products, income from other sources, and own-account production (which consists of income-in-kind plus value of inventory change).

Allocation of value of production includes product expenses, taxes and depreciation, and net value added.

Distribution of net value added consists of non-family wages, rent to non-operators, interest, corporation profits, and unincorporated operator family returns.

Net value added represents incomes earned by factors used in agricultural production. It is derived by totalling sources of income and subtracting product expenses, property taxes, and depreciation.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3380-3390.

Agriculture Economic Statistics – Supplement 1 (21-603E, series 91-001, $21/$42) will be released in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Darwin Donison (613-951-2441) or Mark Elward (613-951-2445), Agriculture Division. ■

Asphalt Roofing

February 1991

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 1 162 359 metric bundles in February 1991, a decrease of 43.1% from the 2 042 772r (revised) bundles shipped a year earlier.

January-to-February 1991 shipments were 2 527 083 bundles, down 41.0% from 4 280 444 bundles shipped during the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 to 28).

The February 1991 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Gypsum Products

February 1991

Manufacturers shipped 12 778 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in February 1991, down 37.6% from the 20 473 thousand square metres shipped in February 1990, and down 7.2% from the 13 772 thousand square metres shipped in January 1991.

Year-to-date shipments were 26 550 thousand square metres, a decrease of 36.8% from the January-to-February 1990 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The February 1991 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies (Excluding Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island), January 1991.
Catalogue number 35-002
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, January 1991.
Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71.00; United States: US$8.50/US$85.00; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99.00).

Industry Price Indexes, January 1991.
Catalogue number 62-011
(Canada: $18.20/$182.00; United States: US$21.80/US$218.00; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255.00).

Touriscope - International Travel - National and Provincial Counts, October – December 1990.
Catalogue number 66-001
(Canada: $38.50/$154.00; United States: US$46.25/US$185.00; Other Countries: US$54.00/US$216.00).

Public Libraries, 1988-89.
Catalogue number 87-205
(Canada: $30.00; United States: US$36.00; Other Countries: US$42.00).

How to Order Publications

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

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Statistics Canada

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Asphalt Roofing	January 1991	March 4, 1991
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Canadian Civil Aviation Statistics	Fourth Quarter 1990	March 13, 1991
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CANSIM Main Base Series Directory	1991	March 21, 1991

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Coal and Coke Statistics	December 1990	March 7, 1991
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Divorces	1989	March 8, 1991
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Unemployment Insurance Statistics	January 1991	March 27, 1991
Vending Machine Operators	1989	March 14, 1991
Wholesale Trade	January 1991	March 28, 1991

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Statistics Canada

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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

Canada

MAJOR RELEASES

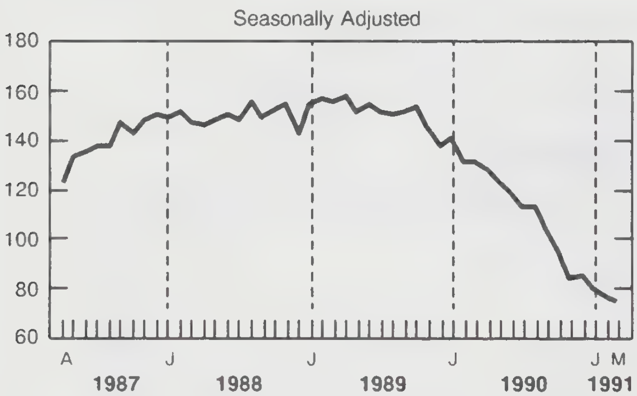
Help-wanted Index
March 1991

The Help-wanted Index serves as an early indicator of the demand for labour by monitoring changes in the number of help-wanted ads published in 20 major metropolitan areas.

Highlights – Seasonally Adjusted

- The Help-wanted Index for Canada (1981 = 100) declined 2.6% (to 74 from 76) in March 1991. With the exception of Ontario, the index decreased in all regions. After reaching a peak of 157 in April 1989, the trend of the Canada index has declined for the past 23 months.

Help-wanted Index, Canada
(1981 = 100)



Note to Users:

The seasonally adjusted indices are revised annually when final data for a complete calendar year become available. This release shows the revised estimates.

Effective with the January 1991 release, only seasonally adjusted data will be shown in The Daily. Users interested in trend-cycle estimates can obtain these indices from CANSIM or on request. Also, 12-month averages are now available for 1990, and a report providing historical data and technical notes will be available during the third week of April.

Changes by Region

- Between February and March 1991, the Help-wanted Index decreased 7.1% in Quebec (to 78 from 84) and 5.0% in the Atlantic provinces (to 114 from 120). There were only small changes in the other regions.

- Compared with March 1990, the Help-wanted Index decreased in all regions, falling 46.9% in Quebec, 45.8% in Ontario, 38.1% in British Columbia, 37.4% in the Atlantic provinces, and 37.1% in the Prairie provinces.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 5 and 7).

For further information, contact André Picard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division (FAX: 613-951-4087). ☐

Help-wanted Index (1981 = 100), Canada and Regions

Year and month	**Canada**	Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
	Seasonally Adjusted					
1990						
March	**131**	182	147	131	89	126
April	**128**	176	143	126	89	140
May	**123**	162	142	119	86	117
June	**118**	165	137	111	79	120
July	**113**	182	119	108	81	117
August	**112**	157	122	107	77	119
September	**104**	159	112	100	77	116
October	**94**	138	109	87	71	97
November	**84**	124	99	74	69	93
December	**85**	135	96	77	68	87
1991						
January	**79**	117	88	73	63	85
February	**76**	120	84	70	57	79
March	**74**	114	78	71	56	78

■

Therapeutic Abortions

1989

- In 1989, 70,779 therapeutic abortions were performed in Canadian hospitals[1], an increase of 6.8% over the 66,251 abortions performed in 1988.

- Quebec is the only province where therapeutic abortions outside the hospital setting were reported to Statistics Canada. The total number of such therapeutic abortions in Quebec[2] was 5,676 in 1989, or about 23% more than the 4,617 abortions reported in 1988. In addition, 1,383 therapeutic abortions for 1989 were reported in respect of Centres locaux de services communautaires (CLSC) in Quebec[3]. This marks the first year in which CLSC data have been included in this report.

- Based on information supplied by the states along the Canada-United States border[4], 1,551 legal abortions were performed on Canadian women visiting these states in 1989, or 20% fewer than the 1,939 abortions reported in 1988.

- The combined total of clinic therapeutic abortions in Quebec, legal abortions reported from the United States and hospital therapeutic abortions for Canadian women amounted to 79,315 in 1989, up 9.1% from the total of 72,693 reported in 1988.

- The therapeutic abortion rate (number of hospital-performed therapeutic abortions per 100 live births) was 18.0 in 1989 compared to 17.6 in 1988. The addition of abortion figures from clinics in Quebec and from the United States increased the abortion rate to 20.2 in 1989, compared to 19.3 in 1988.

Demographic Characteristics

- Of the Canadian women who obtained therapeutic abortions in hospitals during 1989, approximately 22% were below the age of 20 years, 54% were between 20 and 29 years, another 22% were between 30 and 39 years and the remaining 2% were 40 years or over. Of the total, 65% were single, 23% married and the remaining 12% separated, divorced, widowed or living common-law. At the time of abortion about 90% of the women were pregnant for less than 13 weeks, 7.5% between 13-16 weeks and the remaining 2.5% more than 16 weeks.

Provincial Rates

Compared to the 1989 national therapeutic abortion rate of 18.0 per 100 live births, the provincial and territorial rates based on the same sources (with 1988 rates in brackets) were: Yukon, 28.3 (22.6); British Columbia, 25.4 (25.5); Ontario, 21.8 (20.9); Northwest Territories, 17.6 (17.9); Nova Scotia, 16.2 (14.2); Manitoba, 16.0 (16.6); Alberta, 15.2 (15.0); Quebec, 15.0 (14.7); Saskatchewan, 8.0 (7.7); Newfoundland, 6.0 (6.3); New Brunswick, 5.3 (4.9) and Prince Edward Island, 0.4 (3.5). Rates for Quebec, if clinic abortions are added, were 22.6 in 1989 and 20.0 in 1988.

Further tabulations of 1989 therapeutic abortion statistics may be obtained by ordering the Standard Table – Therapeutic Abortions, 1989 (Billing Number 41020, $10.00), *Health Reports* (Volume 3, No. 1), available in June.

For further information, contact Surinder Wadhera (613-951-1764), Canadian Centre for Health Information. □

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[1] *Based on reports from the 10 provinces and the two territories.*

[2] *Source: Régie de l'assurance-maladie du Québec.*

[3] *Source: ministère de la Santé et des Services Sociaux du Québec.*

[4] *Voluntary system of reporting from states along the Canada-United States border.*

Therapeutic Abortions, Numbers and Rates per 100 Live Births, Canada, 1981-1989

		Therapeutic Abortions on Canadian Residents Based on Reports				Therapeutic Abortion Rate for Canadian Residents per 100 Live Births			
		In Canada		From U.S.[4]		In Canada		From U.S.	
Year	Therapeutic abortions[1]	Hospital events	Clinic events [2]		Total	Hospital events	Clinic events		Total
1981	65,127	65,053	4,207	2,651	71,911	17.5	1.1	0.7	19.3
1982	66,319	66,254	4,506	4,311	75,071	17.8	1.2	1.2	20.2
1983	61,800	61,750	3,635	3,983	69,368	16.5	1.0	1.1	18.6
1984	62,291	62,247	3,571	3,631	69,449	16.5	0.9	1.0	18.4
1985	62,740	62,712	3,706	2,798	69,216	16.7	1.0	0.7	18.4
1986	63,508	63,462	3,498	2,612	69,572	17.0	0.9	0.7	18.6
1987	63,662	63,585	3,681	2,757	70,023	17.2	1.0	0.7	18.9
1988	66,251	66,137	4,617	1,939	72,693	17.6	1.2	0.5	19.3
1989	70,779	70,705	7,059[3]	1,551	79,315	18.0	1.8	0.4	20.2

1 *Relates to hospital therapeutic abortions (including non-residents) reported by the 10 provinces and the two territories.*
2 *Relates to therapeutic abortions performed in clinics (cabinets privés), province of Quebec and paid as number of claims to doctors for their services by Régie de l'assurance-maladie du Québec.*
3 *Includes 1,383 therapeutic abortions performed in clinics (Centres locaux de services communautaires - CLSC), province of Quebec.*
4 *Relates to legal abortions performed on Canadian women visiting especially the states along Canada-United States border*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

January 1991

Preliminary data are now available for January 1991 and final data are available for November 1990.

A comparison of data from January 1991 with data from a year earlier show that there have been some dramatic increases in the number of regular unemployment insurance beneficiaries with no earnings. The table below shows these changes for 25 of the 266 census divisons for which data are available.

	% Change
Toronto – 3520	97
Kitchener-Waterloo – 3530	95
Hamilton – 3525	86
Middlesex (London) – 3539	62
St. Catharines-Niagara – 3526	46
Ottawa-Carleton – 3506	36
Thunder Bay – 3558	32
Vancouver – 5915	30
Victoria – 5917	27
Durham (Oshawa) – 3518	23
Calgary – 4806	20
Sherbrooke – 2436	19
Montréal – 2465	19
Halifax – 1209	18
Sudbury – 3553	17
Regina – 4706	16
Saint Maurice (Trois-Rivières) – 2443	14
Winnipeg – 4611	14
Edmonton – 4817	12
Québec – 2420	12
Chicoutimi-Jonquière – 2494	11
Saskatoon – 4711	4
Essex (Windsor) – 3537	2
Saint John – 1301	2
St. John's – 1001	-3
Canada	**23**

For further information, contact the Small Area and Administrative Data Division (613-951-9720). ■

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder

February 1991

Production of process cheese in February 1991 totalled 6 636 067 kilograms, an increase of 21.2% from the revised total for January 1991 and an increase of 3.1% from the revised total in February 1990. The 1991 year-to-date production totalled 12 112 094^r (revised) kilograms, compared to the corresponding 1990 amount of 14 084 099^r.

Total production of instant skim milk powder during the month was 395 421 kilograms, an increase of 10.1% from January 1991 and an increase of 29.4% from February 1990. Cumulative year-to-date production totalled 754 597 kilograms, compared to the 758 761 kilograms reported for the corresponding period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The February 1991 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Coal and Coke Statistics

January 1991

Highlights

- Canadian production of coal totalled 5 936 kilotonnes in January 1991, down 5.9% from the corresponding month last year.
- Exports in January rose 9.6% from January 1990 to 2 604 kilotonnes.
- Coke production decreased to 285 kilotonnes, a difference of 22.8% from January 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The January 1991 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, $9/$90) will be available the second week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Pack of Processed Brussel Sprouts

1990

The data on pack of processed brussels sprouts for 1990 are now available. *Pack of Selected Processed Vegetables* (32-240, $13) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Pack of Processed Peaches

1990

The data on pack of processed peaches for 1990 are now available. *Pack of Selected Processed Fruits (Excluding Apples)* (32-234, $13) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Pack of Processed Beets

1990

The data on pack of processed beets for 1990 are now available. *Pack of Selected Processed Vegetables* (32-240, $13) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Pack of Processed Raspberries

1990

The data on pack of processed raspberries for 1990 are now available. *Pack of Selected Processed Fruits (Excluding Apples)* (32-234, $13) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Pack of Processed Strawberries

1990

The data on pack of processed strawberries for 1990 are now available. *Pack of Selected Processed Fruits (Excluding Apples)* (32-234, $13) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Pack of Processed Pears

1990

The data on pack of processed pears for 1990 are now available. *Pack of Selected Processed Fruits (Excluding Apples)* (32-234, $13) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Pack of Processed Lima Beans

1990

The data on pack of processed lima beans for 1990 are now available. *Pack of Selected Processed Vegetables* (32-240, $13) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Pack of Processed Mushrooms

1990

The data on pack of processed mushrooms for 1990 are now available. *Pack of Selected Processed Vegetables* (32-240, $13) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Department Store Sales and Stocks, August 1990.
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: $14.40/$144.00; United States: US$17.30/US$173.00; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202.00).

Service Industry Bulletin, Vol. 2, No. 5, **Survey of Professional Accountants**, 1988.
Catalogue number 63-015
(Canada: $7.20/$43.00; United States: US$8.65/US$52.00; Other Countries: US$10.00/US$60.00).

Electrical Trade Contractors, The Construction Industry 1987.
Catalogue number 64-205
(Canada: $22.00; United States: US$26.00; Other Countries: US$31.00).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 10-L, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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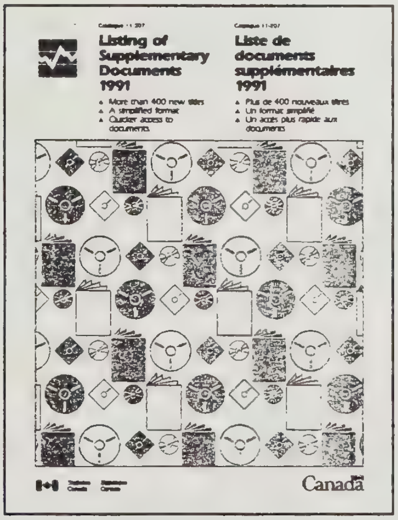
The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, April 4, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)



Listing of Supplementary Documents
1991

The *Listing of Supplementary Documents, 1991* provides a listing of Statistics Canada research papers, technical reports and conference proceedings which are not covered in the *Statistics Canada Catalogue*. The current edition is a revised cumulation which includes more than 400 new items and replaces and updates previous editions.

Listing of Supplementary Documents, 1991 (11-207, $32 in Canada, US$38 in the United States and US$45 in other countries) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Fay Hjartarson (613-951-0953), Library Services Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

February 1991

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates of February sales of refined petroleum products totalled 6.5 million cubic metres (m^3), a decrease of 2.6% from January 1991.
- Of the four main products, only diesel fuel oil reported an increase (4.2%). The other three main products registered decreased sales. Motor gasoline was down 3.5%, the third decline in the last four months. Light fuel oil decreased 6.2% after an increase in January (which was the first increase in six months). Similarly, heavy fuel oil had a decrease of 10.1%, following January's increase, which was the only one in the last four months.

Unadjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that total sales of refined petroleum products declined 8.6% from February 1990, recording a volume of 6.0 million m^3. Sales of motor gasoline dropped 4.5%, diesel fuel oil 1.6%, light fuel oil 6.2% and heavy fuel oil 33.9%, all primarily due to reduced imports.
- The results for the first two months of 1991 are 6.8% below the volumes recorded in the first two months of 1990. By product, heavy fuel oil decreased 28.9%, light fuel oil 5.9%, diesel fuel oil 2.7% and motor gasoline 1.2%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The February 1991 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, $18.20/$182) will be available the third week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

	November 1990r	December 1990r	January 1991r	February 1991p	February 1991/ January 1991
	Adjusted for Seasonal Variation				
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Total, All Products	**6 731.6**	**6 104.1**	**6 701.9**	**6 526.7**	**-2.6**
Main Products:					
Motor Gasoline	2 761.4	2 628.8	2 816.5	2 718.8	-3.5
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 389.7	1 223.0	1 332.6	1 388.3	4.2
Light Fuel Oil	510.2	440.2	541.1	507.3	-6.2
Heavy Fuel Oil	643.6	584.9	649.4	583.7	-10.1
			Total		Total
	February 1990	February 1991	January-February 1990	January-February-1991	Cumulative 1991/1990
	Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation				
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Total, All Products	**6 580.0**	**6 013.5**	**13 468.5**	**12 545.2**	**-6.8**
Main Products:					
Motor Gasoline	2 431.9	2 323.8	4 910.6	4 851.5	-1.2
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 206.3	1 187.2	2 461.9	2 396.1	-2.7
Light Fuel Oil	868.9	815.5	1 887.1	1 776.8	-5.9
Heavy Fuel Oil	928.9	613.6	1 813.6	1 288.7	-28.9

p *Preliminary.*
r *Revised.*

■

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

December 1990

Highlights

- Preliminary figures indicate that production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons amounted to 8.4 million cubic metres, an increase of 3.8% over December 1989. This represents the fifth gain in the last six months. December exports of crude oil rose 7.8% over the same month in 1989. Imports, up 27.1% over December 1989, registered the eighth increase of the year. Deliveries to refineries posted an increase of 7.0% over December 1989. Year-to-date figures show production down 0.4% and exports and imports are up, 1.1% and 10.3%, respectively, over the previous year. Refinery receipts are ahead by 2.8% on a comparable basis.
- Marketable production of natural gas, at 10.0 billion cubic metres, rose 6.7% over December 1989, the ninth increase of the year. Exports of natural gas posted the tenth gain of 1990, rising 2.3% over December 1989. Domestic sales of natural gas registered a decrease of 3.6% from December 1989 for the eleventh decrease of the year. On a cumulative basis, marketable production is up 2.3% over 1989; exports have risen 7.3% while domestic sales dropped by 4.2% over the same period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 127 and 128.

The December 1990 issue of *Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production* (26-006 $10/$100) will be available the second week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	December 1990	% Change from December 1989	January-December 1990	% Change from January - December 1989
	(thousands of cubic metres)			
Crude Oil and Equivalent				
Production	8 413.2	3.8	96 906.0	-0.4
Exports	3 588.4	7.8	37 975.8	1.1
Imports	3 229.1	27.1	31 167.7	10.3
Refinery Receipts	8 108.4	7.0	90 207.0	2.8
	(millions of cubic metres)			
Natural Gas				
Marketable Production	10 017.7	6.7	98 773.2	2.3
Exports	4 088.5	2.3	40 666.0	7.3
Canadian Sales	6 325.8	-3.6	54 544.2	-4.2

■

Short-term Expectations Survey

Note to Users:

For the past year, Statistics Canada has been canvassing a small group of economists and asking them to forecast each month the year-over-year change in the Consumer Price Index, the unemployment rate and the merchandise trade balance. On average 23 economists participate in the survey.

Short-term forecasts of the unemployment rate and the year-over-year change in the Consumer Price Index for March 1991 and the trade balance for February 1991 are released in this issue.

The mean forecast of the year-over-year increase in the Consumer Price Index for March was 6.0%, with minimum and maximum values of 5.5% and 6.6%, respectively. The actual number for February 1991 was 6.2% while the mean of the estimates was 6.3%, a return to a more normal gap compared to January 1991 (with a gap of 1.2%).

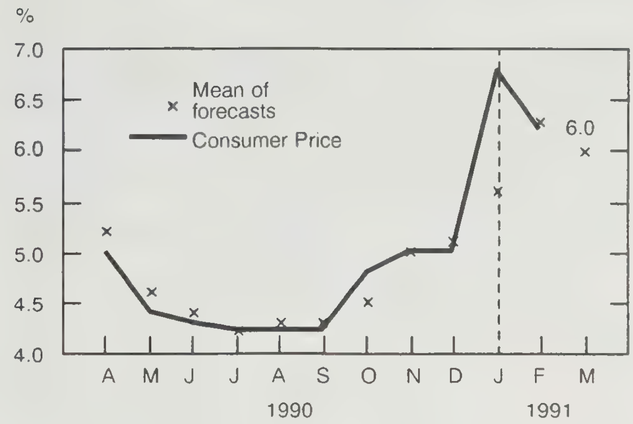
The mean forecast of the unemployment rate for March was 9.9% (minimum 5.0%, maximum 10.6%). The tendency to underestimate unemployment persisted in a period when the actual unemployment rate went from 8.4% in September to 10.2% in February 1991.

The mean forecast for the trade balance was $679 million. The minimum and maximum values ranged from $225 million to $1,300 million. The tendency to underestimate the trade balance was also in evidence as the forecasted average monthly balance from March 1990 to February 1991 was $747 million while the actual average of the trade balance from March 1990 to January 1991 was $941 million.

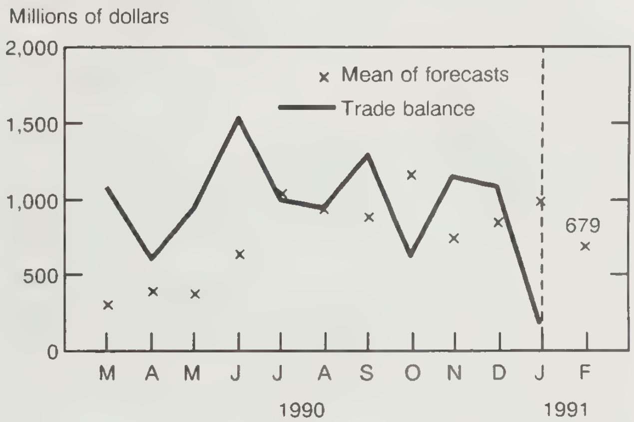
For a complete set of tables or more information concerning this survey, contact Diane Lachapelle (613-951-0568) or Christian Lajule (613-951-3351).

FORECASTS VS. ACTUAL

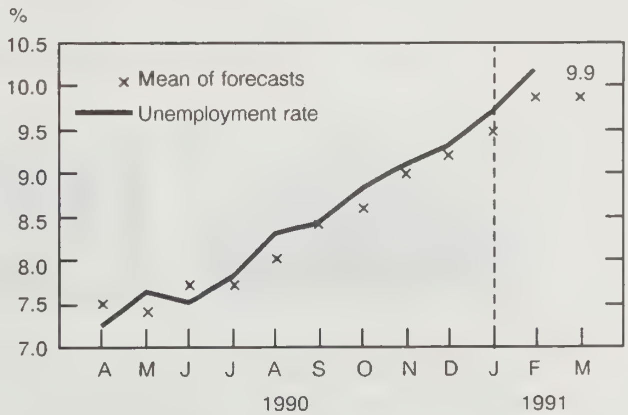
Year-to-Year Percentage Change of the Consumer Price Index



Trade Balance



Unemployment Rate



DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending March 30, 1991

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending March 30, 1991 totalled 275 924 tonnes, an increase of 5.7% from the preceding week's total of 260 997 tonnes, and down 6.8% from the year-earlier level of 295 903 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1991 was 3 346 806 tonnes, a decrease of 3.4% from 3 462 875 tonnes for the same period in 1990.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Pack of Processed Cauliflower

1990

The data on pack of processed cauliflower for 1990 are now available. *Pack of Selected Processed Vegetables* (32-240, $13) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Pack of Processed Pumpkin and Squash

1990

The data on pack of processed pumpkin and squash for 1990 are now available. *Pack of Selected Processed Vegetables* (32-240, $13) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Listing of Supplementary Documents, 1991.
Catalogue number 11-207
(Canada: $32.00; United States: US$38.00; Other Countries: US$45.00).

Refined Petroleum Products, December 1990.
Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: $18.20/$182.00; United States: US$21.80/US$218.00; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255.00).

Telephone Statistics, 1989.
Catalogue number 56-203
(Canada: $36.00; United States: US$43.00; Other Countries: US$50.00).

Radio and Television Broadcasting, 1989.
Catalogue number 56-204
(Canada: $26.00; United States: US$31.00; Other Countries: US$36.00).

Farm Product Price Index (1986 = 100), January 1991.
Catalogue number 62-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71.00; United States: US$8.50/US$85.00; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99.00).

Mechanical Trade Contractors, The Construction Industry 1987.
Catalogue number 64-204
(Canada: $22.00; United States: US$26.00; Other Countries: US$31.00).

Labour Force Information, March 1991.
Catalogue number 71-001P
(Canada: $6.30/$63.00; United States: US$7.60/US$76.00; Other Countries: US$8.80/US$88.00).
Available Friday, April 5 at 7 a.m.

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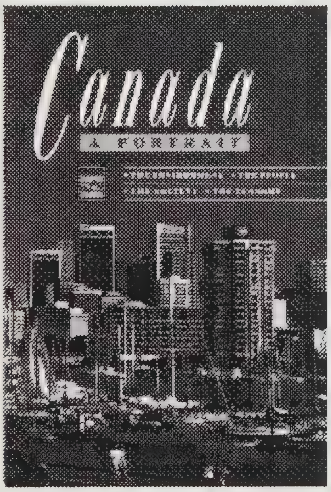
Statistics Canada

Friday, April 5, 1991 For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(continued on page 2)



Canada: A Portrait
1991

Canada: A Portrait, released today by Statistics Canada, marks its 60th anniversary with the 1991 edition.

This colourful book contains an updated exploration of the land and climate of Canada, as well as an expanded look at the environment. Also included for the first time is a list of associated publications from Statistics Canada for readers who want to pursue particular topics in detail. Contents are drawn from over 60 contributors, all specialists in their fields. The book features more than 200 colour photographs from some of the nation's leading photographers.

Canada: A Portrait (11-403E, $21.95) is available from Publication Sales (613-951-7277).

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS – Concluded

1991 · CENSUS
CENSUS DAY
June 4 • Count Yourself In!
1991 · CENSUS
CENSUS DAY
June 4 • Count Yourself In!
1991 · CENSUS
CENSUS DAY
June 4 • Count Yourself In!

MAJOR RELEASES

Labour Force Survey
March 1991

Overview

Estimates from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey for March 1991 showed little change in the employment level following five consecutive monthly declines. The seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment increased by 43,000. The unemployment rate for March was 10.5, up 0.3 from February.

Employment

For the week ending March 16, 1991, the estimated level of employment was 12,291,000. A decline of 22,000 in the employment level of men was offset by an increase of 24,000 for women. The employment/population ratio edged down to 59.5.

- Employment losses occurred among youths, dropping 20,000 for young men and 7,000 for young women. Employment among adult men was virtually unchanged, and for women it rose by an estimated 31,000.

- Full-time employment increased by 21,000. This increase was distributed evenly among men and women. Overall declines in part-time employment (-22,000) were concentrated among men (-19,000).

- Employment declines were noted in construction (-19,000) and public administration (-15,000). Employment increased by 23,000 in community, business and personal services, and by 13,000 in agriculture. There was little or no change in other industries.

- There were small increases in employment in Ontario (+12,000) and Alberta (+4,000). Employment fell in New Brunswick (-7,000), Nova Scotia (-5,000) and Manitoba (-3,000). There was little or no change in employment in the remaining provinces.

Notes to Data Users

1 Beginning in January 1991, changes have been introduced which are designed to improve the usefulness of Labour Force Survey estimates for census metropolitan areas and economic regions. Data for these areas, calculated from three-month moving averages, are now published monthly. Seasonally adjusted three-month moving average data is also published for census metropolitan areas.

Unadjusted subprovincial data for individual months are being published for the last time this month. In future these estimates will be available only on special request.

2 The publication Methodology of the Canadian Labour Force Survey (71-526), describing the current sample design of the survey, has recently been released. It can be ordered from Publication Sales, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, K1A 0T6 (1-800-267-6677).

3 Monthly data are available on CANSIM on the day of release at 7 a.m. E.S.T.

For further information call:

Doug Drew	*(613) 951-4720*
Jean-Marc Lévesque	*(613) 951-2301*
Vincent Ferrao	*(613) 951-4750*
Deborah Sunter	*(613) 951-4740*
General Inquiries	*(613) 951-9448*

Unemployment and Participation Rate

In March 1991, the seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment increased by 43,000 to 1,442,000. The unemployment rate rose 0.3 to 10.5, the highest level observed since May 1985. The participation rate rose by 0.1 to 66.5%.

- The increase in unemployment was concentrated among adults (+35,000) and particularly among adult women (+21,000).

- The unemployment rate rose to 11.0 for men (+0.2) and 9.9 for women (+0.4).

- The unemployment rate rose by 0.4 to 15.8 for persons aged 15 to 24, and by 0.2 to 9.3 for persons aged 25 and over.

- Unemployment rose by an estimated 24,000 in Ontario, 13,000 in Quebec, 5,000 in British Columbia and 3,000 in New Brunswick. There was little or no change in the level of unemployment in the remaining provinces.

- The unemployment rate rose by 1.1 in New Brunswick (12.6), and by 0.4 in Quebec (12.5), Ontario (9.9) and Manitoba (8.9). The rate increased by 0.3 in Prince Edward Island (17.4) and British Columbia (10.2). There was an increase of 0.1 in Newfoundland (18.3), Nova Scotia (11.4) and Alberta (7.7). The rate declined by 0.4 in Saskatchewan (7.2).

Changes Since March 1990
(Unadjusted Estimates)

- The overall estimate of employment was down by 320,000 from the level a year ago (-2.6%).

- Among those aged 15 to 24, employment fell by 188,000 (-8.8%). Among persons 25 and over, employment fell by 132,000 (-1.3%) with declines limited to adult men (-142,000).

- Among youth, the employment/population ratio dropped to 52.3 (-4.5). Among adults, the ratio fell to 59.4 (-2.0).

- Part-time employment increased by 42,000 (+2.0%) while full-time employment decreased by 362,000 (-3.5%). The part-time increase occurred among women (+49,000). The losses in full-time employment were concentrated among men (-269,000).

- Employment was down by 265,000 (-7.7%) in the goods-producing sector as employment fell by 203,000 (-10.1%) in manufacturing and by 109,000 (-15.7%) in construction. Employment fell slightly by 55,000 in the service-producing sector (-0.6%). Declines of 77,000 (-3.5%) in trade and 31,000 (-3.8%) in public administration were offset by an increase in employment of 83,000 (+2.0%) in community, business and personal services.

- The estimated number of unemployed rose by 488,000 to 1,592,000, an increase of 44.3%.

- The unemployment rate increased by 3.5 points to 11.7.

- The participation rate fell by 0.2 points to 65.8.

Recession: The First 12 Months

An article comparing the changes in the first 12 months of the current and last recession will appear in the monthly publication, *The Labour Force* (71-001). The periods compared are June 1981 to June 1982 and March 1990 to March 1991. Seasonally adjusted data have been used in the analysis. The following provides highlights from this article.

Employment

Overall, there have been fewer job losses in the first 12 months of the current recession than in the comparable period of the recession of 1981-1982. The seasonally adjusted employment estimate has declined 305,000 (-2.4%) while in the previous recession, it was down 450,000 (-4.1%). While there have been fewer job losses in the current recession for youth (-7.9% compared to -13.0%), the declines for adult men have been somewhat greater (-2.4% versus -2.1%). Employment for adult women, on the other hand, grew slightly during both periods. Whereas the last recession was more broadly based, affecting all parts of the country and most industries, employment declines in the current recession have been concentrated in Ontario and in the following industries: manufacturing, construction and trade.

Unemployment

Increases in the unemployment rate were similar in the two periods. During the current recession, it increased by 3.3 to 10.5, while in the first 12 months of the 1981-82 recession, the rate increased by 3.7 to 11.0. The current period has been less severe for youths, with smaller increases in youth unemployment and less contraction of their labour force. For adult men and women, increases in the unemployment rate were similar in both periods.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074-2075, 2078-2107 and table 00799999.

Order the March 1991 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, $17/$170), available the third week of April, or contact Doug Drew (613-951-4720), Household Surveys Division.

For summary information, available on the day of release, order *Labour Force Information* (71-001P, $6/$60). □

Labour Force Characteristics, Canada

	March 1991	February 1991	March 1990
	Seasonally Adjusted Data		
Labour Force ('000)	13,733	13,688	13,574
Employment ('000)	12,291	12,289	12,596
Unemployment ('000)	1,442	1,399	978
Unemployment Rate (%)	10.5	10.2	7.2
Participation Rate (%)	66.5	66.4	66.7
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	59.5	59.6	61.9
	Unadjusted Data		
Labour Force ('000)	13,586	13,471	13,418
Employment ('000)	11,994	11,956	12,314
Unemployment ('000)	1,592	1,515	1,104
Unemployment Rate (%)	11.7	11.2	8.2
Participation Rate (%)	65.8	65.3	66.0
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	58.1	58.0	60.5

■

Estimates of Labour Income

January 1991

The January 1991 preliminary estimate of labour income[1], which comprises approximately 50% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the National Income and Expenditure Accounts, was $31.0 billion, an increase of only 3.3% from January 1990. This marks the sixth consecutive monthly deceleration in the rate of growth, and is the smallest year-over-year increase since April 1983 (1.8%).

Highlights - Wages and Salaries

Seasonally Adjusted

- The seasonally adjusted estimate of wages and salaries for January fell by 0.4% from December.
- Declines in wages and salaries were widespread, with the largest decreases occurring in construction (-1.5%), transportation, communications and other utilities (-1.2%), trade (-1.4%) and commercial and personal service (-1.0%). These decreases more than offset gains in federal administration and other government offices (1.8%), provincial administration (1.4%) and local administration (2.1%).
- Manitoba (-1.2%) and British Columbia (-1.3%) recorded declines between December and January, the only provinces to show changes of greater than 1.0%. Wages and salaries in Ontario declined by 0.4%, the third consecutive monthly decrease.

[1] *Labour income is composed of two components: wages and salaries and supplementary labour income. Wages and salaries account for 90% of labour income.*

Unadjusted

- In January 1991, year-over-year growth in wages and salaries was 2.9%. The advances since mid-1990 have been considerably less than those in the first half of 1990, with the January increase being the smallest since April 1983.
- The year-over-year growth rates in wages and salaries decelerated in most industries in January compared to the last quarter of 1990. The most significant changes occurred in construction, transportation, communications and other utilities, trade and commercial and personal services. Accelerations were noted in federal and local administration.
- New Brunswick and Alberta were the only provinces to record increases in their year-over-year rates of growth in January compared to the last quarter of 1990.
- In January, the rate of year-to-year growth in Ontario continued to be less than that for Canada, a pattern which started with the May 1990 estimates.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The January-March 1991 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, $22.50/$90) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on the monthly estimates, contact Georgette Gauthier (613-951-4051) or Katherine Fraser (613-951-4049). For information on the annual estimates of labour income, contact Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-4050) or Sylvia Reid-Hibbert (613-951-4054) (FAX: 613-951-4087). □

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income
(millions of dollars)

	January 1991p	December 1990r	November 1990 f	January 1990
	Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	122.0	179.8	195.1	116.4
Forestry	180.7	178.0	201.1	187.1
Mines, quarries and oil wells	699.5	682.1	690.8	680.9
Manufacturing industries	5,091.1	5,139.0	5,156.3	5,221.5
Construction industry	1,583.8	1,724.9	2,019.6	1,672.5
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,743.5	2,767.1	2,803.7	2,624.7
Trade	3,944.7	4,124.6	4,074.6	3,823.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,467.7	2,492.9	2,475.9	2,337.5
Commercial and personal service	4,204.5	4,271.7	4,351.2	4,029.2
Education and related services	2,492.1	2,462.6	2,522.5	2,334.1
Health and welfare services	1,982.7	1,994.7	1,999.0	1,849.7
Federal administration and other government offices	929.9	923.4	938.5	852.9
Provincial administration	682.5	686.1	693.2	651.0
Local administration	607.8	614.5	612.7	560.8
Total wages and salaries	**27,732.4**	**28,241.4**	**28,734.3**	**26,941.6**
Supplementary labour income	3,240.5	3,197.8	3,253.2	3,049.7
Labour income	**30,972.9**	**31,439.1**	**31,987.5**	**29,991.3**
	Adjusted for Seasonal Variation			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	216.8	221.1	220.6	208.8
Forestry	196.5	194.9	195.0	203.4
Mines, quarries and oil wells	701.3	698.9	701.6	682.7
Manufacturing industries	5,193.5	5,212.1	5,214.4	5,328.0
Construction industry	1,895.3	1,924.9	1,944.8	2,002.8
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,786.7	2,821.8	2,814.3	2,666.2
Trade	3,985.3	4,040.9	4,050.7	3,863.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,508.6	2,517.3	2,522.7	2,378.0
Commercial and personal service	4,319.5	4,364.6	4,360.3	4,140.0
Education and related services	2,425.1	2,432.0	2,430.4	2,271.2
Health and welfare services	2,012.7	2,005.3	2,013.2	1,877.7
Federal administration and other government offices	951.6	935.0	960.4	878.7
Provincial administration	701.0	691.1	696.2	668.8
Local administration	611.3	598.7	610.4	573.8
Total wages and salaries	**28,497.1**	**28,620.1**	**28,765.9**	**27,719.7**
Supplementary labour income	3,329.8	3,240.8	3,256.9	3,137.9
Labour income	**31,826.9**	**31,860.9**	**32,022.8**	**30,857.6**

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*
f *Final estimates.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending March 21, 1991

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.5 million tonnes, a decrease of 9.8% from the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 20.4% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded also decreased 12.1% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 3.6% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1990 figures and 1991 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances

February 1991

Canadian electrical appliances manufacturers produced 45,749 kitchen appliances in February 1991, down 34.5% from the 69,898 appliances produced a year earlier.

Data of home comfort products for February 1991 are now available.

Year-to-date production of specified domestic electrical appliances amounted to 95,006 units. Corresponding data for the same period in 1990 amounted to 148,491 units.

The February 1991 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Pack of Processed Peas

1990

The data on pack of processed peas for 1990 are now available. *Pack of Processed Peas* (32-235, $13) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Pack of Processed Broccoli

1990

The data on pack of processed broccoli for 1990 are now available. *Pack of Selected Processed Vegetables* (32-240, $13) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Pack of Processed Blueberries

1990

The data on pack of processed blueberries for 1990 are now available. *Pack of Selected Processed Fruits (Excluding Apples)* (32-234, $13) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canada: A Portrait, 1991.
Catalogue number 11-403E
(Canada: $21.95; United States: US$29.95; Other Countries: US$34.95).

The Sugar Situation, February 1991.
Catalogue number 32-013
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Rigid Insulating Board (Wood Fibre Products), February 1991.
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Primary Iron and Steel, January 1991.
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, January 1991.
Catalogue number 41-006
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Electric Lamps (Light Bulbs and Tubes), February 1991.
Catalogue number 43-009
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances, February 1991.
Catalogue number 43-010
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Gypsum Products, February 1991.
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Asphalt Roofing, February 1991.
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, December 1990.
Catalogue number 53-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71.00; United States: US$8.50/US$85.00; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99.00).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of April 8-12

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
April		
9	**New Motor Vehicle Sales**	February 1991
11	**Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area**	February 1991
11	**New Housing Price Index**	February 1991
12	**Farm Product Price Index**	February 1991

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 10-L, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, April 8, 1991

For release at 8:30 a.m.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Oil Pipeline Transport
January 1991

Highlights

- In January, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into Canadian pipelines increased 2.5% from the same period last year to 15 211 021 cubic metres (m^3).

- Pipeline exports of crude oil increased 33.6% compared to January 1990, while pipeline imports rose 11.7% for the same period.

- Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries in January declined 11.0% from January 1990, while deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products increased 6.2%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The January 1991 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, $10/$100) will be available the last week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact G. O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, January 1991.
Catalogue number 15-001
(Canada: $12.70/$127.00; United States: US$15.20/US$152.00; Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178.00).

Special Trade Contractors, The Construction Industry 1987.
Catalogue number 64-210
(Canada: $27.00; United States: US$32.00; Other Countries: US$38.00)

How to Order Publications

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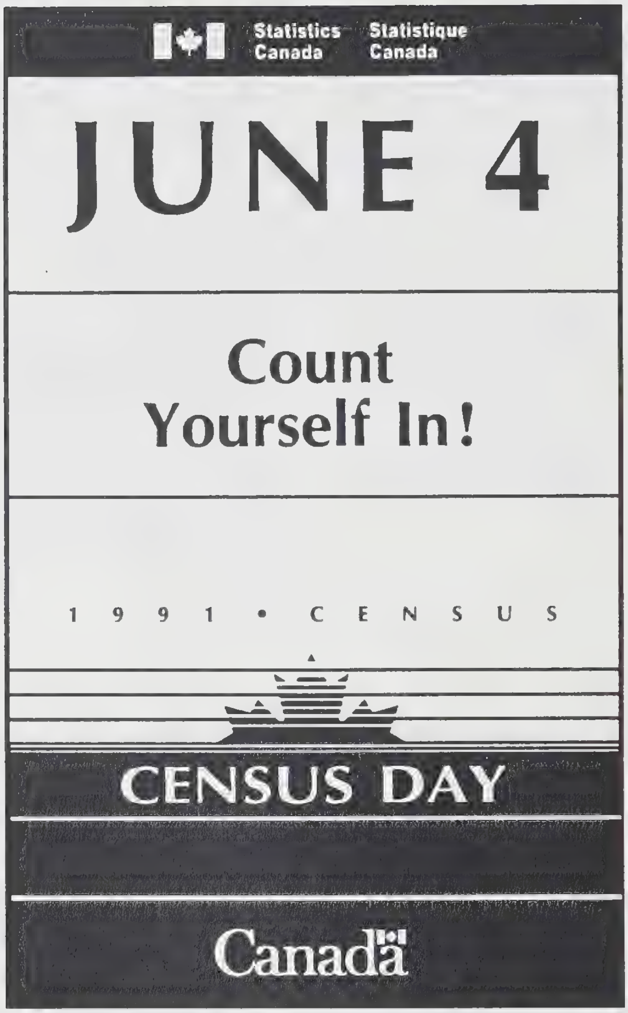
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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

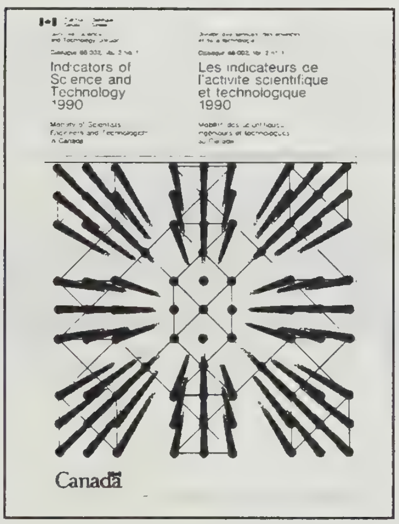
The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, April 9, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

(Continued on page 2)



Indicators of Science and Technology, 1990

Mobility of Scientists, Engineers and Technologists in Canada

Scientists, engineers and technologists are concentrated mainly in six industries: finance, education and health services, public administration, machine construction, electronic products and the petro-chemical sector. Scientists, engineers and technologists in the natural sciences are better educated and less vulnerable to unemployment. The typical migrant scientist, engineer or technologist is a man between 25 and 34 years of age with a bachelor's degree or university diploma.

This report presents an analysis of the mobility of scientists, engineers and technologists taken from the 1986 Census of Canada.

Indicators of Science and Technology 1990: Mobility of Scientists, Engineers and Technologists in Canada (88-002, Vol. 2, No. 1, $18 in Canada, US$21.50 in the United States and US$25.25 in other countries) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Carole Sage (613-992-5429) or Louis Marc Ducharme (613-951-9921), Services, Science and Technology Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

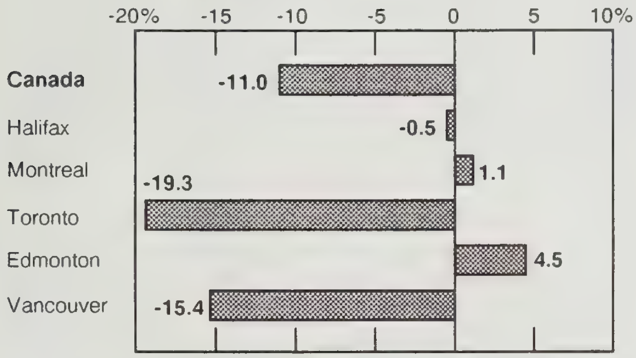
1991 • CENSUS
CENSUS DAY
June 4 • Count Yourself In!

MAJOR RELEASES

New Housing Price Index
February 1991

The New Housing Price Index (1986 = 100) for Canada stood at 130.3 in February, down 2.3% from January 1991. This was the 11th consecutive monthly decrease in the Canada Total Index.

Percentage Change in New Housing Price Index from Same Month of the Previous Year, Canada and Selected Cities, February 1991



The estimated House Only Index decreased 2.1% while the estimated Land Only Index decreased 2.7%.

Since Toronto accounts for approximately one-third of the Canada Total Index weight, Toronto's decrease (-5.0%) was the major factor in the national decrease.

> ***Note to Users:***
>
> *Since January 1991, the New Housing Price Index (NHPI) reflects the termination of the Federal Sales Tax and the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST). The NHPI is a price index based on contractors' selling prices for new homes, and as such, excludes GST paid by the final purchasers of new homes. An analytical version of the NHPI calculated from the same price survey and incorporating estimates of the amounts of tax paid and rebates permitted under the GST legislation is available for comparative purposes.*

This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices now stands 11.0% lower than the level a year earlier. Toronto was the major factor in this downward movement with a year-over-year decrease of 19.3%, although Vancouver, with a year-over-year decrease of 15.4% also contributed significantly.

Prices Division has calculated an analytical index in which current regulations concerning the Goods and Services Tax (GST) and relevant new housing and Federal Sales Tax rebates are applied to the current price sample to calculate an index that includes the GST. In February 1991, this index was 132.3, down 2.2% from the Canada Total level of 135.3 for January 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2032.

The first quarter 1991 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

New Housing Price Indexes

1986 = 100

	February 1991	January 1991	February 1990	% Change February 1991/ January 1991	% Change February 1991/ February 1990
Canada Total	**130.3**	**133.4**	**146.4**	**-2.3**	**-11.0**
Canada (House Only)	120.0	122.6	138.5	-2.1	-13.4
Canada (Land Only)	157.3	161.6	168.8	-2.7	-6.8
St. John's	125.1	119.1	115.8	5.0	8.0
Halifax	109.1	109.3	109.6	-0.2	-0.5
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	114.5	113.6	112.7	0.8	1.6
Quebec City	135.8	132.4	129.3	2.6	5.0
Montreal	134.1	133.8	132.7	0.2	1.1
Ottawa-Hull	124.8	125.2	124.1	-0.3	0.6
Toronto	146.8	154.5	181.9	-5.0	-19.3
Hamilton	138.0	137.7	147.1	0.2	-6.2
St. Catharines-Niagara	135.9	137.3	140.6	-1.0	-3.3
Kitchener-Waterloo	129.5	130.9	143.3	-1.1	-9.6
London	144.8	144.5	144.2	0.2	0.4
Windsor	129.1	129.1	123.9	–	4.2
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	132.8	132.2	132.5	0.5	0.2
Winnipeg	108.7	108.6	107.4	0.1	1.2
Regina	110.1	109.6	108.7	0.5	1.3
Saskatoon	107.3	107.3	107.5	–	-0.2
Calgary	133.3	133.2	133.8	0.1	-0.4
Edmonton	139.5	140.7	133.5	-0.9	4.5
Vancouver	119.8	123.2	141.6	-2.8	-15.4
Victoria	117.2	116.9	128.1	0.3	-8.5

– *Nil or zero.*

New Motor Vehicle Sales

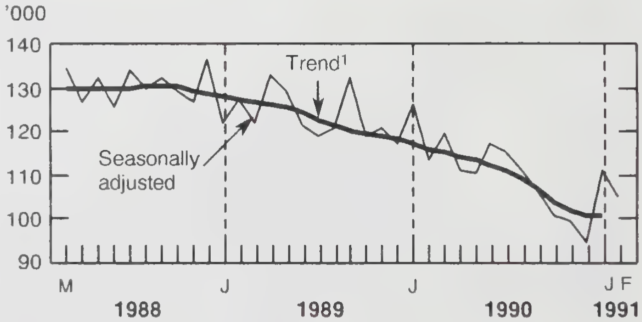
February 1991

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 105,000 units in February 1991, a decline of 5.6% from the revised January 1991 level. In February, passenger car sales decreased by 7.1% while truck sales posted a decline of 1.8%.
- The 5.6% decline in sales in February followed a sharp increase of 17.5% in January and a decrease of 4.6% in December. New motor vehicle sales declined in seven of the last eight months.
- On the basis of origin, sales of North American passenger cars decreased by 17.7% in February to a level of 47,000 units. Sales of imported passenger cars recorded a gain of 21.3% to a level of 26,000 units. The February drop for North American passenger car sales followed a sharp gain of 44.7% in January, whereas the increase in imported passenger car sales followed a decline of 10.6%.

Monthly Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, in Units, 1988-1991



[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

Unadjusted Sales

- Sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 81,000 units in February 1991, down 8.2% from the February 1990 level. Sales of trucks recorded a decline of 16.6%, while passenger car sales decreased by 4.0%.

- Unit sales of North American passenger cars decreased by 6.6% while imported passenger cars were up by 1.0% over their level in February 1990. The increase in imported passenger cars was attributable to a 2.7% increase in Japanese cars.

- The share of Japanese cars in the Canadian passenger car market rose to 29.1% in February 1991 from 27.2% a year earlier. This gain was at the expense of North American manufacturers, as their market share declined to 63.5% from 65.3% in February 1990.

Note to Users:

North American vehicles: Motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

Imported vehicles: Motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

- All provinces registered lower unit sales of motor vehicles in February 1991 compared to February 1990. The decreases ranged from 26.1% in Prince Edward Island to 3.2% in British Columbia.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The February 1991 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, $9/$90) will be available the third week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552) or Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

New Motor Vehicle Sales – Canada

February 1991

	Seasonally Adjusted Data			
	November 1990r	December 1990r	January 1991r	February 1991p
	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change
Total New Motor Vehicles	**98,911** **-1.6**	**94,347** **-4.6**	**110,894** **+ 17.5**	**104,718** **-5.6**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	43,890 -1.2	39,699 -9.5	57,456 + 44.7	47,282 -17.7
Overseas	23,778 -2.5	23,951 + 0.7	21,406 -10.6	25,973 + 21.3
Total	**67,668** **-1.6**	**63,650** **-5.9**	**78,862** **+ 23.9**	**73,255** **-7.1**
Trucks, Vans and Buses	**31,243** **-1.6**	**30,697** **-1.7**	**32,032** **+ 4.3**	**31,463** **-1.8**

	Unadjusted Sales			
	February 1991	Change 1991/90	January-February 1991	Change 1991/90
	Units	%	Units	%
Total New Motor Vehicles	**81,316**	**-8.2**	**165,032**	**-8.2**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	35,894	-6.6	78,123	+ 3.4
Japan	16,474	+ 2.7	28,163	-10.9
Other Countries (Including South Korea)	4,191	-5.1	8,074	-3.5
Total	**56,559**	**-4.0**	**114,360**	**-1.0**
Trucks, Vans and Buses by Origin:				
North America	20,314	-15.9	42,948	-19.9
Overseas	4,443	-19.5	7,724	-28.3
Total	**24,757**	**-16.6**	**50,672**	**-21.3**

p *Preliminary.*
r *Revised.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Cement
February 1991

Canadian manufacturers shipped 375 059 tonnes of cement in February 1991, a decrease of 28.7% from the 526 387 tonnes shipped a year earlier but an increase of 23.3% from the 304 282 tonnes shipped in January 1991.

January-to-February 1991 shipments totalled 679 341 tonnes, down 32.9% from the 1 013 178 tonnes shipped during the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35) .

The February 1991 issue of *Cement* (44-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Steel Pipe and Tubing
February 1991

Steel pipe and tubing production for February 1991 totalled 152 387 tonnes, an increase of 10.9% from the 137 402 tonnes produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production totalled 297 061 tonnes, up 6.1% from the 280 045 tonnes produced during the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The February 1991 issue of *Steel Pipe and Tubing* (41-011, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Electric Power Statistics
January 1991

Net generation of electric energy in Canada in January 1991 increased to 50 003 gigawatt hours (GWh), up 8.7% from the corresponding month last year. Exports increased 15.1% to 1 410 GWh, while imports decreased from 1 707 GWh to 750 GWh.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The January 1991 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, $9/$90) will be available the second week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Income After Tax, Distributions by Size in Canada, 1989.
Catalogue number 13-210
(Canada: $25.00; United States: US$30.00; Other Countries: US$35.00).

Summary of Canadian International Trade, January 1991.
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: $18.20/$182.00; United States: US$21.80/US$218.00; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255.00).

Indicators of Science and Technology, 1990 (Vol. 2, No. 1).
Catalogue number 88-002
(Canada: $18.00/$72.00; United States: US$21.50/US$86.00; Other Countries: US$25.25/US$101.00).

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Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, April 10, 1991 — For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

Television Viewing

1989

Highlights

- Canadians watched an average of 23.4 hours of television per week in 1989, the lowest level in the past decade.
- Residents of Quebec reported the highest average viewing levels with 25.7 hours per week.
- Newfoundlanders reported the second highest hours of viewing (25.5 hours per week) while residents of British Columbia reported the lowest (21.6 hours).
- Average hours of viewing were lower for teenagers than for younger children, but the hours increased again for adults up to age 35. A slight decline in viewing hours occurred between 35 and 49 but was followed by considerable increases in viewing time after age 50.
- Canadian programmes were more popular with francophones than with anglophones.
- Comedy and drama, as a combined category, were the most popular types of programmes.
- Quebec and Newfoundland were the provinces where Canadian comedy and drama were the most popular (making up 10.8% and 5.4% of total viewing, respectively).
- Children and teens watched more foreign programming than did adults.

Television Viewing, 1989 (87-208, $26) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on television viewing, contact John Gordon (613-951-1565), Culture Statistics Programme, Education Culture and Tourism Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Milling and Crushing Statistics

February 1991

Milling

The total amount of wheat milled in February 1991 was 191 806 tonnes, up 7% from the 179 856 tonnes milled in February 1990.

The resulting production of wheat flour increased 9% to 146 628 tonnes in the month from 134 189 tonnes in February 1990.

Crushing

Canola crushings for February 1991 amounted to 119 227 tonnes, up 18% from the 101 351 tonnes crushed in February 1990. The resulting oil production increased 19% to 47 283 tonnes from 39 819 tonnes in February 1990. Meal production increased 21% (to 70 217 tonnes from 58 000 tonnes a year earlier).

Soybean crushings decreased 18% to 76 204 tonnes in February 1991 from 93 260 tonnes a year earlier. As a result, oil production decreased 20%, to 13 524 tonnes from 16 860 tonnes in February 1990. Meal production decreased 18% to 57 915 tonnes from 71 053 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The February 1991 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) is scheduled for release in May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact A. Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division. ■

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics

February 1991

Pulpwood receipts amounted to 4 530 567 cubic metres in February 1991, an increase of 5.7% from 4 286 126ʳ (revised) cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue totalled 4 818 681 cubic metres, up 5.1% from 4 584 733ʳ cubic metres in February 1990.

Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue was reported at 8 518 709 cubic metres, an increase of 3.7% from 8 216 500ʳ cubic metres reported the previous year. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue decreased 6.5% to 21 297 485 cubic metres from 22 771 035ʳ cubic metres a year earlier.

Year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 8 728 612 cubic metres, an increase of 2.1% from 8 550 229ʳ cubic metres a year earlier.

Receipts of wood residue decreased 1.2% to 9 046 090ʳ cubic metres from the year-earlier level of 9 156 408ʳ cubic metres.

Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue, at 17 320 600ʳ cubic metres, was up 0.8% from 17 188 629ʳ cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The February 1991 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001, $5.80/$58) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Footwear Statistics

February 1991

Canadian manufacturers produced 1,929,705 pairs of footwear in February 1991, a decrease of 28.0% from the 2,679,150ʳ (revised) pairs produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production for January to February 1991 totalled 3,929,284 pairs of footwear, down 26.9% from 5,378,893ʳ pairs produced during the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

The February 1991 issue of *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Don Grant (613-951-5998), Industry Division. ■

Electric Storage Batteries

February 1991

Canadian manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 145,596 automotive and heavy duty commercial replacement batteries in February 1991, an increase of 19.4% from the 121,936 batteries sold a year earlier.

Cumulative sales for January to February 1991 amounted to 328,591 automotive and heavy duty commercial replacement batteries, down 1.2% from 332,495 for the same period in 1990.

Information on sales of other types of storage batteries is also available.

The February 1991 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

February 1991

Production of steel primary forms for February 1991 totalled 1 099 156 tonnes, an increase of 2.3% from 1 074 621 tonnes the previous year.

Year-to-date production totalled 2 204 019 tonnes, down 2.2% from 2 252 470 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The February 1991 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

February 1991

Canadian chemical firms produced 125 934 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in February 1991, an increase of 1.1% from the 124 558^r (revised) tonnes produced in February 1990.

January-to-February 1991 production totalled 262 694^r tonnes, up 1.4% from the 259 112^r tonnes produced during the same period in 1990.

Data are also available on the Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals for February 1991 and February 1990 as well as year-to-date production figures.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The February 1991 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, $5.60/$56) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products

February 1991

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products for February 1991 are now available, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Shipments totalled 48 054 tonnes in February 1991, an increase of 8.1% from the 44 451 tonnes shipped during the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The February 1991 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The Dairy Review, January 1991.
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: $12.20/$122.00; United States: US$14.60/US$146.00; Other Countries: US$17.10/US$171.00).

Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, February 1991.
Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Pack of Processed Peas, 1990.
Catalogue number 32-235
(Canada: $13.00; United States: US$16.00; Other Countries: US$18.00).

Air Carrier Traffic at Canadian Airports, July-September 1988 and 1989.
Catalogue number 51-005
(Canada: $30.50/$122.00; United States: US$36.50/US$146.00; Other Countries: US$42.75/US$171.00).

Road Motor Vehicles, Registrations 1989.
Catalogue number 53-219
(Canada: $17.00; United States: US$20.00; Other Countries: US$24.00).

Film and Video, 1988-89.
Catalogue number 87-204
(Canada: $22.00; United States: US$26.00; Other Countries: US$31.00).

Television Viewing, 1989.
Catalogue number 87-208
(Canada: $26.00; United States: US$31.00; Other Countries: US$36.00).

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Statistics Canada

Thursday, April 11, 1991

For release at 8:30 a.m.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

June 4
CENSUS DAY

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

February 1991

Highlights

- Department store sales including concessions totalled $705 million in February 1991. After removing the Federal Sales Tax from the 1990 data, department store sales decreased 5.7% from February 1990. Concession sales totalled $47.5 million, 6.7% of total department store sales.

- Department store sales during February 1991 for the provinces and the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed were as follows:

Department Store Sales Including Concessions

Province

- Newfoundland $9.7 million
- Prince Edward Island $3.0 million
- Nova Scotia $22.4 million
- New Brunswick $15.1 million
- Quebec $125.1 million
- Ontario $292.6 million
- Manitoba $30.0 million
- Saskatchewan $20.2 million
- Alberta $80.6 million
- British Columbia $106.5 million

Metropolitan Area

- Calgary $30.5 million
- Edmonton $34.8 million
- Halifax-Dartmouth $11.8 million
- Hamilton $20.8 million
- Montreal $66.9 million
- Ottawa-Hull $33.5 million
- Quebec City $16.4 million
- Toronto $112.7 million
- Vancouver $58.9 million
- Winnipeg $26.5 million

Note to Users:

Estimates of department store sales exclude the Goods and Services Tax (GST). Prior to January 1991, sales data included the Federal Sales Tax (FST). Due to this change in indirect taxes, data for 1991 are not strictly comparable with those of previous years. For users interested in deriving comparable data, an estimate of the amount of FST included in department store sales for 1990 equals 3.5% at the Canada level. The reliability of this estimate does not permit adjustments at the provincial or metropolitan area level.

Information on department store sales and stocks by major commodity lines and seasonally adjusted estimates will be released in The Daily during the week of April 22.

Department Store Sales Excluding Concessions

Province

- Newfoundland $8.4 million
- Prince Edward Island $2.9 million
- Nova Scotia $20.8 million
- New Brunswick $13.9 million
- Quebec $117.6 million
- Ontario $273.5 million
- Manitoba $27.2 million
- Saskatchewan $18.6 million
- Alberta $75.1 million
- British Columbia $99.5 million

Metropolitan Area

- Calgary $27.6 million
- Edmonton $32.5 million
- Halifax-Dartmouth $11.1 million
- Hamilton $19.4 million
- Montreal $63.1 million
- Ottawa-Hull $31.9 million
- Quebec City $15.5 million
- Toronto $105.5 million
- Vancouver $55.1 million
- Winnipeg $24.2 million

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111 and 112 (levels 10 to 12).

The February 1991 issue of *Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Selected Metropolitan Area* (63-004, $2/$20) will be available the fourth week of April. Contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Deliveries of Major Grains

February 1991

Producer deliveries of major grains by prairie farmers showed an increase from February 1990, except in the case of oats and flaxseed where marketings decreased. Deliveries for February 1990 and February 1991 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

	1990	1991
• Wheat (excluding durum)	1116.5	1609.2
• Durum wheat	85.2	240.5
• **Total wheat**	**1201.7**	**1849.7**
• Oats	65.5	41.1
• Barley	422.3	605.7
• Rye	23.0	23.8
• Flaxseed	39.1	25.4
• Canola	195.8	263.7
Total	**1947.4**	**2809.4**

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The February 1991 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) is scheduled for release in May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact Anthony Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division. ■

Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Survey

Fourth Quarter 1990

Results of the Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Survey, covering the activities of the 46 largest carriers of the for-hire trucking industry in the fourth quarter of 1990, are now available.

Highlights

- The 46 largest carriers, earning $25 million or over annually, generated total operating revenues of $773.9 million during the fourth quarter of 1990. Some 81.3% of the revenues were generated domestically while 18.7% were from international movements.
- Of total operating expenses, salaries and wages accounted for 36.9%, fuel 6.7%, payments to owner-operators 20.9% and other purchased transportation expenses 8.1%.
- Operating expenses were $783.2 million for the quarter, yielding an operating ratio of 1.012.
- This ratio is a deterioration from the 0.972 ratio for the third quarter of 1990.

For further information, contact Yasmin Sheikh (613-951-2518), Transportation Division. ■

Construction Type Plywood

February 1991

Canadian firms produced 111 475 cubic metres of construction type plywood during February 1991, a decrease of 36.3% from the 174 985 cubic metres produced during February 1990. January-to-February 1991 production totalled 225 987 cubic metres, a decrease of 36.3% from the 354 930 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The February 1991 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3C9. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending April 6, 1991

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending April 6, 1991 totalled 241 600 tonnes, a decrease of 12.4% from the preceding week's total of 275 924 tonnes and down 5.1% from the year-earlier level of 254 665 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1991 was 3 596 104 tonnes, a decrease of 4.0% from 3 745 827 tonnes for the same period in 1990.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canada's Mineral Production, Preliminary Estimates 1990.
Catalogue number 26-202
(Canada: $22.00; United States: US$26.00; Other Countries: US$31.00).

Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing Industries, Fourth Quarter 1990.
Catalogue number 31-003
(Canada: $11.00/$44.00; United States: US$13.25/US$53.00; Other Countries: US$15.50/US$62.00).

Coal and Coke Statistics, January 1991.
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).

Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics, November 1990.
Catalogue number 63-011
(Canada: $6.10/$61.00; United States: US$7.30/US$73.00; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85.00).

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Statistics Canada

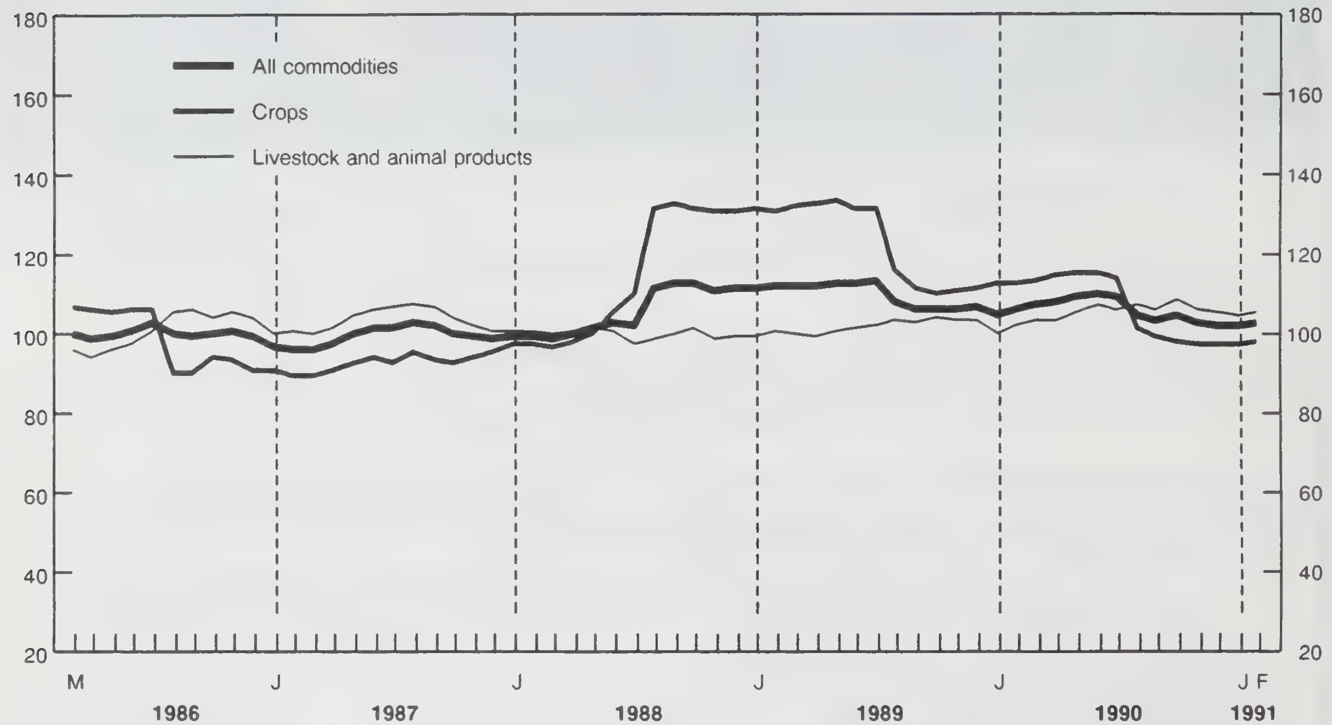
Friday, April 12, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

Farm Product Price Index (1986 = 100)



Farm Product Price Index

February 1991

The Farm Product Price Index (1986 = 100) for Canada stood at 102.3 in February, up 0.7% from the revised January level of 101.6. Both the crops and the livestock and animal products indexes rose, by 0.8% and 0.7%, respectively. However, the overall index remained 3.4% below the year-earlier level of 105.7.

Canadian production of the major grains for the 1990-91 crop year (August 1-July 31) was at record levels, 21% above the previous year. World wheat production in 1990 was at record levels, up almost 10% from 1989 levels, while export trade for 1990-91 is projected to fall to 1987-88 levels. World coarse grain production also increased in 1990, up 4% over 1989 levels.

The percentage changes in the index between January and February 1991 by province were as follows: Newfoundland (-0.6%), Prince Edward Island (-0.3%), Nova Scotia (+1.0%), New Brunswick (+2.1%), Quebec (+2.2%), Ontario (+0.1%), Manitoba (+0.8%), Saskatchewan (+0.4%), Alberta (+0.7%), British Columbia (0.0%).

Crops

The crops index was up 0.8% in February to 97.8, as increases of 5.4% in the potatoes index and 1.1% in the cereals index more than offset a 0.3% decrease in the oilseeds index. The crops index stood 13.0% below the year-earlier level of 112.4.

- The cereals index increased 1.1% in February to a level of 90.9. The rise was mainly due to higher prices for wheat, barley and corn in most provinces. The index stood 16.7% below the level attained a year ago.

- The oilseeds index fell 0.3% in February to a level of 105.1, mainly as a result of lower prices for flax. The index was at its lowest level since December 1987. Canadian flax production recovered from low production levels in 1988 and 1989, jumping 88% in 1990. The oilseeds index was 12.1% below the year-earlier level.

- The potatoes index increased 5.4% in February to a level of 126.7. This was the second increase in the index following eight monthly decreases. The index remained 23.2% below the level attained one year earlier, as Canadian production increased 4% in 1990.

Livestock and Animal Products

The livestock and animal products index increased 0.7% in February to a level of 105.1, as increases in the hogs and poultry indexes more than offset decreases in the cattle and eggs indexes.

- The hogs index rose 8.4% to a level of 89.3 in February. The index peaked at 107.4 in June 1990, its highest level since August 1987, but trended downwards from June 1990 through January 1991, in response to rising hog slaughter in the U.S. in the second half of 1990. In February, U.S. prices increased about 3%. In the first quarter of 1991, U.S. slaughter is expected to be down 1% from the first quarter of 1990, while Canadian slaughter is expected to be down 6%. The index remained 16.3% above the year-earlier level of 76.8, which was the second lowest level attained in 1990.

- The cattle index decreased 1.4% to a level of 107.9 in February. Over the last two years, the cattle index has fluctuated in a narrow range, between 105.2 and 109.5. (The 1989 annual average index was 107.5, while in 1990 it was 108.0.) U.S. cattle slaughter in 1990 was 4% below 1989 levels, while in Canada, slaughter fell 8.5%. The index stood 0.3% above its level of one year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The February 1991 issue of *Farm Product Price Index* (62-003, $7.10/$71) is scheduled for release on April 18. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Liz Leckie (613-951-2436), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings

10-day Period Ending March 31, 1991

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 5.4 million tonnes, a decrease of 19.9% from the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 31.2% from the same period in 1990. The number of cars loaded also decreased 22.1% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 5.4% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1990 figures and 1991 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

February 1991

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 18.3 million tonnes in February 1991, an increase of 1.0% from February 1990. The carriers received an additional 0.9 million tonnes from American connections.

Total year-to-date loadings in Canada decreased 4.6% from the 1990 period, while receipts from American connections decreased 1.2%.

All 1990 figures and 1991 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The February 1991 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, $8.30/$83) is to be released the third week of April.

For seasonally adjusted revenue freight loadings, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Sugar Sales

March I991

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 69 720 tonnes for all types of sugar in March 1991, comprising 63 655 tonnes in domestic sales and 6 065 tonnes in export sales. The 1991 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 210 680 tonnes (193 447 tonnes in domestic sales and 17 233 tonnes in export sales).

In comparison, there were total sales of 77 822 tonnes in March 1990, of which 73 850 tonnes were domestic sales and 3 972 tonnes were export sales. The 1990 year-to-date sales for all types of sugar were 216 040 tonnes (202 738 tonnes in domestic sales and 13 302 tonnes in export sales).

The March 1991 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

The Dairy Review

February 1991

Creamery butter production in Canada totalled 7 872 tonnes in February, a 1.7% decrease from a year earlier. Production of cheddar cheese amounted to 9 137 tonnes, an increase of 6.5% from February 1990.

An estimated 589 718 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in January 1991, a decrease of 1.4% from January 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The February 1991 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, $12.20/$122) is scheduled for release on April 24. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division. ■

Production of Eggs

February 1991

Canadian egg production in February 1991 was 36.5 million dozen, a 2.1% increase from February 1990. The average number of layers decreased 0.4% between February 1990 and 1991, while the number of eggs per 100 layers increased to 2,057 from 2,007.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

To order the statistical bulletin, *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* ($115 annually), contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information on this release, contact Benoît Lévesque (613-951-2550), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Oils and Fats

February 1991

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in February 1991 totalled 56 160 tonnes, an increase of 5.3% from the 53 316ʳ (revised) tonnes produced in January 1991. The 1991 year-to-date production totalled 109 997ʳ tonnes, an increase of 12.8% from the corresponding 1990 figure of 97 476 tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 10 176 tonnes in February 1991, up from the 9 560 tonnes sold the previous month. The year-to-date sales were 19 736 tonnes compared to the cumulative sales of 17 505ʳ tonnes in 1990.

Sales of packaged salad oil increased to 6 371 tonnes in February 1991 from 5 123ʳ tonnes in January 1991. The cumulative sales to date in 1991 were 12 019ʳ tonnes, compared to 12 285ʳ tonnes in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The February 1991 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard

February 1991

Canadian firms produced 96 030 cubic metres of waferboard in February 1991, a decrease of 42.5% from the 167 005 cubic metres produced in February 1990. Particleboard production was 74 569 cubic metres, down 19.2% from 92 328 cubic metres the previous year. Production of fibreboard for February 1991 was 7 306 thousand square metres (basis 3.175mm), a decrease of 4.8% from the 7 671 thousand square metres (basis 3.175mm) of fibreboard produced in February 1990.

Cumulative production of waferboard during 1991 totalled 198 805 cubic metres, down 44.4% from the 357 378 cubic metres produced during the previous year. Particleboard production was 146 106ʳ cubic metres, down 25.4% from the 195 765 cubic metres in January-to-February 1990. Year-to-date production of fibreboard was 13 630 thousand square metres (basis 3.175mm), down 12.3% from the 15 549ʳ thousand square metres (basis 3.175mm) for the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2, 3 and 4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The February 1991 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard* (36-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Canadian Civil Aviation Statistics

January 1991

Preliminary monthly operational data for January 1991 are now available. Data reported by Canadian Level I air carriers on scheduled services for the first month of 1991 show that domestic passenger-kilometres decreased by 11.1%, while international passenger-kilometres decreased by 16.3% compared to January 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary civil aviation data for January 1991 will be available in the April 1991 issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93). See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Bradley Snider (819-997-6195), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, February 1991.
Catalogue number 25-001
(Canada: $6.10/$61.00; United States: US$7.30/US$73.00; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85.00).

Footwear Statistics, February 1991.
Catalogue number 33-002
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, February 1991.
Catalogue number 43-003
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, February 1991.
Catalogue number 43-005
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, February 1991.
Catalogue number 46-002
(Canada: $5.60/$56.00; United States: US$6.70/US$67.00; Other Countries: US$7.80/US$78.00).

Oil Pipe Line Transport, January 1991.
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).

Telephone Statistics, January 1991.
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: $8.30/$83.00; United States: US$10.00/US$100.00; Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116.00).

Trusteed Pension Funds, Financial Statistics 1989.
Catalogue number 74-201
(Canada: $39.00; Unites States: US$47.00; Other Countries: US$55.00).

How to Order Publications

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of April 15-19

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
16	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	February 1991
18	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade	February 1991
18	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	February 1991
19	The Consumer Price Index	March 1991
19	Sales of Natural Gas	February 1991

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, April 15, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

June 4
CENSUS DAY

MAJOR RELEASE

Quarterly Report on Energy Supply-Demand in Canada

Third Quarter 1990

Highlights

- Canadian production of primary energy in the third quarter of 1990 reached 2 715 petajoules (PJ)[1], up 0.7% from the corresponding quarter in 1989. Production shares changed between these corresponding quarters with natural gas and its byproducts increasing from 38.2% to 40.7% of total production. Offsetting this increase were declines in the shares of crude oil (dropping from 34.9% to 33.0%) and coal (from 16.0% to 15.4%).

- Imports of energy products for the third quarter of 1990 were 521 PJ, down 5.4% from the same period a year earlier. Crude oil imports increased 5.8% but declines in natural gas and its byproducts (-88.2%) and refined petroleum products (-34.9%) more than offset the gain. For the first nine months of 1990, imports of electricity doubled and crude oil increased 8.7%, while refined petroleum imports declined 16.1%.

- Energy exports for the quarter were up 7.3% compared to a year earlier, reaching a level of 1 205 PJ. Gains were made in the exports of all major commodity groups, with natural gas and its byproducts and refined petroleum products reporting the largest gains, 8.4% and 27.8% respectively. Exports of electricity declined slightly. For the first nine months of 1990, exports reached 3 484 PJ, an increase of 2.2%, with all commodities higher except for crude oil and electricity.

- The amount of energy available to Canadians to meet final energy demands, including non-energy use, during the third quarter was 1 347 PJ, a decline of 0.6% from a year earlier. Per-capita consumption (based on population estimates at the beginning of the quarter) stood at 65 gigajoules (equivalent to approximately 1 875 litres of motor gasoline), 2.7% below that of a year earlier.

- In the third quarter of 1990, industrial energy demand, including that used for non-energy purposes, declined 3.5% from the third quarter of 1989 (to a level of 646 PJ). Farm and residential use, excluding motor gasoline and diesel fuels, increased 2.8%, while commercial and government use, excluding aviation fuels, increased 3.7%. Offsetting these gains were declines in the transportation sector, including all aviation fuel use (-3.3%) and the industrial sector (-4.9%). On a year-to-date basis, all sectors reported lower demand, with the industrial sector, including non-energy use, accounting for 55.2% of the decline.

The third quarter 1990 issue of the *Quarterly Report on Energy Supply-Demand in Canada* (57-003, $31.75/$127) will be available the fourth week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Don Wilson (613-951-3566), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

[1] *To give an idea of what is meant by energy expressed in these terms, one petajoule is equal to the energy required to drive 13,800 cars for a year, if each car used 40 litres of gasoline a week.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Causes of Death
1989

In 1989, a total of 190,965 deaths were recorded in Canada, a slight increase over 1988. However, the crude death rate fell by 0.6% from 1988, to 728 per 100,000 population in 1989. Cardiovascular disease accounted for 41% of deaths, cancer for 27%, respiratory diseases for 8.5% and accidents and violence for 7%.

To obtain data or further information on this release, contact Nelson Nault (613-951-1746), Canadian Centre for Health Information. ■

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin
January 1991

Highlights

- In January 1991, Canadian Level I air carriers reported 2,996 million scheduled passenger-kilometres, a 14% decrease from January 1990.
- In the first nine months of 1990, total movements at all Transport Canada towered airports increased by 3% over the same period in 1989.
- Total passengers enplaned and deplaned during the third quarter of 1990 increased by 3% over the same period in 1989.
- Data for third quarter 1990 indicate that the number of domestic scheduled passengers decreased by 1% compared to the third quarter of 1989, while the number of transborder scheduled passengers recorded a 10% increase for the same period.
- Preliminary third quarter 1990 data indicate that the number of passengers travelling on international charter services decreased 5% from the third quarter of 1989, to 1.1 million .
- Preliminary data reported by Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd. indicate that 61% of the passengers carried on domestic scheduled services travelled on discount fares during the first two quarters of 1990, up from 60% in 1989.

The Vol. 23, No.4 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Aviation Statistics Centre (819-997-1986), Transportation Division. ■

Shipments of Rolled Steel
February 1991

Rolled steel shipments for February 1991 totalled 807 197 tonnes, a decrease of 3.2% from the preceding month's total of 833 953 tonnes and a decrease of 15.3% from 952 469 tonnes in February 1990. Year-to-date shipments totalled 1 641 150 tonnes, a decrease of 16.3% compared to 1 959 879 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The February 1991 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, January 1991.
Catalogue number 22-007
(Canada: $13.80/$138.00; United States: US$16.60/US$166.00; Other Countries: US$19.30/US$193.00).

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, December 1990.
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).

Electric Power Statistics, January 1991.
Catalogue number 57-001
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).

Imports by Commodity, January 1991.
Catalogue number 65-007
(Canada: $55.10/$551.00; United States: US$66.10/US$661.00; Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771.00).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, January 1991.
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: $14.70/$147.00; United States: US$17.60/US$176.00; Other Countries: US$20.60/US$206.00).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 10-L, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, April 16, 1991 For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries
February 1991

Highlights

Unadjusted

- Preliminary estimates indicate that the number of non-resident visits of one or more nights to Canada totalled 578,931 in February 1991, up 3.4% from February 1990. The volume for the first two months of 1991 was down 1.4% from the 1990 level.

- Overnight trips by residents of the United States increased 3.8% over February 1990 (9.5% by automobile, but down 5.5% by other modes). On a year-to-date basis, the 1991 level was down 1% from the previous year.

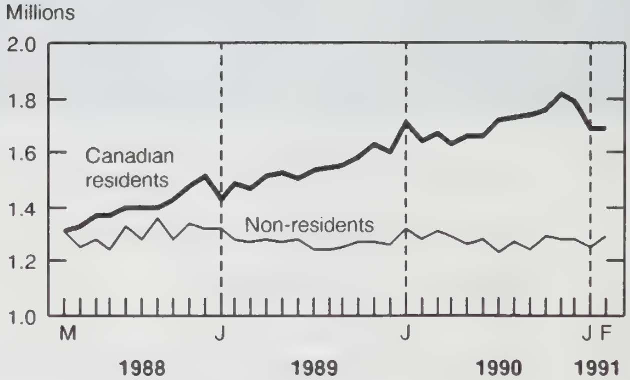
- The volume of overnight trips by residents of other countries rose 1.8% from the same month in 1990. To date, these trips are 2.7% below the corresponding period in 1990.

- The number of overnight trips abroad by Canadian residents declined 0.2% from the February 1990 level as Canadian overnight trips to the U.S. by modes other than automobile tumbled by 14.5% from 1990, and overseas trips fell 19.7% during the same period. Visits of one or more nights to the United States by automobile, however, increased 25.7% from February 1990.

- In the first two months of 1991, Canadian overnight trips to the United States increased 2.1%, while trips to other countries showed a 13.8% drop from 1990.

- During February 1991, same-day automobile travel by Canadian residents to the United States escalated 27.3% above the same period in 1990; this resulted in a 21% increase in year-to-date figures.

Trips of One or More Nights between Canada and Other Countries, Seasonally Adjusted



Seasonally Adjusted

- On a seasonally adjusted basis, the February volume of foreign travellers to Canada on trips of one or more nights increased 3.3%, following a drop of 2.4% in January. The February rise reflected increases in visits from both the United States and other countries. The very modest upward trend in foreign overnight travel to Canada noted in the last months of 1990 continued with February 1991 results.

- Overnight international trips by Canadian residents were slightly below the previous month (-0.1%), reflecting a sharp plunge (-10.4%) in visits to countries other than the United States in February. The level of overnight trips outside Canada has maintained a generally upward trend since the beginning of 1987, but the last three consecutive monthly decreases contributed to its reversal.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697.

The February 1991 issue of *International Travel – Advance Information* (66-001P, $6.10/$61) will be available mid-April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. □

International Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

February 1991

	February 1991p	% Change 1991/1990	January-February 1991p	% Change 1991/1990
	Unadjusted			
Estimated Overnight Trips[1]				
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	578,931	3.4	1,064,514	-1.4
United States	469,383	3.8	850,768	-1.0
Other Countries	109,548	1.8	213,746	-2.7
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	1,227,645	-0.2	2,618,011	-1.8
United States	992,956	5.9	2,052,957	2.1
Other Countries	234,689	-19.7	565,054	-13.8
Total Number of Trips[2]				
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	1,813,840	5.3	3,500,328	-2.1
United States	1,694,200	5.5	3,262,351	-2.2
Other Countries	119,640	3.4	237,977	0.1
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	5,320,518	19.1	10,700,783	14.0
United States	5,085,829	21.8	10,135,729	16.1
Other Countries	234,689	-19.7	565,054	-13.8

	February 1991p	January 1991r	December 1990	November 1990
	Seasonally Adjusted			
Estimated Overnight Trips[1]				
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	1,287,599	1,246,660	1,277,871	1,275,029
United States	1,033,594	1,001,055	1,031,980	1,037,782
Other Countries	254,005	245,605	245,891	237,247
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	1,683,340	1,684,305	1,785,393	1,815,805
United States	1,468,329	1,444,182	1,517,394	1,556,117
Other Countries	215,011	240,123	267,999	259,688
Total Number of Trips[2]				
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	3,257,637	2,994,235	3,193,933	3,215,640
United States	2,974,275	2,718,607	2,920,304	2,955,070
Other Countries	283,362	275,628	273,629	260,570
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	6,885,061	6,590,890	6,705,362	6,994,136
United States	6,670,050	6,350,767	6,437,363	6,734,448
Other Countries	215,011	240,123	267,999	259,688

1 *Overnight estimates for the United States include auto and bus for one or more nights, and estimated one or more nights numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods. Figures for "Other Countries" exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.*
2 *Includes same-day travel.*
p *Preliminary.*
r *Revised.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending April 7, 1991

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.6 million tonnes, a decrease of 8.5% from the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 9.7% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded also decreased 2.8% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 5.7% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1990 figures and 1991 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Telephone Statistics

February 1991

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of $1,060.8 million in February 1991, up 0.6% from February 1990.

Operating expenses were $786.4 million, a decrease of 1.4% from February 1990. Net operating revenue was $274.4 million, an increase of 7.1% from February 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The February 1991 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, $8.30/$83) is scheduled for release the week of April 29. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Soft Drinks

March 1991

Data on soft drinks for March 1991 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks (32-001, $2.70/$27) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Construction Type Plywood, February 1991.
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/ US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard, February 1991.
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/ US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Steel Wire and Specific Wire Products, February 1991.
Catalogue number 41-006
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/ US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing, February 1991.
Catalogue number 41-011
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/ US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Department Store Monthly Sales, Including Concessions, by Province and Metropolitan Area, January 1991.
Catalogue number 63-004
(Canada: $2.70/$27.00; United States: US$3.20/ US$32.00; Other Countries: US$3.80/US$38.00).

Canada's International Transactions in Securities, January 1991.
Catalogue number 67-002
(Canada: $15.80/$158.00; United States: US$19.00/ US$190.00; Other Countries: US$22.10/US$221.00).

Quarterly Demographic Statistics, October-December 1990.
Catalogue number 91-002
(Canada: $7.50/$30.00; United States: US$9.00/ US$36.00; Other Countries: US$10.50/US$42.00).

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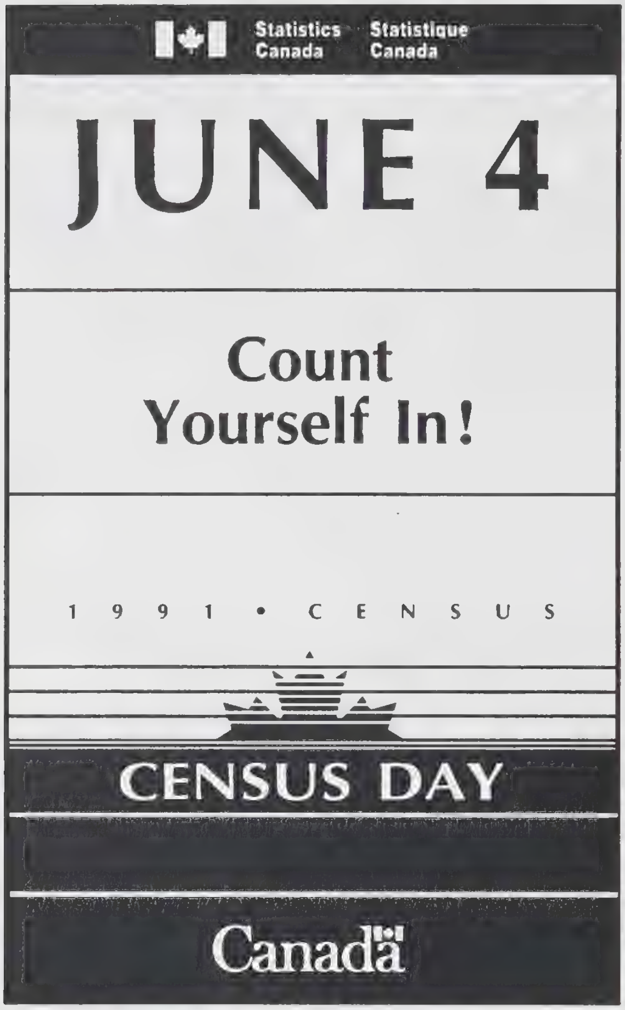
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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, April 17, 1991 — For release at 8:30 a.m.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian Economic Observer

April 1991

The April issue of the *Canadian Economic Observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, is now available.

The April issue contains a monthly summary of the economy, major economic events in March, and a feature article on how different industries fare during recessions and recoveries. A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and major industrial nations.

Canadian Economic Observer (11-010, $22/$220) can now be ordered from Publication Sales (613-951-7277). For more information, call Philip Cross (613-951-9162), Current Analysis Section.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Tobacco Products

March 1991

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 3.98 billion cigarettes in March 1991, a 6.1% decrease from the 4.24 billion cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1990. Production for the first three months of 1991 totalled 12.48 billion cigarettes, up 3.9% from 12.01 billion cigarettes for the corresponding period in 1990.

Domestic sales in March 1991 totalled 2.03 billion cigarettes, a decrease of 6.9% from the 2.18 billion cigarettes sold in March 1990. Year-to-date sales for 1991 totalled 9.08 billion cigarettes, down 12.4% from 10.37 billion cigarettes in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The March 1991 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, $5/$50) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian Economic Observer, April 1991.
Catalogue number 11-010
(Canada: $22.00/$220.00; United States: US$26.00/US$260.00; Other Countries: US$31.00/US$310.00).

Industry Price Indexes, 1986 = 100, Users' Guide.
Catalogue number 62-558
(Canada: $40.00; United States: US$48.00; Other Countries: US$56.00).

Building Permits, January 1991.
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: $22.10/$221.00; United States: US$26.50/US$265.00; Other Countries: US$30.90/US$309.00).

The Labour Force, March 1991.
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: $17.90/$179.00; United States: US$21.50/US$215.00; Other Countries: US$25.10/US$251.00).

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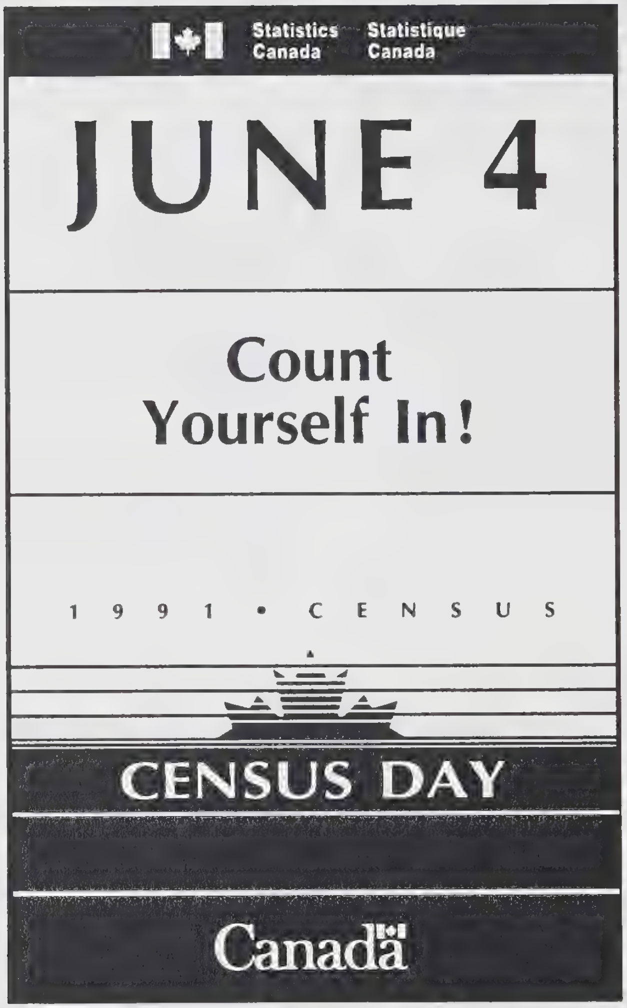
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, April 18, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade

February 1991

Total merchandise exports dropped by $609 million in February. The largest decline occurred in the automotive products sector. As a result of temporary plant shutdowns in February, car exports fell by $349 million to $759 million, the lowest level since September 1983. Crude petroleum exports also fell substantially (-$247 million) as a result of lower prices.

Imports plunged by $1.0 billion. Car imports dropped by $647 million, after showing increases in December 1990 and January 1991 ($205 million and $510 million, respectively). This is a confirmation that January figures were abnormally high as a result of the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax and the elimination of the Federal Sales Tax. Imports of parts decreased by $100 million, primarily due to plant shutdowns in February.

With imports declining more than exports, the merchandise trade surplus for February was $626 million, almost $400 million higher than the revised January level.

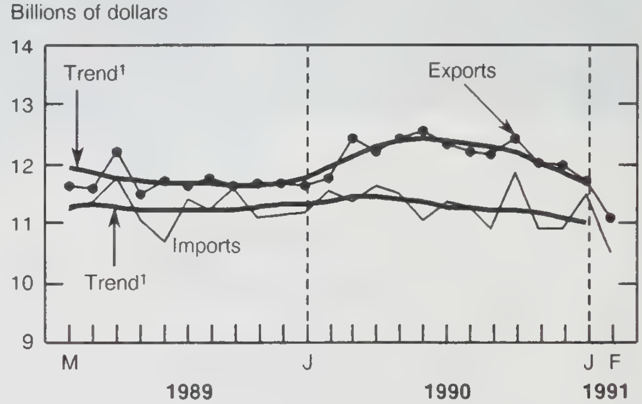
Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718, 3719, 3887-3913.

Current account data, which incorporate merchandise trade statistics as well as data concerning trade in services and capital account movements, are available on a quarterly basis in *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001).

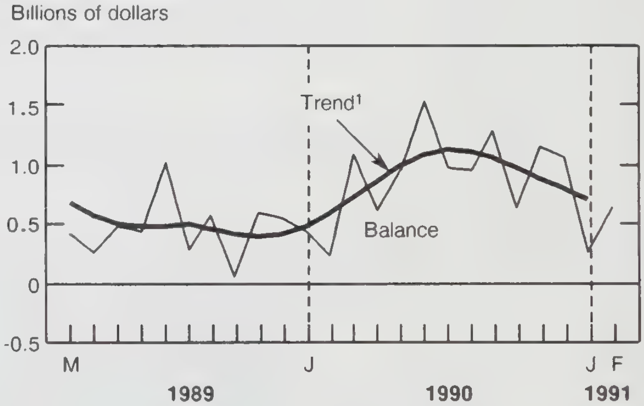
For further information on international trade statistics (detailed tables, charts and a more complete analysis), order *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* (65-001P, $10/$100), now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on statistics, concepts and definitions, order the February 1991 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182), available the first week of May, or contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Trade Information Unit, Marlene Sterparn (613-951-1711) for analysis information, or Denis Pilon (613-951-4808) for price index information, Trade Measures and Analysis Section, International Trade Division. ■

Merchandise Trade
Seasonally Adjusted
Balance of Payments Basis



Merchandise Trade Balance
Seasonally Adjusted
Balance of Payments Basis



[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

February 1991

Seasonally Adjusted

Shipments declined 0.3% in February following a 2.2% decrease in January. Unfilled orders dropped 1.4%, the seventh decrease in a row while new orders fell for the seventh time in the last eight months. Inventory levels decreased for the second month in a row.

The **short-term trend** for shipments declined about 1.0% a month for the last five periods. The trend has been declining since September 1989 (except for a short pause between April and June 1990). The unfilled orders trend has been declining for almost two years, apart from two small increases in August and September 1989. The trend for new orders has declined about 1.3% a month for the last five periods.

The inventories trend has declined for the past year. As a result of a gently declining trend for inventories and a more sharply declining trend for shipments, the trend for the inventory to shipments ratio has increased from 1.51 in July 1990 to 1.59 in January 1991.

Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian manufacturers' **shipments** were $23.1 billion in February, a decline of 0.3% from the previous month. Decreases in transportation equipment (-2.9%) and the paper and allied products (-3.7%) industries were partly offset by increases in wood industries (7.7%) and the fabricated metal products industries (5.2%). The trends for 18 out of 22 major industry groups continued to decrease, although in most cases, at a slightly slower pace than in the previous period.

- **Inventories** (owned) decreased 0.5% to $36.6 billion. A second consecutive major decrease in the refined petroleum and coal products industry (-9.3%) accounted for most of this drop. The trend for inventories (owned) has declined since February 1990.

- The **inventories to shipments ratio** remained at 1.59 in February. The trend continued to increase, from 1.51 in July 1990 to 1.59 in January 1991.

- **Unfilled orders** decreased 1.4% to $26.1 billion, the seventh decrease in a row. An increase in machinery industries (5.3%) was more than offset by decreases in the transportation equipment (-1.7%), primary metals (-7.0%) and electrical and electronic products (-1.6%) industries. The trend for unfilled orders has declined since October 1989, with decreases of about 1.0% a month for the last four periods.

Unfilled orders are the stock of orders which will generate future shipments, assuming that orders are not cancelled.

New orders are defined as the sum of shipments for the current month (i.e., orders received this month and shipped within the same month) plus the change in unfilled orders.

- **New orders** decreased by 1.2% to a level of $22.7 billion. The trend, which had increased from March to June 1990, fell for the sixth month in a row.

Year-to-date

- Manufacturers' shipments for the first two months of 1991 were estimated at $46.2 billion, 4.6% lower than the value for the corresponding period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

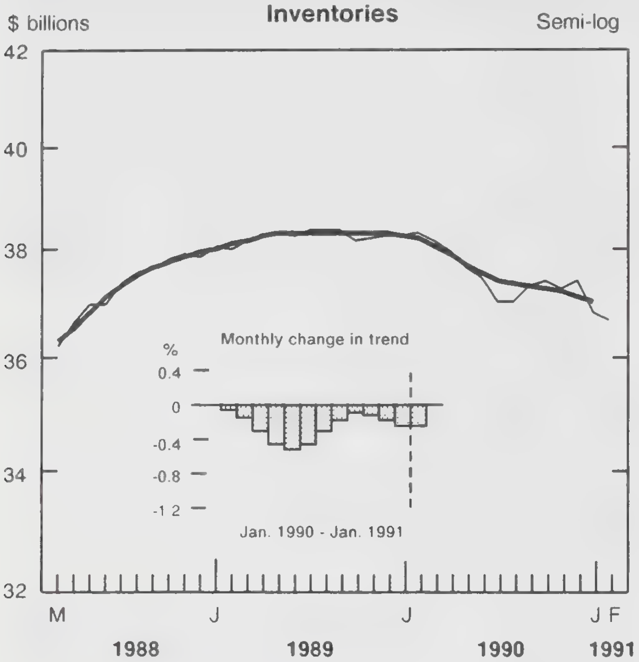
For more information, consult the February 1991 issue of *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing* (31-001, $17.30/$173), available shortly.

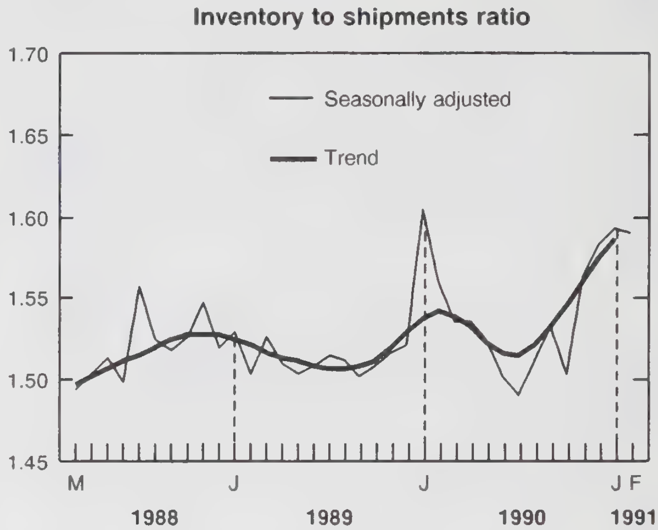
Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request. For further information, contact Bob Traversy, Information Officer (613-951-9497), or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division.

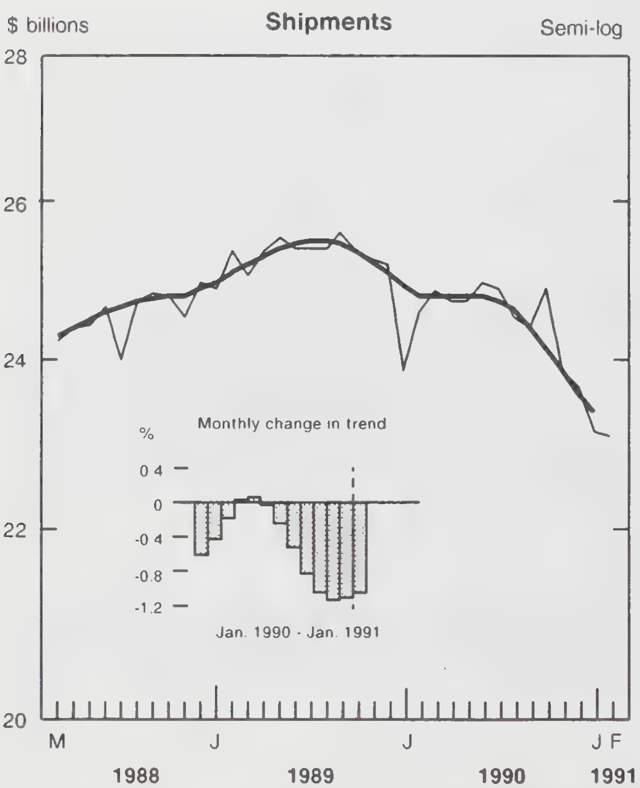
Note:

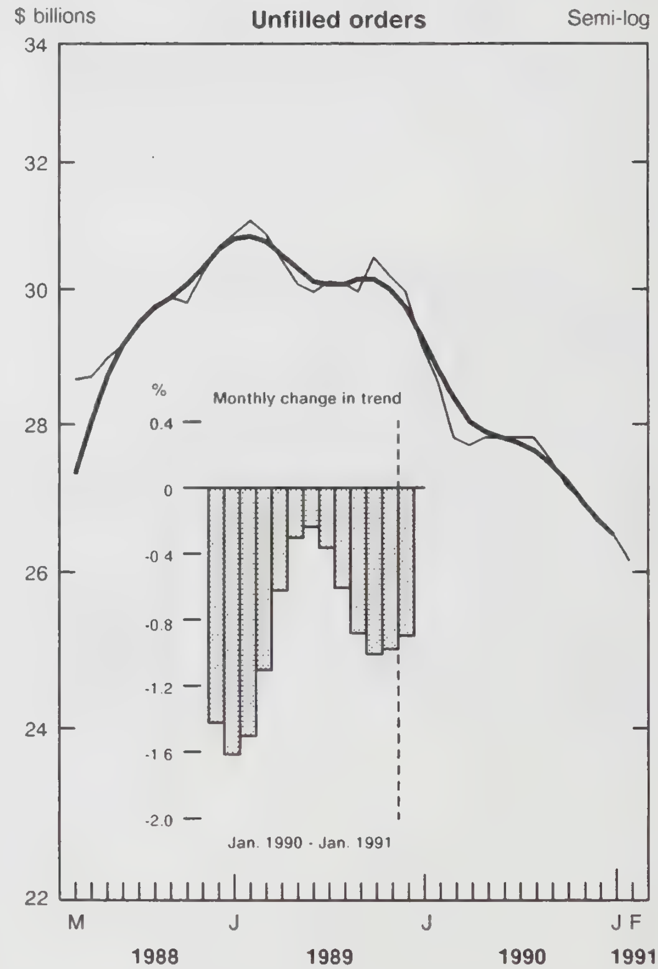
The appendix in the March 1990 issue of Monthly Survey of Manufacturing contains estimated values of shipments, inventories and orders revised back to January 1987.

Manufacturers' Inventories, Shipments and Unfilled Orders, February 1991









Shipments, Inventories and Orders in All Manufacturing Industries

February 1991

Period	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted			
	Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders	Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders
	$ millions							
February 1990	23,117	38,944	28,861	22,875	24,564	38,316	28,619	24,044
March 1990	26,276	38,646	28,374	25,789	24,844	38,135	27,803	24,028
April 1990	24,452	38,456	28,210	24,288	24,706	37,926	27,687	24,590
May 1990	26,795	37,878	28,404	26,989	24,706	37,642	27,826	24,845
June 1990	26,465	37,333	27,869	25,931	24,940	37,438	27,807	24,920
July 1990	22,702	36,745	27,833	22,665	24,859	37,014	27,802	24,854
August 1990	24,326	36,918	27,861	24,354	24,516	37,021	27,788	24,502
September 1990	24,775	36,964	27,350	24,264	24,352	37,312	27,520	24,084
October 1990	26,728	37,018	26,891	26,269	24,881	37,378	27,125	24,487
November 1990	24,481	36,961	26,719	24,309	23,852	37,258	26,928	23,655
December 1990	21,473	36,847	26,044	20,798	23,643	37,413	26,633	23,348
January 1991	21,866	36,981	26,363	22,185	23,132	36,821	26,473	22,972
February 1991	21,384	37,225	25,939	20,960	23,059	36,634	26,106	22,692

Period	Seasonally Adjusted									
	Shipments		Inventories		Inventory to shipments ratio		Unfilled orders		New orders	
	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend
	Month to month % change				Ratio		Month to month % change			
February 1990	3.0	-0.4	0.2	-0.2	1.56	1.54	-1.8	-1.6	4.2	-0.6
March 1990	1.1	-0.2	-0.5	-0.3	1.53	1.54	-2.9	-1.5	-0.1	0.1
April 1990	-0.6	0.0	-0.5	-0.5	1.54	1.53	-0.4	-1.1	2.3	0.6
May 1990	0.0	0.1	-0.7	-0.5	1.52	1.52	0.5	-0.6	1.0	0.7
June 1990	0.9	0.0	-0.5	-0.5	1.50	1.52	-0.1	-0.3	0.3	0.4
July 1990	-0.3	-0.2	-1.1	-0.3	1.49	1.51	0.0	-0.2	-0.3	0.0
August 1990	-1.4	-0.5	0.0	-0.2	1.51	1.52	-0.1	-0.4	-1.4	-0.5
September 1990	-0.7	-0.8	0.8	-0.1	1.53	1.53	-1.0	-0.6	-1.7	-1.0
October 1990	2.2	-1.0	0.2	-0.1	1.50	1.54	-1.4	-0.9	1.7	-1.3
November 1990	-4.1	-1.1	-0.3	-0.2	1.56	1.56	-0.7	-1.0	-3.4	-1.4
December 1990	-0.9	-1.1	0.4	-0.2	1.58	1.57	-1.1	-1.0	-1.3	-1.4
January 1991	-2.2	-1.0	-1.6	-0.2	1.59	1.59	-0.6	-0.9	-1.6	-1.3
February 1991	-0.3	*	-0.5	*	1.59	*	-1.4	*	-1.2	*

* *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Export and Import Price Indexes

February 1991

Current and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes, on a balance of payments basis, are now available (1986 = 100). Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to February 1991 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Customs-based current and fixed-weighted U.S. price indexes are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to February 1991 (1986 = 100). Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 "All Countries" and "U.S. only" SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651, 3685.

The February 1991 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending April 13, 1991

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending April 13, 1991 totalled 261 783 tonnes, an increase of 8.4% from the preceding week's total of 241 600 tonnes, but down 4.4% from the year-earlier level of 272 819 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1991 was 3 857 887 tonnes, a decrease of 4.0% from 4 018 646 tonnes for the same period in 1990.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

April 1, 1991

Preliminary data on cold storage of frozen poultry products at April 1, 1991, and revised figures for March 1, 1991, are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

To order the statistical bulletin, *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* ($115 annually), contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Benôit Lévesque (613-951-2550), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, March 1991.
Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: $2.70/$27.00; United States: US$3.20/US$32.00; Other Countries: US$3.80/US$38.00).

Oils and Fats, February 1991.
Catalogue number 32-006
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Gas Utilities, December 1990.
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: $12.70/$127.00; United States: US$15.20/US$152.00; Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178.00).

Consumer Price Index, March 1991.
Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: $9.30/$93.00; United States: US$11.20/US$112.00; Other Countries: US$13.00/US$130.00).
Available Friday, April 19 at 7 a.m.

Farm Product Price Index, February 1991.
Catalogue number 62-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71.00; United States: US$8.50/US$85.00; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99.00).

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, February 1991.
Catalogue number 65-001P
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, April 19, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

MAJOR RELEASE

Consumer Price Index

March 1991

National Highlights

Note to Users

The prices used to calculate the Consumer Price Index include all indirect taxes. In keeping with this principle, users are reminded that the Goods and Services Tax (GST) forms part of the prices used starting with the January 1991 CPI.

All-items

The all-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada increased by 0.4% between February and March to reach a level of 125.5 (1986 = 100). Four of the major components showed increases, while two posted declines and one remained unchanged. The largest upward pressure on the all-items CPI resulted from a rise of 20.3% in the index for cigarettes, due largely to an increase in the federal excise tax. The upward impact of this component was so great that if prices for tobacco products had remained unchanged, the all-items CPI would have declined between February and March. The greatest downward pressure on the all-items CPI resulted from a decrease of 5.1% in the price of gasoline and a drop of 8.8% in the price of fuel oil.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the all-items index rose by 0.4% compared to a decline of 0.4% reported for February.

The year-over-year increase in the CPI between March 1990 and March 1991 was 6.3%, up slightly from the increase of 6.2% observed in February. The latest advance remained well above the 4.8% annual rise for 1990 as index levels continued to reflect the impact of the Goods and Services Tax.

Food

The food index rose by 0.3% in March after having remained unchanged in February. The rise in March resulted from increases of 0.3% in the index for food purchased from stores and 0.2% in the index for food purchased from restaurants.

Much of the 0.3% rise in the food purchased from stores index resulted from higher prices for fresh fruit, dairy products, breakfast cereal and soft drinks. The fresh fruit index rose 7.1%, largely in response to higher prices for oranges and bananas. The rise in orange prices was due, in part, to the December frost damage in California. The dairy products index reflected a rise in the prices of milk due mainly to higher producer and processor charges in Alberta, Ontario and New Brunswick. The prices of both soft drinks and breakfast cereals rose as previous promotional prices returned to normal levels. Lower prices were observed for fresh vegetables (increased import supplies), poultry (increased supplies), pork and selected bakery products.

Over the 12-month period, March 1990 to March 1991, the food index advanced by 5.1%, resulting from increases of 2.5% in the index for food purchased from stores and a larger 11.8% in the index for food purchased from restaurants.

All-items Excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the all-items excluding food index increased by 0.4% in March following a slight decline of 0.1% in February. The largest upward impact resulted from an 8.1% increase in the tobacco products and alcoholic beverages index. A smaller impact resulted from a 1.3% rise in the clothing index. Declines of 1.2% and 0.2% in the transportation and housing indexes partly offset these increases.

The sharp rise in the tobacco products and alcoholic beverages index was mostly due to a 20.1% rise in the tobacco products index. The majority of this increase was attributable to a 3-cent per cigarette rise in the federal excise tax which came into effect on February 27. Provincial tax increases on cigarettes also came into effect in Newfoundland on March 8, and British Columbia on March 1.

The clothing index rose by 1.3% as the indexes for women's wear and men's wear increased by 0.9% and 2.2%, respectively. A large part of these advances was associated with the introduction of new spring lines.

The 1.2% fall in the transportation index was due mainly to a drop of 5.1% in gasoline prices. March marked the fourth consecutive month in which gasoline prices fell. Declines were widespread and varied between -2.0% in Regina and -11.2% in Vancouver. In contrast, increases were observed in Toronto and urban centres of Alberta, following the end of price wars in these areas. The automobile purchase index fell by 0.6% as one manufacturer increased the value of rebates offered to consumers. In addition, a drop of 5.1% was reported in

automobile rental rates traceable mainly to competitive and promotional pricing. A small offset was provided by seasonally higher air fares on transatlantic and southern routes.

A large part of the 0.2% decline in the housing index was due to a 0.5% drop in the owned accommodation component. The latter resulted from lower home maintenance and repair charges, homeowners' insurance premiums and new house prices. Another major source of downward pressure resulted from a fall of 8.8% in fuel oil prices which recorded the largest monthly drop since April of 1986. Less noticeable price declines were observed for detergent and soap, cleaning and polishing products, household chemicals and area rugs and mats. Partly offsetting these declines were higher charges for rented and traveller accommodation, paper products and selected household textiles.

A 0.2% rise in the recreation, reading and education index and no change in the health and personal care index helped to dampen the overall increase. The former index reflected increased charges for travel tour packages. A 0.3% rise in health care charges offset a 0.4% decline in the prices of selected personal care supplies.

Over the 12-month period, March 1990 to March 1991, the all-items excluding food index advanced by 6.5%, up from the increase of 6.4% observed in February.

All-items Excluding Food and Energy

The all-items excluding food and energy index increased by 0.8%, which was higher than the 0.5% reported in February. Between March 1990 and March 1991, the index increased by 6.4% compared to 6.0% the month before.

Goods and Services

The goods index advanced by 0.7% in March following a decline of 0.5% in February. The latest increase resulted from advances of 1.2% in the semi-durable goods index (where clothing predominated) and 1.1% in the non-durable goods index (where tobacco products exerted considerable upward pressure). These advances were partially offset by a fall of 0.4% in the durable goods index. By contrast the services index registered no change in March following a rise of 0.4% posted the month before.

Between March 1990 and March 1991, the goods component rose 5.4%, compared to 5.0% in February while the services index grew by 7.1% compared to 7.6% in February.

City Highlights

Between February and March, increases in the all-items indexes for cities for which CPIs are published ranged from 0.1% in Saint John and Vancouver to 1.0% in St. John's. In Saint John, lower than average changes were registered in the indexes for

The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada
(1986 = 100)

	Indexes			Percentage change March 1991 from	
	March 1991	February 1991	March 1990	February 1991	March 1990
All items	**125.5**	**125.0**	**118.1**	**0.4**	**6.3**
Food	121.3	120.9	115.4	0.3	5.1
All items excluding food	126.4	125.9	118.7	0.4	6.5
Housing	123.6	123.9	118.1	-0.2	4.7
Clothing	129.3	127.7	117.3	1.3	10.2
Transportation	118.7	120.2	115.6	-1.2	2.7
Health and personal care	127.6	127.6	118.0	0.0	8.1
Recreation, reading and education	129.4	129.2	119.6	0.2	8.2
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	156.0	144.3	131.7	8.1	18.5
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	79.7	80.0	84.7		
All-items Consumer Price Index converted to 1981 = 100	166.2				

food, housing, transportation and health and personal care. In Vancouver, a significant drop in transportation and slightly lower than average movement in the housing index were noted. In addition, the effect of increases in tobacco prices in Vancouver was dampened by the relatively small weight of these products in the Vancouver basket. In St. John's, above-average price increases were noted in the indexes for housing, clothing, health and personal care and tobacco products and alcoholic beverages.

Between March 1990 and March 1991, increases in city CPIs varied between 4.5% in Toronto and 9.2% in Charlottetown/Summerside.

Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-items Index by City

St. John's

Higher prices for cigarettes, resulting from both federal and provincial tax increases, accounted for a large part of the 1.0% rise in the all-items index. A rise in the clothing index also exerted a substantial upward impact. Advances in new house prices were observed as well. Declines in gasoline and fuel oil prices had a notable dampening effect. The food index fell, reflecting lower prices for poultry, soft drinks and fresh vegetables. Since March 1990, the all-items index has risen 7.2%

Charlottetown/Summerside

Higher prices for cigarettes (the result of a federal tax increase) explained most of the 0.4% rise in the all-items index. Price advances for personal care supplies, and a rise in the food index (mainly reflecting higher prices for fresh fruit, pork and prepared meats) also contributed to the latest change. In addition, price increases were observed for recreational equipment, packaged holiday trips and reading materials. The overall advance was moderated by price declines for fuel oil, gasoline and men's clothing. Since March 1990, the all-items index has risen 9.2%.

Halifax

The all-items index rose 0.4%, largely due to higher prices for cigarettes (federal tax increase). Further upward pressure resulted from a rise in the clothing index and higher prices for packaged holiday trips and reading materials. Lower prices for gasoline and fuel oil and a decline in the food index exerted a notable dampening effect. The food index fell due to lower prices for poultry, fresh vegetables and bakery products. Between March 1990 and March 1991, the all-items index has risen 7.4%.

Saint John

The all-items index rose by a marginal 0.1%, as advances in three of the major component indexes were largely offset by declines in the remaining four. The largest upward impact resulted from higher prices for cigarettes due to a federal tax increase. A rise in the clothing index also had a notable contribution. Price increases for packaged holiday trips and reading materials were reported as well. Declines in the transportation and housing indexes, resulting from lower prices for gasoline and fuel oil, respectively, exerted a considerable dampening effect. The food index also declined, reflecting lower prices for fresh vegetables, bakery products, poultry, soft drinks and eggs. Price decreases for personal care supplies and non-prescribed medicines were noted as well. Since March 1990, the all-items index has risen 7.3%.

Quebec City

Higher prices for cigarettes, resulting from a federal tax increase, explained a large part of the 0.6% rise in the all-items index. Further upward pressure resulted from higher prices for clothing, packaged holiday trips and reading materials. Charges for owned accommodation advanced as well. The food index was up slightly, reflecting higher prices for beef, chicken and cereal products. Moderating these advances were price declines for gasoline and fuel oil. Since March 1990, the all-items index has risen 8.3%.

Montreal

The all-items index rose 0.6%. The largest upward impact came from higher cigarette prices (the result of a federal tax increase). Price increases were also observed for clothing, packaged holiday trips and reading materials. The food index advanced due to higher prices for fresh fruit, dairy products, prepared meats and beef. Within shelter, charges for owned and traveller accommodation rose, but were more than offset by a decline in fuel oil prices. The transportation index declined overall, reflecting lower prices for gasoline. Since March 1990, the all-items index has risen 8.1%.

Ottawa

The 0.3% rise in the all-items index largely reflected higher prices for cigarettes (due to a federal tax increase). An advance in the clothing index and increased charges for rented, owned and traveller accommodation also had a notable upward impact. The food index advanced overall, as higher prices for soft drinks, fresh fruit, dairy products and prepared meats more than offset lower prices for fresh vegetables and chicken. Prices for packaged holiday trips and reading materials were up as well. Partly offsetting these advances were lower prices for fuel oil and gasoline, and a decline in rental charges for automotive vehicles. Also contributing a moderating effect were lower prices for new cars, household furnishings and personal care supplies. Since March 1990, the all-items index has risen 6.3%.

Toronto

Higher prices for cigarettes (the result of a federal tax increase) and advances in the clothing and food indexes accounted for most of the 0.4% rise in the all-items index. Price increases for dairy products, soft drinks, fresh fruit, restaurant meals, prepared meats and cereal products explained the rise in the food index. Moderating these advances was a decline in the housing index, reflecting decreased charges for owned accommodation and lower prices for fuel oil. The transportation index also declined, largely due to lower prices for new cars and decreased charges for vehicle rentals. Since March 1990, the all-items index has risen 4.5%.

Thunder Bay

The 0.5 % rise in the all-items index was largely due to higher prices for cigarettes (resulting from a recent federal tax increase). A rise in the clothing index also had a notable upward impact. Charges for owned and traveller accommodation advanced as well. Lower prices for gasoline, new cars and household furnishings and equipment moderated the overall advance. The food index fell marginally, as lower prices for fresh vegetables, pork, poultry and beef were observed. Since March 1990, the all-items index has risen 6.5%.

Winnipeg

Higher prices for cigarettes (due to a federal tax increase), combined with advances in the housing, clothing and food indexes, explained most of the 0.4% rise in the all-items index. Within housing, most of the upward movement was due to increased charges for owned and rented accommodation, and a rise in charges for natural gas. Increases in both the women's wear and men's wear indexes contributed to the rise in clothing prices. The rise in the food index reflected higher prices for fresh fruit, soft drinks and dairy products. Lower prices for gasoline, new cars, and personal care supplies had a moderating effect. Since March 1990, the all-items index has risen 6.0%.

Regina

The all-items index rose 0.7%. Higher cigarette prices (due to a federal tax increase) contributed notably to the overall movement. Advances in the clothing, food and housing indexes were also recorded. Within food, price increases were observed for fresh fruit, cereal and bakery products, restaurant meals, dairy products and beef. The rise in the housing index was largely due to increased charges for owned accommodation and higher prices for household textiles. A decline in the transportation index had a moderating effect, and was largely the result of lower prices for gasoline and new cars. Since March 1990, the all-items index has risen 5.1%.

Saskatoon

Higher prices for cigarettes (reflecting a federal tax increase) combined with advances in the clothing and food indexes explained most of the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. Within food, higher prices were registered for fresh fruit, restaurant meals, bakery products, chicken and dairy products. Declines in four of the major component indexes had a large offsetting effect. The major downward pressure originated in the transportation index, where lower prices for new cars and gasoline were observed. A further downward influence emerged from the housing index, where declines in owned accommodation charges, household operating expenses, and household furnishings and equipment prices were recorded. Charges for non-prescribed medicines and recreational equipment declined as well. Since March 1990, the all-items index has risen 5.3%.

Edmonton

The 0.5% rise in the all-items index was mainly due to higher prices for cigarettes (the result of a federal tax increase), gasoline (the end of a price war) and men's clothing. Declines in the food and housing indexes exerted a notable offsetting effect. Within food, price decreases were observed for fresh vegetables, beef, pork, poultry and bakery products.

The decline in the housing index was mainly due to decreased charges for natural gas, and lower prices for new houses and for household furnishings and equipment. Since March 1990, the all-items index has risen 6.7%.

Calgary

The all-items index rose 0.6%. Higher prices for cigarettes (reflecting a federal tax increase) explained much of the overall rise. Price increases were also observed for men's wear, gasoline (the end of a price war), household furnishings and personal care supplies. Charges relating to owned accommodation advanced as well. The food index fell marginally, as lower prices for sugar, cured and prepared meats, fresh vegetables and bakery products more than offset higher prices for chicken, fresh fruit and restaurant meals. Since March 1990, the all-items index has risen 7.1%.

Vancouver

Higher prices for cigarettes (resulting from both federal and provincial tax increases) and advances in the clothing and food indexes accounted for most of the 0.1% rise in the all-items index. Within food, most of the upward movement was due to higher prices for fresh fruit, cereal and bakery products, dairy products and eggs. Largely offsetting these advances were lower prices for gasoline and fuel oil, declines in new house prices, and decreased charges for household furnishings and equipment. Since March 1990, the all-items index has risen 6.1%.

Victoria

Higher prices for cigarettes (reflecting increased federal and provincial taxes) explained a large part of the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. Higher food prices were registered, most notably for fresh fruit, bakery products, dairy products, beef and eggs. Price increases were also reported for clothing, rented accommodation and household furnishings. Charges for packaged holiday trips and reading materials advanced as well. Lower prices for gasoline and fuel oil had a considerable dampening effect. Since March 1990, the all-items index has risen 6.9%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2201-2230.

Order the March 1991 issue of the *Consumer Price Index* (62-001, $9.30/$93).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division. □

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal Care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
St. John's								
March 1991 index	121.0	118.3	117.1	129.1	116.7	123.5	126.3	136.4
% change from February 1991	1.0	-0.3	0.1	4.9	-1.7	0.6	0.1	9.2
% change from March 1990	7.2	5.6	6.3	11.1	4.9	8.1	5.8	13.7
Charlottetown/Summerside								
March 1991 index	126.0	125.7	120.7	120.2	118.6	132.2	128.7	173.1
% change from February 1991	0.4	0.2	-0.5	-0.7	-1.5	1.5	0.5	9.4
% change from March 1990	9.2	7.2	8.3	8.8	7.7	8.0	8.1	25.3
Halifax								
March 1991 index	125.5	129.8	118.8	127.3	117.7	127.6	124.3	169.5
% change from February 1991	0.4	-0.4	-0.3	1.6	-1.4	-0.2	0.7	7.8
% change from March 1990	7.4	5.4	5.8	11.6	5.2	8.5	4.8	24.2
Saint John								
March 1991 index	123.8	123.9	119.5	127.6	115.7	125.9	124.2	168.2
% change from February 1991	0.1	-0.6	-0.5	1.5	-2.3	-0.6	0.2	9.1
% change from March 1990	7.3	5.3	7.1	11.7	5.0	7.4	5.8	16.2
Quebec								
March 1991 index	124.6	119.4	123.4	133.3	114.2	127.6	128.3	153.8
% change from February 1991	0.6	0.2	0.2	1.2	-1.3	0.2	0.6	8.2
% change from March 1990	8.3	4.1	7.2	14.8	3.6	8.4	11.6	23.5
Montreal								
March 1991 index	126.1	121.0	125.5	133.1	116.0	128.5	131.6	156.3
% change from February 1991	0.6	0.3	-0.1	1.3	-1.2	0.3	0.6	9.1
% change from March 1990	8.1	3.5	7.0	14.2	3.5	9.5	12.2	25.6
Ottawa								
March 1991 index	125.3	119.4	123.5	128.7	120.9	131.9	130.1	151.8
% change from February 1991	0.3	0.3	0.1	1.2	-1.6	-0.4	0.4	7.1
% change from March 1990	6.3	5.4	5.6	8.1	3.0	6.8	8.4	14.8
Toronto								
March 1991 index	127.8	124.4	127.5	129.9	120.9	131.2	131.8	150.7
% change from February 1991	0.4	0.9	-0.7	1.3	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	7.9
% change from March 1990	4.5	6.2	1.4	8.1	2.5	8.1	7.6	14.6
Thunder Bay								
March 1991 index	124.0	117.0	120.5	128.3	122.7	124.3	128.9	157.7
% change from February 1991	0.5	-0.1	0.1	1.2	-1.1	0.5	0.2	8.8
% change from March 1990	6.5	3.3	6.7	8.9	3.9	8.5	7.4	18.0
Winnipeg								
March 1991 index	124.6	123.0	120.7	128.4	120.0	125.8	129.1	156.5
% change from February 1991	0.4	0.2	0.4	1.3	-2.3	-0.9	0.1	7.8
% change from March 1990	6.0	5.4	6.1	8.7	2.5	6.3	7.1	13.1

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres – Concluded

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal Care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
Regina								
March 1991 index	124.3	125.5	116.6	127.6	123.2	137.8	126.0	155.9
% change from February 1991	0.7	0.4	0.1	1.2	-0.5	0.1	-0.1	9.4
% change from March 1990	5.1	7.0	4.3	9.3	-1.7	6.2	6.3	16.2
Saskatoon								
March 1991 index	124.2	124.9	117.8	126.5	120.5	149.0	125.0	147.1
% change from February 1991	0.2	0.4	-0.2	1.1	-2.3	-0.2	-0.1	6.9
% change from March 1990	5.3	6.3	4.2	9.1	1.8	4.1	5.7	13.5
Edmonton								
March 1991 index	123.1	117.8	119.5	126.8	116.6	125.5	128.5	169.0
% change from February 1991	0.5	-1.0	-0.2	0.9	1.0	-0.4	0.2	8.5
% change from March 1990	6.7	4.9	6.5	9.4	2.3	7.8	7.4	20.7
Calgary								
March 1991 index	123.6	120.4	119.5	128.2	114.6	124.0	128.4	169.0
% change from February 1991	0.6	-0.1	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.5	-0.1	7.0
% change from March 1990	7.1	9.3	6.0	9.4	1.9	6.1	8.0	19.7
Vancouver								
March 1991 index	123.3	123.9	118.4	123.0	122.9	122.1	126.7	148.7
% change from February 1991	0.1	0.7	-0.3	1.7	-2.4	0.2	-0.1	5.6
% change from March 1990	6.1	9.5	3.4	9.5	2.5	9.1	8.1	14.2
Victoria								
March 1991 index	123.7	122.9	117.7	123.9	125.8	120.8	130.2	148.9
% change from February 1991	0.2	0.7	0.1	1.7	-1.9	-0.6	0.2	5.0
% change from March 1990	6.9	7.4	4.9	10.0	5.9	6.4	8.8	14.2

[1] *For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1990 issue of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, $17.25/$69.00).*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Provincial and Territorial Government Employment and Remuneration

October-December 1990

Highlights

- Provincial and territorial government employment averaged 502,600 in the fourth quarter of 1990, an increase of 0.3% over the same period in 1989. This increase was lower than the average year-over-year growth in employment (0.9%) in the fourth quarters of the period from 1985 to 1990.

- During the fourth quarter of 1990, provincial and territorial government employment represented 41% of all government employment and 4.0% of total employment in the country.

Government Business Enterprises

- Between the fourth quarters of 1989 and 1990, employment in government business enterprises decreased by 7,200 (-4.6%) to an average of 150,700. The privatization of Alberta Government Telephones in October 1990 was the major reason for this decrease in employment.

Note to Users

Government includes departments, agencies, boards, commissions, and government institutions engaged in education, health or social services, but excludes government business enterprises.

Government business enterprises are entities owned by government that engage in operations of a commercial nature and sell goods and services, primarily on the open market, as their principal activity and source of revenue.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2722 (total employment and remuneration data by province and territory, by month): series 1 (government employment data), series 2 (the corresponding remuneration data), series 3 (government business enterprise employment data), series 4 (the corresponding remuneration data).

Further information concerning this release, contact Peter Dudley (613-951-1851) or Ishtiaq Khan (613-951-8306), Employment Section, Public Institutions Division.

Data are available in standard format or special tabulations. For more information on Public Institutions Division products, contact Patricia Phillips, Data Dissemination and External Affairs (613-951-0767; Fax: 613-951-0661). ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Cement, February 1991.
Catalogue number 44-001
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics, December 1990.
Catalogue number 63-011
(Canada: $6.10/$61.00; United States: US$7.30/US$73.00; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85.00).

Exports by Commodity, January 1991.
Catalogue number 65-004
(Canada: $55.10/$551.00; United States: US$66.10/US$661.00; Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771.00).

Sound Recording, 1988-89.
Catalogue number 87-202
(Canada: $22.00; United States: US$26.00; Other Countries: US$31.00).

Indicators of Science and Technology, 1990 (Vol. 2, No. 2).
Catalogue number 88-002
(Canada: $18.00/$72.00; United States: US$21.50/US$86.00; Other Countries: US$25.25/US$101.00).

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Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of April 22-26

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
April		
23	Retail Trade	February 1991
24	Department Store Sales and Stocks	February 1991
24	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	February 1991
24	Crude Oil and Natural Gas	January 1991
25	Canada's International Transactions in Securities	February 1991
26	Wholesale Trade	February 1991
26	Industrial Product Price Index	March 1991
26	Raw Materials Price Index	March 1991
26	Field Crop Reporting Series: No 3 – Stocks of Canadian Grain at March 31	

June 4
CENSUS OF
AGRICULTURE

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, April 22, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

June 4
CENSUS DAY

MAJOR RELEASE

Sales of Natural Gas

February 1991 (Preliminary Data)

Sales of natural gas (including direct sales) in Canada during February 1991 totalled 5 991.7 million cubic metres, a 4.2% decrease from the level recorded the previous year.

On the basis of rate structure information, sales in February 1991 were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from February 1990 in brackets: residential sales, 1 817.2 million cubic metres (-6.3%); commercial sales, 1 505.8 million cubic metres (-5.1%) and industrial sales (including direct sales), 2 668.7 million cubic metres (-2.3%).

Year-to-date figures for 1991 indicate that sales of natural gas amounted to 13 279.2 million cubic metres, a 1.5% increase from the level recorded during the same period in 1990.

On the basis of rate structure information, year-to-date sales were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from 1990 in brackets: residential sales, 4 193.8 million cubic metres (+2.0%); commercial sales, 3 424.0 million cubic metres (+2.4%) and industrial sales (including direct sales), 5 661.3 million cubic metres (+0.5%).

The February 1991 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, $12.70/$127) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Natural Gas – Preliminary Data

February 1991

	Rate structure				
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Direct	Total
	(thousands of cubic metres)				
New Brunswick	–	–	–	–	–
Quebec	104 171	205 595	320 910	3 068	633 744
Ontario	990 223	699 096	855 386	137 333	2 682 038
Manitoba	110 344	99 014	46 971	575	256 904
Saskatchewan	102 683	76 916	5 523	133 614	318 736
Alberta	316 828	272 372	912 987	–	1 502 187
British Columbia	192 928	152 830	143 017	109 329	598 104
February 1991 – Canada	**1 817 177**	**1 505 823**	**2 284 794**	**383 919**	**5 991 713**
February 1990 – Canada	1 939 956	1 586 301	2 313 917	416 246	6 256 420
% change	-6.3	-5.1	-2.3		-4.2
Year-to-date – Canada 1991	**4 193 821**	**3 424 011**	**4 876 254**	**785 097**	**13 279 183**
Year-to-date – Canada 1990	4 109 980	3 343 635	4 765 954	864 834	13 085 403
% change	2.0	2.4	0.5		1.5

Note: *Revised figures will be available in the "Gas Utilities" publication (55-002) as well as on CANSIM.*
– nil or zero.

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia

February 1991

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 596 300 cubic metres of lumber and ties in February 1991, a decrease of 6.5% from the 2 778 300 cubic metres produced in February 1990.

January-to-February 1991 production was 4 869 000 cubic metres, a decrease of 16.0% from the 5 797 300 cubic metres produced over the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The February 1991 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, $7.10/$71) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3C9. ■

Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)

February 1991

Commodity-country import trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S.) for February 1991 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

The February 1991 issue of *Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)* (65-007, $55.10/$551) will be available the second week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division. ■

Local Government Long-term Debt

March 1991

Estimates of the accumulated long-term debt of local governments in Canada (except Ontario), as of March 1991, are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Marlene Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

For more information, or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division products or services, contact Patricia Phillips (613-951-0767). ■

Notifiable Diseases Annual Summary

1989

The notifiable diseases annual summary for 1989 is now available by sex and five-year age group for Canada and the provinces.

Available on CANSIM: cross-classified table 00050122.

Contact Nelson Nault (613-951-1746), Canadian Centre for Health Information. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Provincial Economic Accounts, Annual Estimates 1985-1989.
Catalogue number 13-213
(Canada: $40.00; United States: US$48.00; Other Countries: US$56.00).

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, March 1991.
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/ US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, April 1991 (Vol. 23, No. 4).
Catalogue number 51-004
(Canada: $9.30/$93.00; United States: US$11.20/ US$112.00; Other Countries: US$13.00/130.00).

Touriscope – International Travel – Advance Information, February 1991.
Catalogue number 66-001P
(Canada: $6.10/$61.00; United States: US$7.30/ US$73.00; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85.00).

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Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, April 23, 1991

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

MAJOR RELEASES

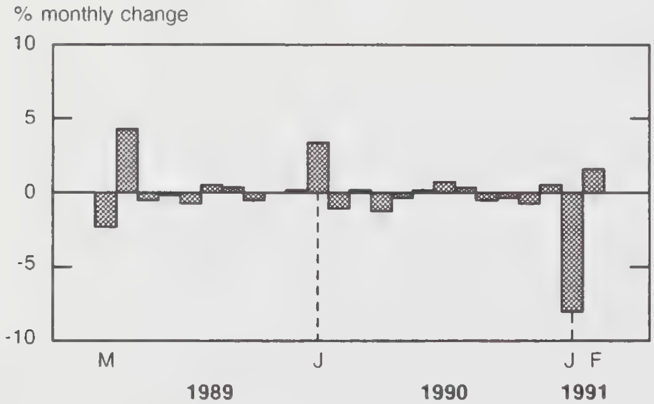
Retail Trade
February 1991

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that retail sales increased 1.6% in February to $14.8 billion. However, after removing the effect of indirect taxes, this represents a drop of approximately 4.1% compared to February 1990.
- The 1.6% increase in February followed a sharp decrease of 4.0% in January (after adjustment for indirect taxes) and a moderate gain of 0.5% in December 1990.
- The February increase was broadly based with 12 of the 16 trade groups recording higher sales. The trade groups related to apparel and furniture, appliances and furnishings reported higher than average increases in February following unusually large declines in January.

Retail Sales, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted



Note to Users

Retail sales estimates exclude the Goods and Services Tax (GST). Prior to January 1991, sales data include the Federal Sales Tax (FST). Due to this change in indirect taxes, data for 1991 are not strictly comparable with those of previous years. For users interested in deriving comparable data, an estimate of the amount of FST included in retail sales for 1990 is available for Canada. The reliability of this estimate does not permit adjustments at the provincial or trade group level.

- In order of dollar impact, the overall gain was primarily due to increases reported by general merchandise stores (+5.6%), household furniture and appliance stores (+17.6%) and other clothing stores (+17.0%). Partly offsetting these increases were declines reported by service stations (-9.0%), supermarkets and grocery stores (-1.0%), and motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers (-1.2%).
- Provincial growth rates varied considerably with gains ranging from 5.9% in Prince Edward Island to 0.6% in Ontario. Declines were recorded by Manitoba (-3.0%), Alberta (-1.8%) and Saskatchewan (-0.4%). Together, the Yukon and Northwest Territories recorded an increase of 0.9%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2399 (seasonally adjusted), 2400 (not seasonally adjusted) and 2398 (department store type merchandise totals for the provinces and territories).

The February 1991 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Lina DiPiétro (613-951-3551) or Roger Laplante (613-951-3552), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

□

Retail Sales, by Trade Group and by Region

February 1991

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted						
	Feb. 1990r	Jan. 1991r	Feb. 1991p	Feb. 1991/ Feb. 1990*	Feb. 1990r	Nov. 1990r	Dec. 1990r	Jan. 1991r	Feb. 1991p	Feb. 1991/ Jan. 1991	Feb. 1991/ 1990*
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Supermarkets and grocery stores	3,144.1	3,390.0	3,117.8	-0.8	3,520.1	3,564.1	3,550.2	3,544.5	3,507.7	-1.0	-0.4
All other food stores	283.2	259.3	266.3	-5.9	336.8	317.3	311.8	296.5	313.7	5.8	-6.9
Drug and patent medicine stores	648.5	702.6	677.3	4.4	720.7	751.7	730.7	720.0	750.5	4.2	4.1
Shoe stores	89.9	94.2	75.5	-16.0	150.1	144.3	157.0	123.5	129.0	4.4	-14.1
Men's clothing stores	107.4	93.7	80.8	-24.8	181.3	166.0	174.2	125.4	144.6	15.3	-20.2
Women's clothing stores	229.7	198.9	197.8	-13.9	346.2	315.7	334.6	255.4	298.0	16.7	-13.9
Other clothing stores	213.6	210.1	200.2	-6.3	328.7	333.6	353.1	268.6	314.2	17.0	-4.4
Household furniture and appliance stores	583.8	437.5	443.4	-24.0	738.9	686.8	807.0	486.4	572.2	17.6	-22.6
Household furnishings stores	168.1	111.5	122.9	-26.9	218.9	200.1	222.3	142.0	161.6	13.8	-26.2
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	2,869.5	2,314.7	2,393.8	-16.6	3,497.4	3,208.1	3,099.1	2,990.4	2,955.7	-1.2	-15.5
Gasoline service stations	1,058.0	1,227.9	1,040.2	-1.7	1,220.8	1,365.8	1,334.4	1,328.2	1,209.1	-9.0	-1.0
Automotive parts, accessories and services	817.8	784.0	702.2	-14.1	1,081.4	1,025.9	1,004.0	946.7	930.9	-1.7	-13.9
General merchandise stores	1,217.8	1,194.9	1,200.6	-1.4	1,760.8	1,793.7	1,859.7	1,646.9	1,739.9	5.6	-1.2
Other semi-durable goods stores	444.4	360.9	381.3	-14.2	602.9	560.1	566.2	499.4	520.9	4.3	-13.6
Other durable goods stores	342.0	293.0	279.1	-18.4	474.7	446.0	458.6	378.1	400.1	5.8	-15.7
All other retail stores	651.8	581.0	602.6	-7.5	916.0	874.7	866.5	812.2	842.2	3.7	-8.1
Total, all stores	**12,869.6**	**12,254.2**	**11,781.7**	**-8.5**	**16,095.5**	**15,753.9**	**15,829.4**	**14,564.3**	**14,790.1**	**1.6**	**-8.1**
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	**10,000.1**	**9,939.5**	**9,388.0**	**-6.1**	**12,598.1**	**12,545.8**	**12,730.3**	**11,573.9**	**11,834.5**	**2.3**	**-6.1**
Department store type merchandise	4,045.3	3,697.3	3,658.9	-9.6	5,523.1	5,398.1	5,663.4	4,645.7	5,030.9	8.3	-8.9
Regions											
Newfoundland	228.5	224.8	225.7	-1.2	291.8	301.8	297.9	283.9	289.7	2.0	-0.7
Prince Edward Island	50.0	47.5	47.0	-6.0	68.3	68.2	68.9	60.4	64.0	5.9	-6.2
Nova Scotia	403.9	390.6	386.8	-4.2	510.4	515.0	523.2	472.3	491.9	4.1	-3.6
New Brunswick	326.2	316.6	311.8	-4.4	412.0	418.0	411.9	388.9	396.9	2.1	-3.7
Quebec	3,192.8	2,919.0	2,880.4	-9.8	4,024.0	3,924.6	3,954.5	3,566.9	3,660.3	2.6	-9.0
Ontario	4,792.6	4,548.9	4,295.1	-10.4	5,984.3	5,815.4	5,943.1	5,371.0	5,404.4	0.6	-9.7
Manitoba	440.4	443.8	411.7	-6.5	548.7	545.5	554.8	530.9	514.9	-3.0	-6.2
Saskatchewan	365.7	373.4	342.8	-6.3	459.6	472.8	467.8	440.8	438.8	-0.4	-4.5
Alberta	1,346.6	1,327.2	1,247.7	-7.3	1,645.2	1,631.2	1,670.7	1,559.1	1,530.5	-1.8	-7.0
British Columbia	1,685.1	1,626.1	1,596.3	-5.3	2,048.2	2,008.4	2,034.9	1,886.7	1,943.0	3.0	-5.1
Yukon and Northwest Territories	37.8	36.4	36.2	-4.2	47.5	48.7	46.3	45.0	45.4	0.9	-4.4
Yukon	11.3	11.3	11.1	-1.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northwest Territories	26.5	25.1	25.1	-5.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* *Percentage changes contained in this table are not adjusted for the change in indirect taxes. Caution should be exercised in their use.*
r *Revised.*
p *Preliminary.*
.. *Figures not available.*

Consolidated Federal, Provincial, Territorial, and Local Government Finance

1990/91 Estimates, 1987/88 and 1986/87 Actual
(Financial Management System Basis)

Highlights

Revenues

- On a Financial Management System basis, consolidated total revenues of all levels of government for 1990/91 amounted to $272.6 billion, an increase of $19.5 billion (7.7%) over 1989/90. Per-capita revenues were $10,192 in 1990/91 compared with $9,597 in 1989/90, an increase of 6.2% that was lower than the average annual increase of 7.5% for the five-year period from 1985/86 to 1990/91.

- Of all the major revenue sources, personal income taxes increased most rapidly (11.5% per year) over the 1985/86 to 1990/91 period. This revenue source also grew significantly as a proportion of total revenues (from 31.5% in 1985/86 to 35.8% in 1990/91). On a per-capita basis, personal income tax revenues rose from $2,243 in 1985/86 to $3,648 in 1990/91.

- The share of corporation income tax in consolidated government revenues showed a slight decline from 1985/86 (7.4%) to 1990/91 (7.1%). Over the five-year period, the average annual increase in revenue from this source was 7.8%.

- Consumption taxes comprised 20.8% of total consolidated government revenues in 1990/91 versus 19.4% in 1985/86. On average, revenue from this source increased by 10.2% per year over the five-year period, but only by 2.9% from 1989/90 to 1990/91. The major factor contributing to the small percentage increase in consumption taxes from 1989/90 to 1990/91 is the estimated decline in the federal sales tax from $17 billion in 1989/90 to $16.2 billion in 1990/91. This decline is associated with the one-time cost of the transition to the Goods and Services Tax.

- In contrast to other revenues, consolidated natural resource revenues diminished in both absolute terms and in relative importance over the five-year period. Natural resource revenues amounted to $7.9 billion in 1985/86 and $6 billion in 1990/91, showing an average annual decrease of 5.3% over the period. This revenue source decreased from 4.4% of total revenues in 1985/86 to 2.2% for 1989/90 and remained at that level in 1990/91.

Note to Users:

The Financial Management System (FMS) provides a standardized presentation of government accounting for the federal, provincial and local governments in Canada. The individual government's accounting systems are not directly comparable because the policies and structure of governments differ. The FMS adjusts data from government budgets, estimates, public accounts and other records to provide detailed, intergovernmentally comparable data as well as compatible national aggregates that are consistent over time. In other words, FMS statistics may not accord with the figures published in government financial statements.

Furthermore, these series consolidate data for the fiscal years ending nearest to March 31. Hence, local data for 1990 are consolidated with federal and provincial data for 1990/91.

Expenditures

- Consolidated government expenditures were $305 billion in 1990/91, an increase of $17 billion, or 5.9%, over 1989/90. The average annual increase over the period 1985/86 to 1990/91 was 6.4%. Per-capita total expenditures were $8,876 in 1985/86 and $11,403 in 1990/91.

- Roughly one-third of consolidated government expenditures were for health and social services. Together, their share rose from 33% in 1985/86 to 34.9% in 1990/91. In 1990/91, per-capita expenditures on social services were $2,494, higher than on any other expenditure function. Health expenditures, on a per-capita basis, were $1,486 in 1990/91, up from $1,081 in 1985/86.

- Over the five-year period, debt charges showed the largest increase in relative share of total expenditures, having grown from 17.9% of total consolidated expenditures in 1985/86 to 20% in 1990/91. On a per-capita basis, debt charges were $2,286 in 1990/91 compared to $1,592 in 1985/86.

Surplus/Deficit

- The consolidated deficit for all levels of government in Canada totalled $44.6 billion in 1985/86 and $32.4 billion in 1990/91, an average decrease of 6.2% annually since 1985/86. In per-capita terms, the deficit amounted to $1,767 in 1985/86 and $1,211 in 1990/91.

These estimates are based on the 1990 federal and provincial budgets, a survey of local government budgetary intentions for 1990, other local government surveys and other financial statements.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3146-3160.

For further information on this release, contact Pierre Doucet (613-951-1820) or Terry Moore (613-951-8561), Public Institutions Division.

Data are available through custom and special tabulation. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division products or services contact Patricia Phillips, Data Dissemination Co-ordinator (613-951-0767).

Consolidated Federal, Provincial, Territorial, and Local Government Revenue and Expenditure
Financial Management System Basis, 1985/86, 1989/90 and 1990/91

	Revenue			Revenue Per Capita		% of Total Revenue		Average Annual % Change from	
Revenue Source	1985/86	1989/90	1990/91	1985/86	1990/91	1985/86	1990/91	1985/86 to 1990/91	1989/90 to 1990/91
	$ millions			$					
Personal Income Taxes	56,594	88,773	97,563	2,243	3,648	31.5	35.8	11.5	9.9
Corporation Income Taxes	13,244	19,354	19,306	525	722	7.4	7.1	7.8	(0.2)
Property & Related Taxes	15,607	21,156	23,051	618	862	8.7	8.5	8.1	9.0
Consumption Taxes	34,800	54,973	56,565	1,379	2,115	19.4	20.8	10.2	2.9
Natural Resource Revenues	7,924	5,588	6,041	314	226	4.4	2.2	(5.3)	8.1
Sales of Goods & Services	7,743	9,099	10,372	307	388	4.3	3.8	6.0	14.0
Return on Investments	14,939	19,314	20,020	592	749	8.4	7.3	6.0	3.7
All Other Revenues	28,528	34,821	39,648	1,131	1,482	15.9	14.5	6.8	13.9
Total Revenue	**179,379**	**253,078**	**272,566**	**7,109**	**10,192**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**8.7**	**7.7**

	Expenditure			Expenditure Per Capita		% of Total Expenditure		Average Annual % Change from	
Expenditure Function	1985/86	1989/90	1990/91	1985/86	1990/91	1985/86	1990/91	1985/86 to 1990/91	1989/90 to 1990/91
	$ millions			$					
General Government Services	12,593	16,891	17,969	499	672	5.6	5.9	7.4	6.4
Transportation & Communications	12,462	14,376	15,185	494	568	5.6	5.0	4.0	5.6
Health	27,278	38,174	39,749	1,081	1,486	12.2	13.0	7.8	4.1
Social Services	46,485	60,812	66,688	1,842	2,494	20.8	21.9	7.5	9.7
Education	28,536	34,800	37,441	1,131	1,400	12.7	12.3	5.6	7.6
Environment	4,194	6,483	7,023	166	263	1.9	2.3	10.9	8.3
Foreign Affairs & International Development	2,043	3,446	3,433	81	128	0.9	1.1	10.9	(0.4)
Debt Charges	40,165	58,395	61,143	1,592	2,286	17.9	20.0	8.8	4.7
All Other Expenditures	50,204	54,567	56,335	1,990	2,106	22.4	18.5	2.3	3.2
Total Expenditure	**223,960**	**287,944**	**304,966**	**8,876**	**11,403**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**6.4**	**5.9**
Surplus/(Deficit)	**(44,581)**	**(34,866)**	**(32,400)**	**(1,767)**	**(1,211)**	**–**	**–**	**(6.2)**	**(7.1)**

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills East of the Rockies

February 1991

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies decreased 12.8% to 1 617 023 cubic metres in February 1991 from 1 853 345 cubic metres (after revisions) in February 1990.

Stocks on hand at the end of February 1991 totalled 3 183 038 cubic metres, an increase of 17.5% compared to 2 708 127 cubic metres in February 1990.

Year-to-date production in 1991 amounted to 3 105 651 cubic metres, a decrease of 15.9% compared to 3 694 960 cubic metres (after revisions) for the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2, 2.2, 3.2) and 122 (series 2).

The February 1991 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, $10/$100) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, February 1991.
Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: $17.30/$173.00; United States: US$20.80/US$208.00; Other Countries: US$24.20/US$204.00).

Quarterly Report on Energy Supply-Demand in Canada, Third Quarter 1990.
Catalogue number 57-003
(Canada: $31.75/$127.00; United States: US$38.00/US$152.00; Other Countries: US$44.50/US$178.00).

Department Store Sales and Stocks, September 1990.
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: $14.40/$144.00; United States: US$17.30/US$173.00; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202.00).

Employment, Earnings and Hours, January 1991.
Catalogue number 72-002
(Canada: $38.50/$385.00; United States: US$46.20/US$462.00; Other Countries: US$53.90/US$539.00).

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Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, April 24, 1991 — For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

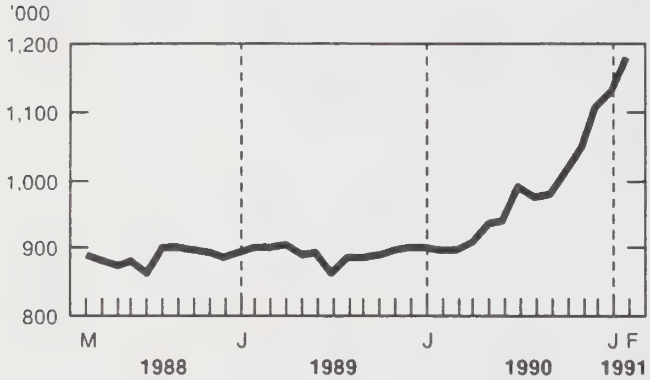
February 1991

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- For the week ended February 16, 1991, the preliminary estimate of the number of beneficiaries[1] who received regular unemployment insurance benefits was 1,179,000, up 4.4% from a month earlier.

Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Unemployment Insurance Benefits, Canada

Seasonally adjusted



- Between January and February 1991, the number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits increased in all provinces and territories, except for British Columbia where the number remained virtually the same. The changes were as follows:

	% Changes
• Ontario	8.3
• Northwest Territories	4.9
• Quebec	3.6
• Newfoundland	3.0
• Manitoba	2.9
• Prince Edward Island	2.7
• Yukon	1.9
• Alberta	1.7
• New Brunswick	1.3
• Saskatchewan	0.7
• Nova Scotia	0.7

- In February, total benefit payments, adjusted for seasonal variations and the number of working days, rose 1.4% to $1,343 million, while the number of benefit weeks decreased 7.2%, to 5.8 million.

Data Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variation

- In February 1991, the number of beneficiaries[1] (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) stood at 1,556,000, up 23.9% from the same month a year ago. Over the same period, the number of male beneficiaries rose 28.7% to 954,000, and the number of female beneficiaries advanced 16.9% to 602,000.

- Benefits paid during February 1991 totalled $1,590 million[2], up 32.0% from February 1990. For the first two months of 1991, disbursements amounted to $3,378 million, increasing 35.6% compared with the same period a year ago. For the same two-month span, the average weekly payment increased 5.1% to $244.77, while the number of benefit weeks advanced 28.8% to 13.8 million.

- A total of 300,000 claims[2] (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in February 1991. This represents an increase of 29.8% over the same month a year earlier. Since the start of 1991, 752,000 claims have been received, up 21.4% from the same period last year.

The seasonally adjusted data are revised annually when final data for a complete calendar year become available. This release shows the revised data.

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[1] *The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.*

[2] *Benefits paid, number of benefit weeks, and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month, and these data are usually final estimates when released. It should be noted that these estimates are affected by the number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. If short-term comparisons are made, it is not uncommon to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735 and 5736.

The last two matrices contain monthly data, starting in February 1984, on beneficiaries by sex and Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) or Census Agglomeration (CA).

The February 1991 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, $14.70/$147), containing data for December 1990, January and February 1991, will be available in May. See "How to Order Publications".

Unpublished beneficiaries data, including statistics for small areas defined by data users, are also available on request. For special tabulations or further information, contact André Picard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division (Fax: 613-951-4087).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

	February 1991	January 1991	December 1990	February 1990	% change February 1991/ January 1991
	Seasonally adjusted				
Benefits					
Amount paid ($000)	1,343,212	1,325,342	1,243,605	1,035,142	1.4
Weeks of benefit (000)	5,764	6,208	5,007	4,497	-7.2
Beneficiaries – Regular benefit (000)	**1,179p**	**1,130p**	**1,107r**	**893**	**4.4**

	February 1991	January 1991	December 1990	February 1990	% change February 1991/1990
	Unadjusted				
Benefits					
Amount paid ($000)	1,590,435	1,788,018	1,175,203	1,204,828	32.0
Weeks of benefit (000)	6,456	7,319	4,916	5,150	25.4
Average weekly benefit ($)	245.32	244.29	239.04	233.95	4.9
Claims received (000)	**300**	**453**	**387**	**231**	**29.8**
Beneficiaries (000)					
Total	1,556p	1,493p	1,332r	1,255	23.9
Regular benefits	1,358p	1,313p	1,148r	1,083	25.4

	January to February		% change 1991/1990
	1991	1990	
Benefits			
Amount paid ($000)	3,378,453	2,491,304	35.6
Weeks of benefit (000)	13,775	10,693	28.8
Average weekly benefit ($)	244.77	232.98	5.1
Claims received (000)	**752**	**620**	**21.4**
Beneficiaries			
Year-to-date average (000)	**1,524p**	**1,256**	**21.3**

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

Department Store Sales and Stocks

February 1991

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- Department store sales including concessions totalled $1,090 million in February 1991, a sharp increase of 8.8% over the previous month's revised total of $1,002 million.

- The 8.8% increase in department store sales in February followed a notable decline of 15.0% (after adjustment in indirect taxes) in January and a gain of 5.5% in December 1990. In spite of the strong gain in February, sales were about 3.9% lower than in the same month last year, after adjustment for tax changes.

- The increase was broadly based with 25 of the 40 major commodity lines recording higher sales. The gains in sales were most pronounced in the clothing, furniture and home furnishings categories. These groups had unusually large declines in January.

Note to Users

Department store sales estimates exclude the Goods and Services Tax (GST). Prior to January 1991, sales data include the Federal Sales Tax (FST). Due to this change in indirect taxes, data for 1991 are not strictly comparable with those of previous years. For users interested in deriving comparable data, an estimate of the amount of FST included in department store sales for 1990 is available for Canada (3.5%).

- Department store stocks (at selling value) totalled $4,739 million at the end of February. The ratio of stocks to sales stood at 4.35:1 in February, a sharp decrease from the 4.59:1 ratio observed in January.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 112 (levels 1-3, series 4, 5, 6).

The February 1991 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, $13/$130) will be available the third week of June.

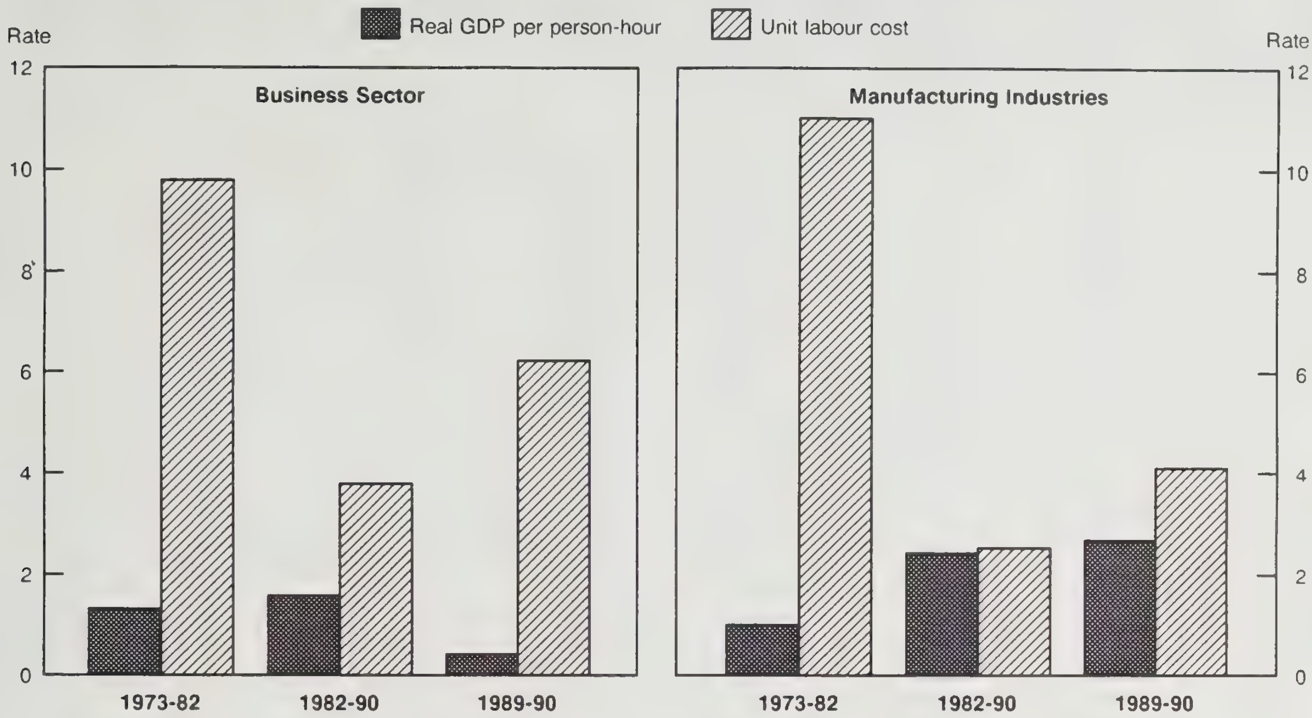
Contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Department Store Sales, Canada (including concessions)

	Unadjusted			Seasonally Adjusted				
	February 1990	January 1991	February 1991	February 1990	November 1990[r]	December 1990[r]	January 1991[r]	February 1991[p]
	millions of $							
Total Sales	775	681	705	1,175	1,158	1,222	1,002	1,090
Total Stocks	4,390	3,869	4,314	4,781	5,008	4,926	4,603	4,739
Stock to Sales Ratio	5.66	5.68	6.12	4.07	4.33	4.03	4.59	4.35

p Preliminary estimates
r Revised estimates.

Average Annual Rate of Growth of Real Gross Domestic Product per Person-hour and Unit Labour Cost



Aggregate Labour Productivity and Unit Labour Cost

1990

Preliminary labour productivity estimates (real gross domestic product per person-hour worked) increased by 0.4% in 1990 compared to 1.7% in 1989. The low productivity growth rate was expected, following a deceleration of economic activity in 1990 which reduced real GDP growth to 0.4% for the year as a whole.

The 1990 increase in business sector compensation per person-hour, at 6.6%, ends an accelerating trend that began in 1985. The unit labour cost increase, nevertheless, accelerated from 5.2% in 1989 to 6.2% in 1990 as productivity declined faster than wage inflation.

During 1990, a substantial shift in employment between major industries took place, while the employment level of the business sector as a whole remained largely unchanged (0.5%). This occurred mainly in the manufacturing industry which suffered important employment losses (-5.4%) and in the wholesale and retail trade industry which experienced employment gains (2.8%). The employment move from higher-wage manufacturing to lower-wage services had a significant impact on the lower increase in business sector labour compensation per person-hour in 1990.

Manufacturing adjustment in employment and hours started early in 1989 as output was sharply decelerating. Further adjustment in employment and hours in 1990 resulted in a cyclical increase in labour productivity of 2.7% in a period of output contraction (-4.0%). Manufacturing compensation per person-hour increased by 7.0% compared to 6.3% in the previous year. Consequently, the unit labour cost increase decelerated to 4.1%.

Surprisingly, in the case of the wholesale and retail trade industry, output decreased 2.5% while employment and person-hours increased by 2.8% and 3.1%, respectively. The employment rise was in part due to longer store hours in Ontario. Labour productivity decreased 5.5%, the largest annual drop since the measurement of productivity of the industry began in 1961.

The revised 1989 estimate of business sector labour compensation now indicates a lower increase of 8.6%, compared to the 9.8% increase previously reported. This reflects a downward revision to the 1989 labour income, a component of labour compensation, resulting from the availability of income tax benchmarks.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 7916 to 7938.

For further information on this release, contact Aldo Diaz (613-951-3687), Fax (613-951-0489), Input-Output Division. □

Measures of Labour Productivity and Unit Labour Cost, Canada, 1981-1990
(1986 = 100)

	Real GDP	Person-hours worked[1]	Compensation per person-hour worked	Real GDP per person-hour worked	Real GDP per person	Unit labour cost
Business Sector				Indexes		
1981	86.9	95.3	76.1	91.2	92.3	83.4
1982	82.7	90.6	83.9	91.3	90.8	91.9
1983	85.7	90.3	87.7	94.9	94.0	92.4
1984	91.7	93.4	92.0	98.1	97.8	93.8
1985	96.7	98.1	95.4	98.5	98.6	96.8
1986	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1987	104.8	103.9	105.7	100.9	101.6	104.8
1988	109.8	108.4	112.4	101.3	102.4	111.0
1989	113.4	110.1	120.3	103.0	103.2	116.8
1990	113.8	110.1	128.2	103.4	103.1	124.0
				Annual rate of change (%)		
1946-1990	4.4	1.3	8.0	3.1	2.4	4.8
1961-1990	4.4	1.9	8.1	2.4	1.9	5.5
1961-1973	5.9	1.9	7.6	3.9	3.2	3.5
1973-1982	2.6	1.3	11.2	1.3	0.5	9.8
1982-1990	4.1	2.5	5.4	1.6	1.6	3.8
1984-1985	5.5	5.1	3.7	0.4	0.8	3.3
1985-1986	3.4	1.9	4.8	1.5	1.4	3.3
1986-1987	4.8	3.9	5.7	0.9	1.6	4.8
1987-1988	4.8	4.4	6.3	0.4	0.8	5.9
1988-1989	3.2	1.5	7.0	1.7	0.8	5.2
1989-1990	0.4	0.0	6.6	0.4	-0.1	6.2
Manufacturing Industries				Indexes		
1981	89.8	101.0	74.5	88.9	87.8	83.9
1982	78.2	92.2	82.4	84.8	82.9	97.1
1983	83.2	91.5	87.4	91.0	90.1	96.1
1984	94.0	95.2	91.6	98.7	98.7	92.8
1985	99.3	97.7	96.3	101.6	101.7	94.8
1986	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1987	104.0	103.5	103.5	100.5	101.0	103.0
1988	109.1	109.8	106.6	99.4	101.3	107.3
1989	109.6	109.5	113.3	100.1	100.9	113.2
1990	105.2	102.4	121.2	102.8	102.4	117.9
				Annual rate of change (%)		
1946-1990	4.1	0.9	7.7	3.2	2.9	4.4
1961-1990	3.8	1.0	7.8	2.8	2.7	4.8
1961-1973	6.7	2.1	6.5	4.5	4.4	1.9
1973-1982	0.0	-0.9	12.0	1.0	0.4	11.0
1982-1990	3.8	1.3	4.9	2.4	2.7	2.5
1984-1985	5.6	2.6	5.1	2.9	3.0	2.2
1985-1986	0.7	2.3	3.9	-1.6	-1.6	5.5
1986-1987	4.0	3.5	3.5	0.5	1.0	3.0
1987-1988	4.9	6.1	2.9	-1.1	0.4	4.1
1988-1989	0.4	-0.3	6.3	0.7	-0.4	5.6
1989-1990	-4.0	-6.5	7.0	2.7	1.5	4.1

[1] *In general, hours worked is less than hours paid. Therefore, compensation per person-hour worked is greater than compensation per person-hour paid.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation

March 1991

Manufacturers shipped 2 022 741 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in March 1991, down 40.2% from the 3 384 951 square metres shipped a year earlier, but up 11.2% from the 1 818 281 square metres shipped the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of March 1991 totalled 5 945 339 square metres, a decrease of 44.6% from the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The 1991 March issue of *Mineral Wool including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers

March 1991

Canadian domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 173 840 thousand square metres in March 1991, a decrease of 7.1% from the 187 193r (revised) thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

January-to-March 1991 domestic shipments totalled 478 045r thousand square metres, down 8.8% from the 524 042r thousand square metres for the same period in 1990.

The March 1991 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)

February 1991

Commodity-country export trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S.) for February 1991 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

The February 1991 issue of *Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)* (65-004, $55.10/$551) will be available the second week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division. ■

Electric Lamps

First Quarter 1991

Data on manufacturers' imports, production, and inventories of electric lamps for the first quarter of 1991 are now available.

For more detailed information, contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Survey Methodology: A Journal of Statistics Canada, December 1990.
Catalogue number 12-001
(Canada: $35.00; United States: US$42.00; Other Countries: US$49.00).

Primary Iron and Steel, February 1991.
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

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Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

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Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, April 25, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

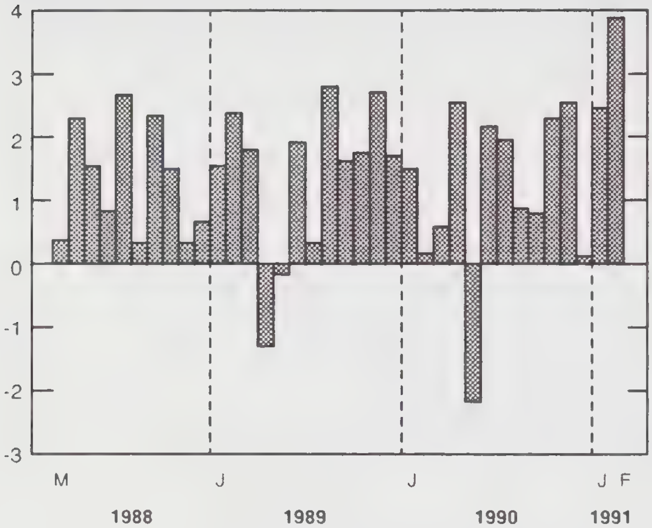
Canada

MAJOR RELEASES

Security Transactions with Non-residents
(Net sales to non-residents + / net purchases from non-residents –)

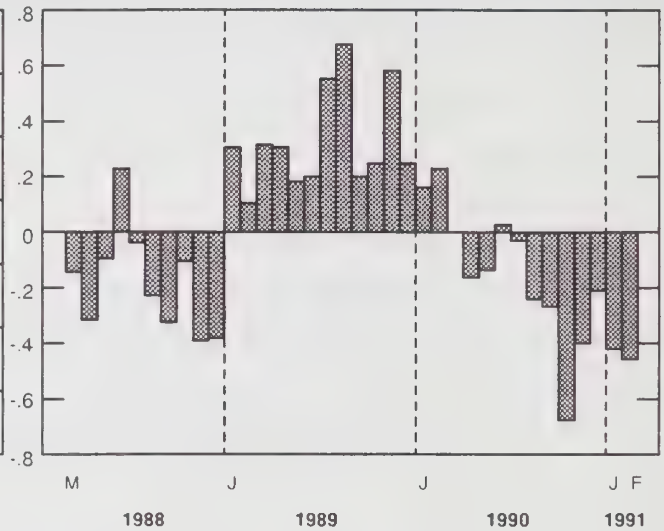
Canadian Bonds

$ Billions



Canadian Stocks

$ Billions



Canada's International Transactions in Securities

February 1991

Canadian Securities

In February 1991, non-residents invested $1.7 billion in Canadian securities, in line with the large investments prevailing since October 1990. In the current month, the net foreign investment was again entirely directed into new Canadian bonds with sizeable disinvestments recorded in both Canadian money-market paper and stocks.

Non-resident investment in **Canadian bonds** reached a record net $3.9 billion. This was up sharply from the sizeable $2.5 billion investment in January, in spite of narrowing interest-rate differentials on long-term bonds between Canada and the United States. In these two months, new issues of Canadian bonds attracted virtually all the foreign investment; a small investment was recorded in the secondary bond market.

New bond sales to non-residents soared to $5.0 billion, up 50% from the near-record level of the previous month. The provinces and their enterprises placed a substantial $3.3 billion in foreign markets in both American ($2.0 billion) and Canadian dollars ($1.1 billion). Non-residents subscribed to a further $1.6 billion of new domestic issues of the Government of Canada. Retirements of bonds held by non-residents rose to $1.3 billion in February, a level similar to that recorded throughout 1990.

In the secondary market, a small net investment of $0.2 billion was recorded, though the gross trading rebounded to $25 billion, close to the record levels recorded in late 1990.

Non-residents reduced their holdings of **Canadian money-market paper** by $1.8 billion in February. Interest-rate differentials favouring Government of Canada treasury bills over bonds have narrowed significantly since December 1990. The net disinvestment was concentrated in Government of Canada treasury bills ($1.6 billion) which non-residents had been accumulating in the last six months ($5.3 billion). In February the net disinvestment in other money-market paper ($0.2 billion) followed a much larger sell-off in January ($1.0 billion).

Non-residents again reduced their holdings of **Canadian stocks** by $0.5 billion in February, bringing to $2.7 billion the net sell-off over the last eight months. The net selling in the current month came from U.S. and European investors. The gross value of trading rebounded sharply to $3.7 billion in February, the highest turnover with non-residents since January 1990. Canadian stock prices, as measured by the TSE 300 Composite Index, posted a 5.8% gain in February.

Foreign Securities

Residents acquired, on a net basis, $0.6 billion of foreign securities in February, in contrast to combined net sales of bonds and stocks totalling $0.4 billion in January. In the current month, the net investment was comprised of $0.4 billion of foreign bonds and $0.2 billion of foreign stocks – slightly more than half in U.S. equities.

The February 1991 issue of *Canada's International Transactions in Securities* (67-002, $15.80/$158) will be available in May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information in this release, contact D. Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division.

Canada's International Transactions in Securities
(Net sales to non-residents + /net purchases from non-residents -)

Period	Canadian Securities						Foreign Securities		
	Bonds			Money-market paper	Stocks	**Total**	Bonds	Stocks	**Total**
	Outstanding bonds (net)	New issues[1]	Total bonds						
	$ millions								
1990									
January	609	890	1,499	116	162	**1,777**	-640	-94	**-734**
February	-59	205	146	-385	224	**-15**	582	43	**624**
March	-408	1,007	599	684	-1	**1,282**	429	-38	**392**
April	611	1,951	2,562	1,162	-165	**3,558**	-703	127	**-575**
May	-2,282	124	-2,158	402	-129	**-1,884**	281	397	**678**
June	499	1,656	2,155	-820	32	**1,367**	-434	49	**-384**
July	1,190	779	1,969	1,364	-28	**3,305**	-200	-95	**-295**
August	547	332	879	583	-239	**1,223**	-65	-539	**-603**
September	687	122	810	-251	-262	**297**	653	-369	**284**
October	780	1,502	2,282	285	-676	**1,892**	397	-19	**378**
November	654	1,904	2,558	-152	-404	**2,002**	254	-211	**43**
December	217	-102	115	1,721	-211	**1,625**	-592	-273	**-865**
1991									
January	-327	2,794	2,467	-101	-422	**1,944**	267	134	**401**
February	181	3,710	3,891	-1,763	-457	**1,671**	-380	-194	**-574**
Year									
1989	9,252	7,817	17,069	536	3,871	**21,475**	-1,556	-768	**-2,324**
1990	3,048	10,373	13,421	4,709	-1,723	**16,407**	-66	-1,084	**-1,149**

[1] *Net of retirements.*

Canada's International Investment Position

1988-1990

Highlights

- At 1990 year-end, Canada had net international liabilities of $259 billion, a 10% increase over 1989 that was higher than the average increase of 7% in the preceding three years.
- External liabilities totalled $456 billion and external assets were $197 billion.
- Although the United States in 1990 remained Canada's major net creditor, at $107 billion, the European Economic Community (EEC) and Japan increased sharply their shares of Canada's net liability, with $67 billion and $58 billion, respectively.
- Non-residents owned $179 billion of Canadian bonds. These represented one-third of all outstanding Canadian bonds.
- American direct investment in Canada rose by 4% during 1990 to $79 billion, while Canadian direct investment in the United States increased a more moderate 3% to $52 billion.
- With the EEC, direct investment activity grew dramatically in 1990. Canadian direct investment in EEC countries rose 22% to $18 billion, while direct investment in Canada by EEC countries increased by 13% to $30 billion.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2356.

Canada's International Investment Position (67-202, $37) is now available. See "How to Order Publications'. This publication contains detailed data on Canada's external assets and liabilities. It also includes tables on Canadian direct investment abroad and foreign direct investment in Canada, by country and industry up to 1989 as well as a series on ownership and control of capital employed in non-financial industries in Canada.

There are also two feature articles: "Foreign Investment in the Canadian Bond Market, 1978 to 1990" and "Canadian Portfolio Investment in Foreign Stocks and Bonds".

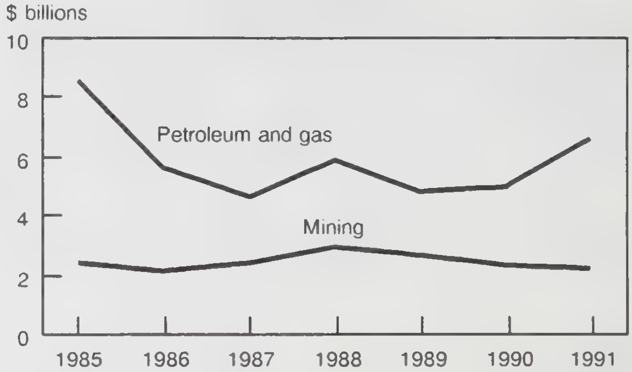
For further information on this release, contact Frank Chow (613-951-1871), Balance of Payments Division. ■

Exploration, Development and Capital Expenditures for Mining and Petroleum and Natural Gas Wells

Intentions 1991

The mining sector (including petroleum and natural gas wells) intends to increase its capital spending during 1991 to $8.7 billion, 20% above the $7.3 billion spent in 1990. The change is accounted for by a $1.6 billion (32%) increase in the petroleum and natural gas industry .

Capital Expenditures
Mining, Petroleum and Natural Gas Wells



1985-1989 Actual, 1990 Preliminary Actual, 1991 Intentions.

Highlights

Metal and Non-metal Mining

- An expected decrease of 6% in investment in metal mining (down from $1.6 billion in 1990 to $1.4 billion in 1991) is mainly due to a decrease for gold mines.
- In non-metal mining, the coal industry is expected to increase its intended investment by 28% to $431 million in 1991.
- By province and territory, significant variations in planned capital spending are expected in Newfoundland (up 32% from $92 million in 1990 to $121 million in 1991), Nova Scotia (up 82% from $70 million to $128 million in 1991) and the Northwest Territories (down 59% from $123 million to $50 million in 1991).

Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry

- Conventional exploration and development expenditures are expected to increase by 32%, from $4.5 billion in 1990 to $6.0 billion in 1991.

- The non-conventional sector plans a capital spending increase of 28% (from $446 million in 1990 to $572 million in 1991).

- By province and territory, conventional drilling program expenditures are expected to increase in Saskatchewan (26% to $0.5 billion), Alberta (21% to $4.1 billion) and British Columbia (18% to $0.5 billion).

Energy-related Industries

- An expected 26% increase in investment in energy-related industries (up from $19.8 billion in 1990 to $24.9 billion in 1991) is attributable to greater spending on electric power, conventional exploration and pipelines.

Note to Users

This information on capital and repair expenditures in the mining and the petroleum and natural gas subindustries supplements data previously released in the DAILY and on CANSIM on February 27, 1991 and that published in Private and Public Investment in Canada, Intentions 1991 (61-205).

Exploration, Development and Capital Expenditures for Mining and Petroleum and Natural Gas Wells (61-216, $24) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact John Foley (613-951-2591) or Réjean Saumure (613-951-0507), Investment and Capital Stock Division. Regional reference centres may also be contacted.

Total Capital Expenditures

	1989 Actual	1990 Preliminary	1991 Intentions	Preliminary 1990 vs. Actual 1989	Intentions 1991 vs. Preliminary 1990
		millions of $			% Change
Metal Mines	1,935.0	1,585.5	1,438.6	-18.1	-9.3
Non-metal Mines	687.4	672.4	688.8	-2.2	2.4
Total Mining	**2,622.4**	**2,257.9**	**2,127.2**	**-13.9**	**-5.8**
Conventional Sector	4,370.4	4,545.9	6,004.6	4.0	32.1
Non-conventional Sector	366.7	446.1	572.3	21.7	28.3
Total Petroleum and Natural Gas	**4,737.1**	**4,992.0**	**6,576.9**	**5.4**	**31.7**
Total Capital Expenditures	**7,359.5**	**7,249.9**	**8,704.1**	**-1.5**	**20.1**

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Mental Disorder Separations

1988-89

In 1988-89, general and psychiatric hospitals treated 192,126 cases of mental disorder in which the patient either was discharged or died. Total care provided by the hospitals amounted to 13.7 million days.

Since 1978, mental disorder case "separations" have decreased 18% in psychiatric hospitals and increased 2% in general hospitals. General hospitals accounted for 82% of the separations in 1988-89 (up from 78% in 1979). Average length of stay of these patients rose slightly in psychiatric hospitals (to 259 days) and increased to a greater degree in general hospitals (from 20 to 32 days).

For further information, contact Nelson Nault (613-951-1746), Canadian Centre for Health Information. ■

Canadian Civil Aviation Statistics

February 1991

Preliminary monthly operational data for February 1991 is now available. Data on scheduled services, reported by Canadian Level I air carriers, show that domestic passenger-kilometres decreased by 12.9% while international passenger-kilometres decreased by 24.1% from February 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary civil aviation data for February 1991 will be available in the May 1991 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93). See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Bradley Snider (819-997-6195), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending April 20, 1991

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending April 20, 1991 totalled 238 979 tonnes, a decrease of 8.7% from the preceding week's total of 261 783 tonnes and down 16.6% from the year-earlier level of 286 668 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1991 was 4 096 866 tonnes, a decrease of 4.8% from 4 305 314 tonnes for the same period in 1990.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products

April 1, 1991

Total frozen meat in cold storage, as of April 1, amounted to 31 600 tonnes compared with 30 565 tonnes last month and 30 952 tonnes a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

To order the statistical bulletin, *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products* ($11.50/$115), contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more information on this release, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2510), Agriculture Division. ■

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The Dairy Review, February 1991.
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: $12.20/$122.00; United States: US$14.60/US$146.00; Other Countries: US$17.10/US$171.00).

Pack of Canned Tomatoes and Tomato Products, 1990.
Catalogue number 32-237
(Canada: $13.00; United States: US$16.00; Other Countries: US$18.00).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, February 1991.
Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71.00; United States: US$8.50/US$85.00; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99.00).

Industry Price Indexes, February 1991.
Catalogue number 62-011
(Canada: $18.20/$182.00; United States: US$21.80/US$218.00; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255.00).

Canada's International Investment Position, 1988-1990.
Catalogue number 67-202
(Canada: $37.00; United States: US$44.00; Other Countries: US$52.00).

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
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Statistics Canada

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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(Continued on page 2)

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

Canada

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Wholesale Trade

February 1991

> **Note to Users**
>
> *Data collected and published for 1991 exclude provincial sales taxes and the Goods and Services Tax. Prior to January 1991, data include the Federal Sales Tax except for wholesalers which were licensed. Due to this change in indirect taxes, data for 1991 are not strictly comparable with those of previous years.*

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that wholesale merchants' sales in February rose 1.4% from the previous month to $13.6 billion. Sales fell 15.1% between February 1990 and February 1991. After removing the effect of the change in indirect taxes, the year-over-year sales decline is approximately 10.0%.

- The 1.4% increase recorded in February follows a sharp drop of about 4.5% in January (after adjustment for indirect taxes) and a gain of 2.0% in December.

- Seven of the nine trade groups registered higher sales than in January 1991. The overall increase was primarily attributable, in order of dollar impact, to gains reported by wholesalers of food, beverage, drug and tobacco products (+1.9%), wholesalers of farm machinery, equipment and supplies (+17.9%), wholesalers of apparel and dry goods (+14.2%) and wholesalers of other products (farm and paper products; agricultural supplies; industrial and household chemicals; etc.) (+1.7%).

- Regionally, all provinces and territories, except Prince Edward Island and Alberta, posted sales increases, ranging from 9.1% in Saskatchewan to 1.0% for Ontario. British Columbia was virtually unchanged.

Seasonally Adjusted Inventories

- In February, wholesale merchants' inventories were $23.2 billion, 0.3% higher than those of the previous month. This gain represents the first increase in the inventories level since July of last year.

- The ratio of inventories-to-sales at the end of February 1991 stood at 1.70:1, down from 1.72:1 recorded in the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 649 (sales, seasonally adjusted), 648 (sales, not seasonally adjusted), 61 (inventories, seasonally adjusted) and 59 (inventories, not seasonally adjusted).

The February 1991 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, $14.40/$144) will be available the third week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Gilles Berniquez (613-951-3540), Industry Division. □

Chart 1

Wholesale Merchants' Sales

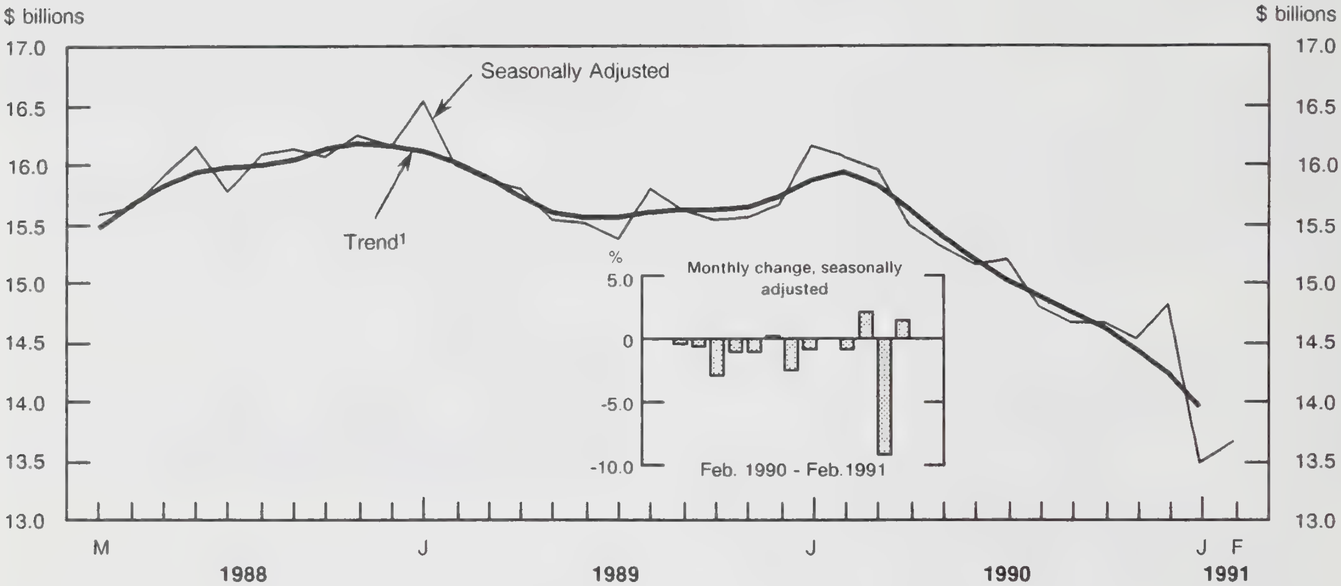
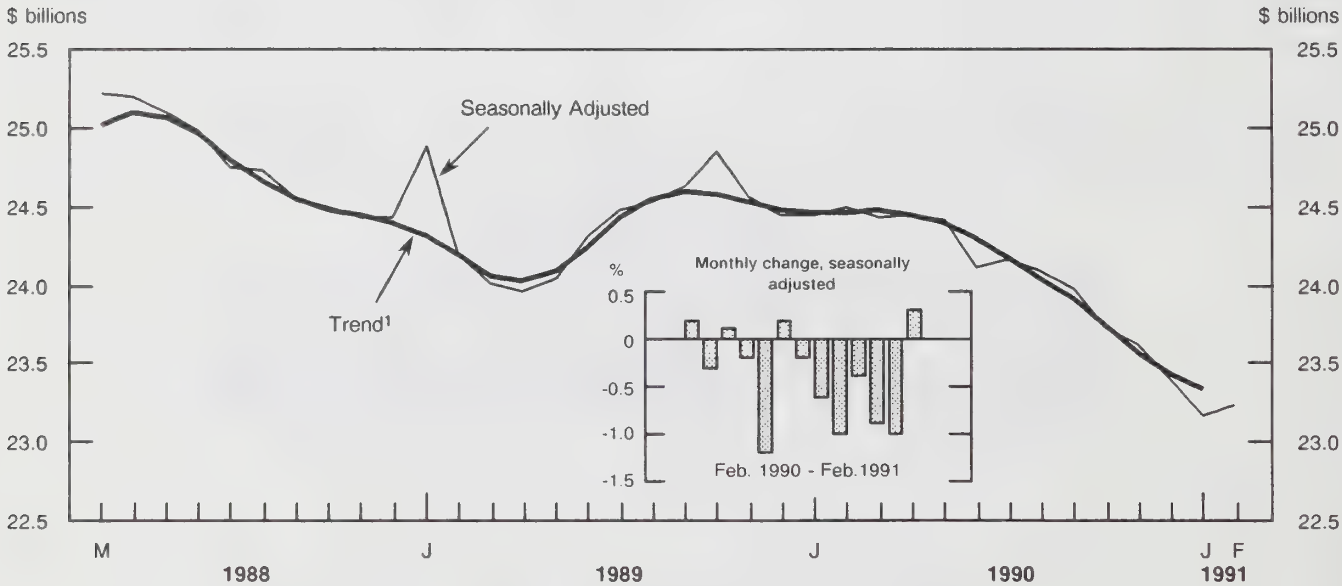


Chart 2

Wholesale Merchants' Inventories



[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.*

Wholesale Merchants' Sales, by Trade Group and Region

February 1991

Trade group	Unadjusted: Feb. 1990	Unadjusted: Jan. 1991[r]	Unadjusted: Feb. 1991[p]	Unadjusted: Feb. 1991/1990	Seasonally adjusted: Feb. 1990	Seasonally adjusted: Nov. 1990[r]	Seasonally adjusted: Dec. 1990[r]	Seasonally adjusted: Jan. 1991[r]	Seasonally adjusted: Feb. 1991[p]	Seasonally adjusted: Feb. 1991/Jan. 1991	Seasonally adjusted: Feb. 1991/1990*
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,305	3,277	3,264	-1.2	3,632	3,629	3,647	3,495	3,561	1.9	-1.9
Apparel and dry goods	429	252	363	-15.5	389	307	298	285	326	14.2	-16.2
Household goods	519	405	401	-22.8	577	519	496	471	453	-4.0	-21.5
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	1,593	1,399	1,498	-6.0	1,765	1,737	1,723	1,638	1,661	1.4	-5.9
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,249	880	868	-30.5	1,318	1,040	1,076	923	924	0.1	-29.9
Lumber and building materials	1,203	863	852	-29.2	1,604	1,352	1,253	1,187	1,149	-3.2	-28.4
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	267	169	205	-23.2	392	319	331	249	293	17.9	-25.3
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,772	2,826	2,730	-27.6	3,953	3,206	3,570	2,872	2,897	0.9	-26.7
Other products	2,152	2,091	2,099	-2.5	2,442	2,424	2,429	2,339	2,379	1.7	-2.5
Total, all trades	**14,490**	**12,162**	**12,279**	**-15.3**	**16,070**	**14,534**	**14,823**	**13,460**	**13,643**	**1.4**	**-15.1**
Regions											
Newfoundland	139	133	130	-6.4	158	172	176	149	151	1.9	-4.0
Prince Edward Island	36	26	25	-30.0	40	32	31	28	28	-0.4	-29.2
Nova Scotia	356	260	275	-22.7	413	341	335	308	318	3.3	-23.1
New Brunswick	242	196	201	-16.9	281	253	242	223	234	4.9	-16.6
Quebec	3,740	3,102	3,096	-17.2	4,127	3,667	3,791	3,380	3,424	1.3	-17.0
Ontario	5,782	5,020	5,076	-12.2	6,335	5,958	6,054	5,515	5,571	1.0	-12.1
Manitoba	449	368	376	-16.2	533	472	453	418	442	5.5	-17.1
Saskatchewan	447	370	375	-16.0	548	504	495	417	455	9.1	-17.0
Alberta	1,272	1,174	1,171	-7.9	1,456	1,368	1,486	1,358	1,353	-0.4	-7.0
British Columbia	2,012	1,501	1,540	-23.5	2,165	1,748	1,741	1,649	1,650	--	-23.8
Yukon and Northwest Territories	16	12	13	-15.1	16	18	20	14	16	9.0	0.2

Wholesale Merchants' Inventories, by Trade Group

February 1991

Trade group	Unadjusted: Feb. 1990	Unadjusted: Jan. 1991[r]	Unadjusted: Feb. 1991[p]	Unadjusted: Feb. 1991/1990	Seasonally adjusted: Feb. 1990	Seasonally adjusted: Nov. 1990[r]	Seasonally adjusted: Dec. 1990[r]	Seasonally adjusted: Jan. 1991[r]	Seasonally adjusted: Feb. 1991[p]	Seasonally adjusted: Feb. 1991/Jan. 1991	Seasonally adjusted: Feb. 1991/1990*
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	2,661	2,482	2,558	-3.8	2,684	2,637	2,666	2,501	2,565	2.6	-4.5
Apparel and dry goods	818	705	738	-9.8	816	747	727	724	734	1.3	-10.1
Household goods	1,205	922	916	-23.9	1,205	1,079	1,020	922	916	-0.7	-23.9
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,429	3,536	3,640	6.1	3,389	3,450	3,491	3,628	3,601	-0.7	6.3
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	2,013	1,696	1,748	-13.2	2,029	1,789	1,745	1,711	1,751	2.3	-13.7
Lumber and building materials	2,469	2,216	2,335	-5.4	2,487	2,329	2,322	2,346	2,372	1.1	-4.6
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,583	1,405	1,437	-9.2	1,576	1,464	1,441	1,424	1,426	0.1	-9.5
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	7,256	6,735	6,714	-7.5	7,285	6,947	6,881	6,833	6,784	-0.7	-6.9
Other products	3,090	3,030	3,131	1.3	3,025	3,167	3,097	3,070	3,087	0.5	2.0
Total, all trades	**24,523**	**22,728**	**23,217**	**-5.3**	**24,496**	**23,611**	**23,390**	**23,160**	**23,236**	**0.3**	**-5.1**

r Revised figure.
p Preliminary figure.
-- Amount too small to be expressed.
** Percentage changes contained in these tables are not adjusted for the change in indirect taxes. Caution should be exercised in their use.*

Industrial Product Price Index

March 1991

According to preliminary figures, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1986 = 100) edged down 0.4% to 110.3 in March 1991 from February's revised level of 110.7. This marks the second consecutive decrease of 0.4% registered by the IPPI. Of the 21 major groups of products, nine decreased while eight increased and four stayed unchanged. The main indexes contributing decreases this month were petroleum and coal products (-3.3%), followed by paper and paper products (-1.1%). Increases of 0.6% for lumber, sawmill and other wood products and 0.3% for fruits, vegetables, feeds and miscellaneous food products moderated the overall decrease.

Since March 1990, the IPPI has increased 0.9%. This is down from the annual rate of change of 2.2% registered in December 1990 and January 1991. The major force behind the year-over-year change was the petroleum and coal products index, which has shown an increase of 15.2% since March 1990. Other contributing increases came from chemicals and chemical products (4.9%) and autos, trucks and other transportation equipment (1.4%). These were largely moderated by decreases in lumber, sawmill and other wood products (-6.9%), paper and paper products (-5.4%) and primary metals products (-3.9%). Excluding petroleum and coal products, the 12-month change was 0.1% in March.

Highlights

- According to initial estimates, the petroleum and coal products price index declined 3.3% during the past month, reflecting mainly lower prices for gasoline and other fuel oil. Over the last 12 months, the petroleum and coal index has risen 15.2%, but this rate is down from its year-over-year rate of 28.3% in December 1990.

- For a sixth consecutive month, the paper and paper products index fell (-1.1%), due mainly to a 2.8% drop in pulp prices. Lower prices were experienced on both domestic and export markets. A smaller decrease was registered for newsprint paper (-0.4). Over the last 12 months, the pulp index has fallen 21.9% and was the major factor behind the 5.4% decline in the paper and paper products index, while the newsprint paper index was up 7.9%.

- Both chemicals and chemical products and primary metal products indexes decreased by 0.4% in March 1991. In the first case, a widespread pattern of decline in synthetic resins (-2.1%) led the way. In March, lower prices for nickel products (-3.1%) pushed down the primary metal products index, its sixth consecutive monthly decline.

- After nine consecutive monthly declines, the lumber, sawmill and other wood products index went up 0.6% in March. Leading the way, the softwood lumber index was up 1.4%, reflecting higher prices in all regions. Higher prices were also registered for Douglas fir plywood (2.1%) and other softwood plywood (2.4%). Over the last 12 months, lower prices for softwood lumber (-10.1%), coupled with declines for softwood veneer and plywood (-13.6%), particleboard and waferboard (-12.4%) and pulpwood chips (-6.3%) caused lumber, sawmill and other wood products to fall 6.9%.

- Higher prices for wheat flour (1.6%), sugar (3.7%) and complete feeds (0.6%) pushed the fruits, vegetables, feeds and other miscellaneous food products index up 0.3%. Over the last 12 months, the index is down 0.5%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The March 1991 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, $18.20/$182) will be available at the end of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Section (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

Industrial Product Price Indexes

(1986 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance[1]	Index March 1991[2]	% Change March 1991/ February 1991	% Change March 1991/ March 1990
Industrial Product Price Index - Total	**100.0**	**110.3**	**-0.4**	**0.9**
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products[3]	**93.6**	**110.2**	**-0.2**	**0.1**
Intermediate goods	**60.4**	**110.5**	**-0.5**	**-0.3**
First-stage intermediate goods	13.4	113.9	-0.7	-4.1
Second-stage intermediate goods	47.0	109.5	-0.4	0.9
Finished goods	**39.6**	**110.0**	**-0.3**	**2.8**
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	114.5	0.0	2.8
Capital equipment	10.4	107.6	-0.1	1.5
All other finished goods	19.3	109.0	-0.5	3.6
Aggregation by commodities:				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	109.9	-0.3	2.5
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	112.2	0.3	-0.5
Beverages	2.0	119.9	0.0	3.6
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	134.0	0.2	10.9
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	115.4	-0.2	0.0
Textile products	2.2	109.2	0.2	-0.5
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	113.0	0.1	0.9
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	102.6	0.6	-6.9
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	118.1	0.0	0.9
Paper and paper products	8.1	116.4	-1.1	-5.4
Printing and publishing	2.7	125.0	-0.3	4.2
Primary metal products	7.7	108.7	-0.4	-3.9
Metal fabricated products	4.9	111.9	0.0	-0.4
Machinery and equipment	4.2	114.8	0.1	1.1
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	98.6	-0.3	1.4
Electrical and communication products	5.1	111.0	0.0	0.4
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	111.6	-0.1	-0.3
Petroleum and coal products[3]	6.4	111.9	-3.3	15.2
Chemicals, chemical products	7.2	117.7	-0.4	4.9
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	112.2	0.4	2.8
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	81.0	0.9	5.7

1 *Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1986 Input/Output table.*
2 *Indexes are preliminary.*
3 *This index is estimated for the current month.*

Raw Materials Price Index

March 1991

Monthly Change

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1986 = 100) declined 5.0% between February and March 1991 to a preliminary level of 104.9. The RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component declined by 0.4%. Of the seven components of the RMPI, five fell and two rose in March. The main contributors to the monthly change were:

- The mineral fuels index declined 14.0%, mainly as a result of an estimated 14.9% decrease in crude mineral oil prices and a decrease of 1.1% in natural gas prices.

- The animal and animal products index was down 0.6%, mainly as a result of lower prices for hogs (-3.1%). The index for furs, hides and skins also declined (-10.9%). Prices for eggs were up (5.3%).

- The vegetable products index was down by 2.3%. Declines were recorded for potatoes (-34.4%) and soybeans (-2.9%), which were partially offset by price increases for grains (1.3%) and canola (2.5%).

Year-over-year Change

Between March 1990 and March 1991, the RMPI decreased 3.7%. The RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component was also down, by 3.1%. The main contributors to the annual change were:

- Prices for crude mineral oil decreased by 5.5% and caused the mineral fuels index to decline by 5.0%. Prices for coal were up (5.9%).

- The vegetable products index was 15.0% below its level a year ago, due to lower prices for grains (-18.5%), oilseeds (-8.8%), unrefined sugar (-38.7%) and fresh vegetables (-27.3%). A partially-offsetting effect came from higher prices for fresh fruits (20.5%).

- The non-ferrous metals index was lower by 10.8% as prices for almost all metals have fallen by more than 10%; only prices for radioactive concentrates have risen (10.6%).

- Increases in the prices for hogs (3.6%), cattle for slaughter (3.1%) and fish (18.9%) were largely responsible for the increase in the animal and animal products index (3.2%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Section (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

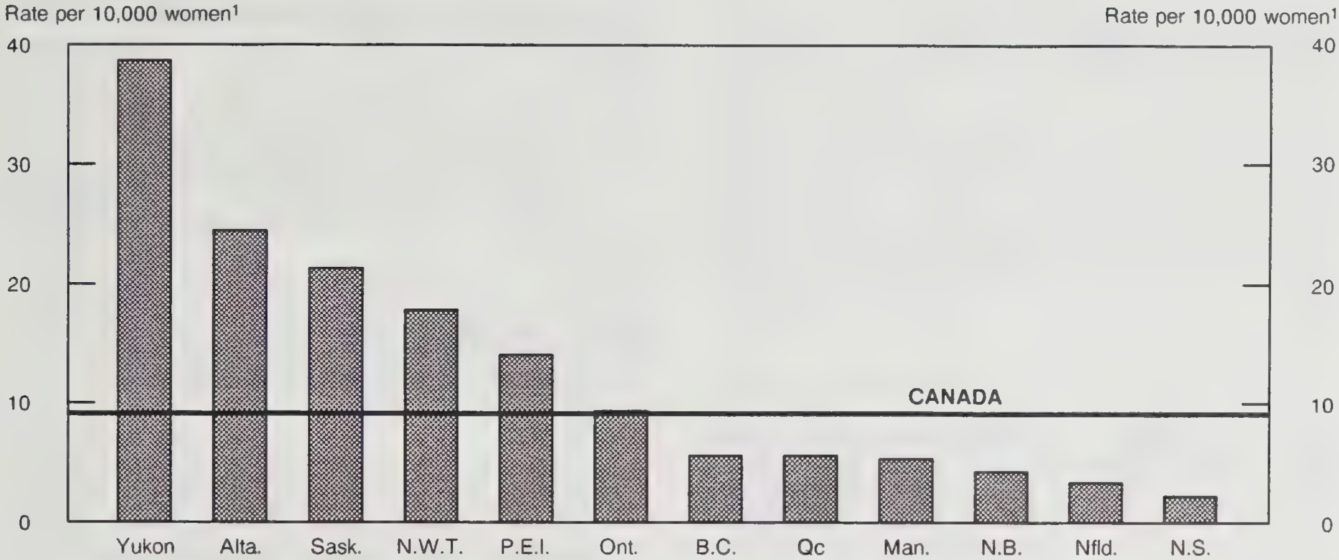
Raw Materials Price Index
(1986 = 100)

	Relative Importance	Index March 1991[1]	% Change March 1991/ February 1991	% Change March 1991/ March 1990
Raw Materials Total	**100**	**104.9**	**-5.0**	**-3.7**
Mineral fuels	32	101.7	-14.0	-5.0
Vegetable products	10	89.9	-2.3	-15.0
Animal and animal products	25	107.2	-0.6	3.2
Wood	13	123.6	0.3	0.2
Ferrous materials	4	92.4	-0.1	-0.1
Non-ferrous metals	13	104.4	-0.1	-10.8
Non-metalic minerals	3	106.0	1.0	3.1
Total excluding mineral fuels	**68**	**106.4**	**-0.4**	**-3.1**

[1] *These indexes are preliminary.*

■

Female Rate of Admission – Provincial/Territorial Custody, 1989-90



Sources: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics
Statistics Canada, Census and Household Statistics Branch, Demography Division (updated postcensal estimates, June 1, 1989).

1 Population includes women 18 years of age and over.

Adult Female Offenders in the Provincial/Territorial Corrections Systems

1989-90

Women incarcerated in Canada's corrections facilities, both provincial/territorial and federal, represent a small proportion (approximately 7%) of the total inmate population. Of these women, over 95% are incarcerated in provincial/territorial facilities.

Highlights

- In 1989-90 there were a total of 115,114 sentenced admissions[1] to provincial/territorial correctional facilities in Canada, of whom 8%, or 9,183, were women. The number of women admitted under sentence has increased by 13.2% since 1986-87.
- Nationally, the rate of admissions for women (aged 18 years and over) in 1989-90 was 9.1 per 10,000. The rate in Ontario (9.4) was roughly equal to the national rate. Five jurisdictions had admission rates higher than the national average: Prince Edward Island (13.9), the Northwest Territories (17.8), Saskatchewan (21.3), Alberta (24.5) and the Yukon (38.6).
- Women under the age of 35 made up the largest age group (76.1%) of female admissions to provincial/territorial facilities. In all regions, at least two-thirds of the female offenders were less than 35 years of age.
- Of the 9,183 women admitted to provincial/territorial facilities in 1989-90, 2,671 (29.1%) were aboriginal women.
- The majority of adult female offenders had sentences of one month or less (62.6%).

Vol 11., No. 6 of the *Juristat Bulletin* (85-002, \$3.60/\$90) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

1 Data for Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick represent those offenders admitted and released during the same year and are reported on a calendar-year basis.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Field Crop Reporting Series No. 3 – Stocks of Canadian Grain

March 31, 1991

Total stocks of the eight major grains in storage on Canadian farms on March 31, 1991 were 27.3 million tonnes, 41% greater than on March 31, 1990. Stocks held in commercial positions were up 10%, at 10.6 million tonnes. Total stocks in all positions totalled 37.9 million tonnes, the highest level since March 31, 1987.

Wheat

Total farm stocks of all wheat were 14.7 million tonnes, up 60% from March 31, 1990. Durum wheat stocks were 2.2 million tonnes, 43% higher than last year. The quality of the hard red spring wheat stocks is excellent, with 98% grading either 1 or 2 CW, compared to 69% last year.

Oilseeds

The total quantity of oilseeds held on farms was 1.8 million tonnes, 31% higher than on March 31, 1990. The quantity of canola in storage on farms on March 31, 1991 was relatively unchanged from last year. Stocks of flaxseed were 495 thousand tonnes, five times greater than levels a year ago.

Course Grains

Total farm stocks of barley, grain corn, oats and rye were 10.8 million tonnes, 23% greater than on March 31, 1990.

Data Source

The estimates of farm-held stocks of grain are based on a survey of 7,000 farm operators conducted by telephone during the period April 2 to 8, 1991.

Field Crop Reporting Series No. 3 - Stocks of Canadian Grain at March 31, 1991 is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For futher information, contact the Crop Reporting Unit (613-951-8717), Agriculture Division. ■

Grain Marketing Situation Report

March 1991

The situation report for March 1991 is now available. This report presents up-to-date information on the Canadian and world grain supply and market situation.

For further detailed information on this release, contact Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending April 14, 1991

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 5.1 million tonnes, an increase of 4.5% over the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 13.4% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded also decreased 0.4% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 4.9% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1990 figures and 1991 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Electric Lamps

March 1991

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 29,167,779 light bulbs and tubes in March 1991, an increase of 29.8% from the 22,479,528 units sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales for 1991 amounted to 73,232,371 light bulbs and tubes, up 15.0% from the 63,630,262 sold during the same period in 1990.

The March 1991 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division.

Provincial Government Assets and Liabilities

March 31, 1989

At March 31, 1989, the financial assets of provincial and territorial governments stood at $109,804 million while liabilities were $181,808 million. The net debt (excess of liabilities over financial assets) of $72,004 million increased by 3.5% over the $69,546 million at March 31, 1988.

A summary of balance-sheet items by province as of March 31, 1989 is now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3201 to 3213.

For further information on this release, contact A.J. Gareau (613-951-1826), Public Institutions Division.

Data are available through custom and special tabulation. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division products or services, contact Patricia Phillips, Data Dissemination Co-ordinator (613-951-0767).

Selected Financial Indexes

March 1991

March 1991 figures are now available for the Selected Financial Indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

The first quarter 1991 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Pack of Processed Mixed Vegetables

1990

The data on pack of processed mixed vegetables for 1990 are now available. *Pack of Selected Processed Vegetables* (32-240, $13) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Pack of Canned Tomatoes and Tomato Products

1990

The data on pack of processed tomatoes for 1990 are now available. *Pack of Canned Tomatoes and Tomato Products* (32-237, $13) is now available.

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Pack of Processed Corn

1990

The data on pack of processed corn for 1990 are now available. *Pack of Processed Corn* (32-236, $13) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Pack of Processed Green and Wax Beans

1990

The data on pack of processed green and wax beans for 1990 are now available. *Pack of Processed Beans, Green and Wax* (32-238, $13) is now available.

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Pack of Processed Carrots

1990

The data on pack of processed carrots for 1990 are now available. *Pack of Processed Carrots* (32-239, $13) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Field Crop Reporting Series No. 3: Stocks of Canadian Grains at March 31, 1991.
Catalogue number 22-002
(Canada: $12.00/$80.00; United States: US$14.00/US$96.00; Other Countries: US$16.00/US$112.00).

Pack of Processed Beans, Green and Wax, 1990.
Catalogue number 32-238
(Canada: $13.00; United States: US$16.00; Other Countries: US$18.00).

Railway Carloadings, February 1991.
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: $8.30/$83.00; United States: US$10.00/US$100.00; Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116.00)

Telephone Statistics, February 1991.
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: $8.30/$83.00; United States: US$10.00/US$100.00; Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116.00)

Juristat Bulletin: Adult Female Offenders in the Provincial/Territorial Corrections Systems, 1989-90, Vol. 11, No. 6.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $3.60/$90.00; United States: US$4.30/US$108.00; Other Countries: US$5.00/US$126.00).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division
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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of April 29-May 3

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
April		
29	**Employment, Earnings and Hours**	February 1991
30	**Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry**	February 1991
30	**Building Permits**	February 1991
30	**Sales of Refined Petroleum Products**	March 1991
May		
3	**Canadian Composite Leading Indicator**	February 1991

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, April 29, 1991 For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Postal Code Conversion File

January 1991

The January 1991 Postal Code Conversion File (PCCF), which links Canada Post Corporation's six-character postal codes with Statistics Canada's standard geographic areas such as census subdivisions and census tracts, is now available. The base file was created in 1986 and the previous update was in January 1990.

The file contains over 709,000 postal code records, as of January 1991, linked to the 1986 Standard Geographical Classification and 1986 Census geographic areas. This new version contains an additional 19,390 postal codes. The linkage accuracy ranges from 88% to 99.8%, depending on the geographic level.

The file is available for Canada, the provinces and territories, as well as user-defined geographic areas and can be obtained on tape or diskette.

For further information, contact Barbara King or Guylaine Duperré, Marketing and Client Liaison (613-951-3889), Geography Division (Fax: 613-951-0569).

MAJOR RELEASES

Employment, Earnings and Hours

February 1991 (Unadjusted)

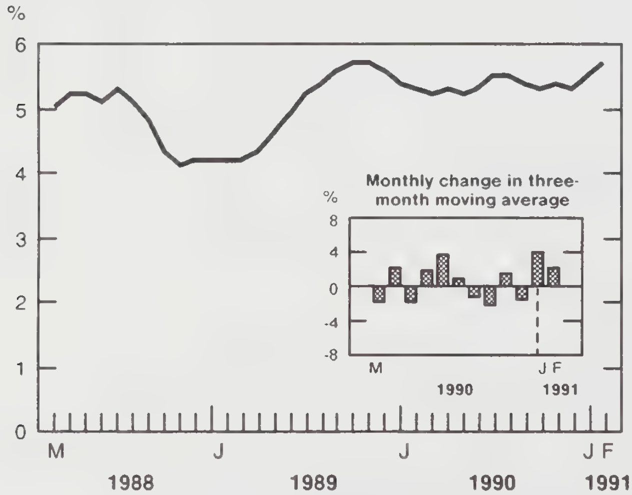
Industrial Aggregate Summary

In February, the preliminary estimate of average weekly earnings for all employees in the industrial aggregate[1] was $529.61, up 0.6% from January. Earnings increased by 6.2%[2] ($30.97) from February 1990.

Canada industrial aggregate employment was estimated at 9,493,000, down 89,000 (-0.9%) from the January 1991 level. On a year-over-year basis, employment decreased for the 14th consecutive month and was down 5.6% from February 1990.

Three-month moving average of the year-over-year percentage change in average weekly earnings

Industrial Aggregate – Canada



> ***Note to Users***
>
> *Average weekly and hourly earnings data are affected by compositional shifts in employment by industry, occupation and province as well as by changes in the underlying rates of pay. To partially adjust for this, fixed-weighted average hourly earnings series have been constructed. For further information on fixed-weighted earnings data, refer to "Recent Trends in Wages", Perspectives on Labour and Income, Winter 1990 (75-001E).*

National Highlights

Average Weekly Earnings

- In February, the year-over-year growth in earnings in goods-producing industries was 6.3% compared with the 1990 annual growth of 5.8%.
- The year-over-year increase in earnings in service-producing industries was 7.0% in February, up from the 1990 average of 5.8%.
- The February 1991 growth in earnings for non-commercial services[3] (7.1%) was higher than annual growth in both 1990 and 1989 (5.8% and 3.6%, respectively).
- Finance, insurance and real estate showed the lowest year-over-year growth (3.6%) in average weekly earnings in service-producing industries. This weakness was primarily due to the real estate industry which has shown year-over-year declines for 13 consecutive months.

Number of Employees

- Employment in goods-producing industries has declined for 15 consecutive months on a year-over-year basis, and was down 12.3% from February 1990. The decline in manufacturing accounted for more than three-quarters of this drop.
- On a year-over-year basis, the number of employees in service-producing industries declined for the eighth consecutive month and was down 3.4% from February 1990.

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[1] *The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and military personnel.*
[2] *Not adjusted for inflation.*
[3] *Commercial services comprise amusement and recreation services, services to business management, personal services, accommodation and food services and miscellaneous services. Non-commercial services include education and health and welfare.*

- Commercial services[3] has shown year-over-year declines in employment for 13 consecutive months. Services to business management (-6.5%) and accommodation and food services (-12.0%) contributed to the February decline.

- Non-commercial services[3] had the strongest employment growth of all industries. Both education and related services, and health and welfare services contributed to this increase.

Hours and Hourly Earnings

- In February 1991, average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour[4] were estimated at 30.3, down from 31.2 a year ago. On a year-over-year basis, the average weekly hours have generally been declining since 1989.

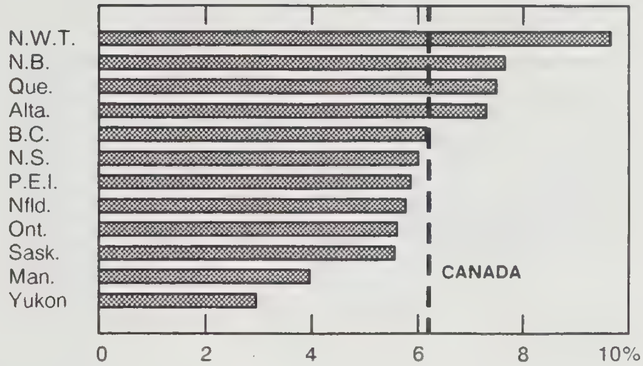
- In goods-producing industries, average weekly hours for hourly-paid employees were estimated at 37.6, while in service-producing industries, the average was 27.2. This compares with average weekly hours of 38.7 in goods-producing industries and 27.3 in service-producing industries in February 1990.

- Average hourly earnings for employees paid by the hour were estimated at $13.43. Hourly earnings were estimated at $15.95 in goods-producing industries and $11.92 in service-producing industries.

Provincial and Territorial Highlights

- In February 1991, year-over-year declines in employment occurred in all provinces and territories, with Quebec (-6.2%) and Ontario (-7.2%) having the largest decreases.

Percentage Change in Average Weekly Earnings February 1990 – February 1991



- In February, New Brunswick (7.7%), Quebec (7.5%), Alberta (7.3%) and the Northwest Territories (9.7%) had higher year-over-year growth in earnings than the Canada Industrial Aggregate (6.2%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 8003-9000 and 9584-9638.

Data are available from *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002) and by special tabulation. For further information on this release or on the program, products and services, contact Sylvie Picard (613-951-4090), Labour Division (Fax: 613-951-4087). ☐

[4] *Employees paid by the hour account for approximately half of industrial aggregate employment.*

Employment, Earnings and Hours,

February 1991 (Data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group – Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	February 1991p	January 1991r	February 1990	February 1991/90	Jan.-Dec. 1990/89	Jan.-Dec. 1989/88
	Number of employees *					
	Thousands			Year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	**9,493.2**	**9,582.0**	**10,052.7**	**-5.6**	**-1.8**	**2.3**
Goods-producing industries	**2,128.1**	**2,163.0**	**2,426.1**	**-12.3**	**-7.0**	**1.6**
Forestry	46.8	44.8	45.9	2.1	-11.7	-0.3
Mines, quarries & oil wells	145.9	147.7	144.5	1.0	-2.4	-6.8
Manufacturing	1,576.6	1,609.1	1,811.9	-13.0	-7.3	0.8
Construction	358.8	361.4	423.8	-15.4	-6.4	6.6
Service-producing industries	**7,365.1**	**7,418.9**	**7,626.6**	**-3.4**	**-0.0**	**2.5**
Transportation, communication & other utilities	808.5	817.6	848.0	-4.7	0.8	3.4
Trade	1,693.5	1,747.2	1,823.0	-7.1	-0.3	1.3
Finance, insurance & real estate	632.0	638.6	641.3	-1.4	0.6	0.4
Community, business & personal services	3,535.8	3,523.9	3,624.7	-2.5	-0.5	3.4
Public administration	695.3	691.6	689.7	0.8	1.3	2.7
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	131.6	132.0	139.1	-5.4	-1.1	2.9
Prince Edward Island	33.7	34.4	34.3	-1.7	1.9	1.2
Nova Scotia	280.2	283.3	286.1	-2.1	-0.8	4.9
New Brunswick	210.6	212.1	214.4	-1.8	-0.5	3.4
Quebec	2,290.2	2,316.7	2,441.9	-6.2	-3.0	1.0
Ontario	3,832.4	3,872.3	4,130.3	-7.2	-3.0	2.3
Manitoba	369.5	371.9	378.4	-2.3	-0.4	-0.1
Saskatchewan	289.0	289.4	294.8	-2.0	-0.4	0.8
Alberta	929.7	953.1	975.9	-4.7	0.7	3.6
British Columbia	1,097.9	1,088.6	1,128.4	-2.7	1.6	4.5
Yukon	9.4	9.2	9.4	-0.2	-7.0	6.8
Northwest Territories	19.0	19.1	19.7	-3.4	-2.6	2.1
	Average weekly earnings *					
	Dollars			Year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	**529.61**	**526.30**	**498.64**	**6.2**	**5.3**	**5.0**
Goods-producing industries	**653.50**	**644.80**	**615.07**	**6.2**	**5.8**	**5.4**
Forestry	752.93	706.32	642.07	17.3	3.3	6.0
Mines, quarries & oil wells	902.28	903.70	867.71	4.0	5.4	6.5
Manufacturing	628.21	621.22	594.62	5.6	5.5	5.1
Construction	650.47	636.34	613.46	6.0	6.6	6.3
Service-producing industries	**493.82**	**491.75**	**461.61**	**7.0**	**5.8**	**4.8**
Transportation, communication & other utilities	678.44	675.52	622.31	9.0	4.2	4.1
Trade	381.01	379.50	365.03	4.4	4.8	5.6
Finance, insurance & real estate	549.28	547.88	530.45	3.5	1.5	4.2
Community, business & personal services	454.97	454.71	424.13	7.3	6.9	4.9
Public administration	701.01	694.98	652.26	7.5	7.5	4.6
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	503.34	503.71	476.03	5.7	4.0	4.9
Prince Edward Island	434.84	437.19	410.80	5.9	4.7	5.6
Nova Scotia	474.91	469.77	447.97	6.0	5.9	3.6
New Brunswick	486.60	480.90	451.98	7.7	4.7	5.1
Quebec	522.36	518.28	485.93	7.5	6.2	4.2
Ontario	551.62	546.30	522.26	5.6	5.3	5.5
Manitoba	471.60	467.95	453.61	4.0	4.0	5.5
Saskatchewan	457.21	461 69	433.23	5.5	4.7	3.5
Alberta	533.80	531.13	497.39	7.3	5.3	4.7
British Columbia	526.90	529 68	496.30	6.2	5.0	5.4
Yukon	626.53	644 02	608.69	2.9	4.6	5.2
Northwest Territories	732.87	729.05	668.32	9.7	6.3	6.9

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates*
* *For all employees.*

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

March 1991

The Canada Total Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for construction trades (1986 = 100) for March 1991 remained unchanged from the level of 119.8 in February. On a year-over-year basis, the Canada composite index increased by 5.1%.

On a monthly basis, the indexes for both Calgary and Edmonton increased, 0.4% and 0.3%, respectively. This was due to increments in the existing contracts for painters. On a year-over-year basis, Toronto registered an increase of 7.1%, followed by Sudbury and Thunder Bay (6.3%), Windsor (6.2%), Winnipeg (6.1%), Ottawa (5.5%) and London and St. Catharines (5.1%). Year-over-year increases for other cities ranged between 3.9% and 5.0%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958 and 2033 to 2038.

The first quarter 1991 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

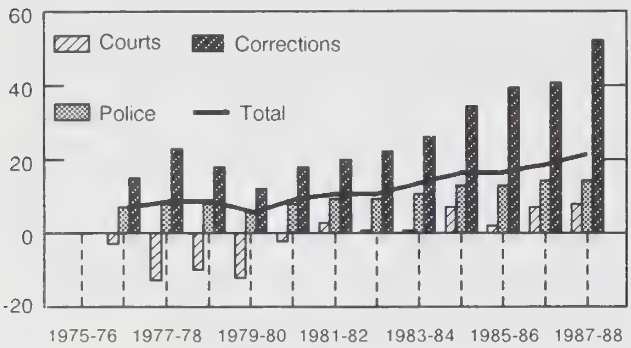
Construction Union Wage Rate Indexes, Basic Rate plus Supplements
March 1991 (1986 = 100)

	March 1991	February 1991	March 1990	% change: March 1991/ February 1991	% change: March 1991/ March 1990
Canada	**119.8**	**119.8**	**114.0**	–	**5.1**
St. John's	119.6	119.6	113.9	–	5.0
Halifax	115.5	115.5	110.8	–	4.2
Saint John	121.7	121.7	116.7	–	4.3
Quebec City	124.1	124.1	119.0	–	4.3
Chicoutimi	124.1	124.1	119.0	–	4.3
Montreal	124.1	124.1	119.0	–	4.3
Ottawa	125.5	125.5	119.0	–	5.5
Toronto	127.6	127.6	119.1	–	7.1
Hamilton	123.8	123.8	118.2	–	4.7
St. Catharines	124.6	124.6	118.6	–	5.1
Kitchener	124.4	124.4	119.7	–	3.9
London	125.3	125.3	119.2	–	5.1
Windsor	125.2	125.2	117.9	–	6.2
Sudbury	126.0	126.0	118.5	–	6.3
Thunder Bay	125.7	125.7	118.3	–	6.3
Winnipeg	115.4	115.4	108.8	–	6.1
Calgary	110.7	110.3	106.0	0.4	4.4
Edmonton	108.6	108.3	104.2	0.3	4.2
Vancouver	116.8	116.8	111.9	–	4.4
Victoria	115.9	115.9	111.4	–	4.0

– *Nil or zero.*

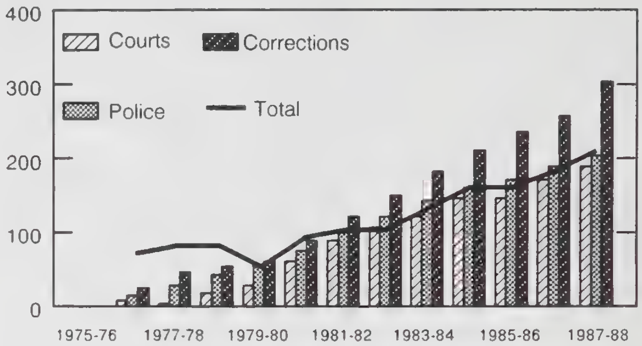
Growth in Justice Expenditures by Function, Constant Per-capita Dollars, Canada

Cumulative % change since 1975-76



Growth in Justice Expenditures by Function, Current Dollars, Canada

Cumulative % change since 1975-76



Government Spending on Justice Services

1975-76 to 1989-90

Highlights

- In 1989-90, Canadian justice services cost over $7 billion and employed over 100,000 people.
- About 2.6 cents of every government dollar was spent on justice services, close to the amount spent on recreation and culture, and one-fifth of that spent on health.
- Policing accounted for the largest share of justice services ($4.68 billion), followed by adult correctional services ($1.65 billion).
- Between 1975-76 and 1987-88, overall spending in the justice sector increased at a somewhat slower pace than total government spending (223% versus 247%).
- Among the three major justice sectors, spending on corrections increased at the fastest pace (305%), followed by the policing (205%) and court sectors (188%).
- Adjusted for population growth and inflation, justice expenditures increased by 21% over the 13-year period. Spending on corrections, policing and courts increased by 52%, 14% and 8%, respectively.

Vol. 11, No. 7 of the *Juristat Bulletin* (85-002, $3.60/$90) describes how the justice dollar is spent, and examines trends in justice spending in relation to overall government spending. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder
March 1991

Production of process cheese in March 1991 totalled 7 762 213 kilograms, an increase of 16.4% from the revised February 1991 total but a decrease of 6.9% from the revised figure for March 1990. The 1991 year-to-date production totalled 19 906 796^r (revised) kilograms, compared to the corresponding 1990 amount of 22 425 970^r.

Total production of instant skim milk powder during the month was 486 301 kilograms, an increase of 23.0% from February 1991 but a decrease of 5.4% from March 1990. Cumulative year-to-date production totalled 1 240 898 kilograms, compared to the 1 272 624 kilograms reported for the corresponding period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The March 1991 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Production and Sales of Major Appliances
March 1991

Domestic sales of major appliances by Canadian manufacturers totalled 131,495 units in March 1991, up 17.3% from 112,133 units in February 1991 but down 34.5% from the 200,771 units sold in March 1990.

Year-to-date domestic sales from January to March 1991 amounted to 360,875 units compared to 523,764 units for the same period of 1990, a 31.1% decrease.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 65, 66 and 122 (series 30).

The March 1991 issue of *Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances* (43-010, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Coal and Coke Statistics
February 1991

Highlights

- Canadian production of coal totalled 5 893 kilotonnes in February 1991, up 9.4% from the corresponding month last year. The year-to-date production figure stood at 11 829 kilotonnes, up 1.2%.

- Exports in February rose 35.1% from February 1990 to 2 891 kilotonnes. Cumulative figures for the year showed exports of 5 495 kilotonnes, 21.7% above last year's level.

- Coke production decreased to 282 kilotonnes, a difference of 14.0% from February 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The February 1991 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, $10/$100) will be available the first week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Stocks of Food Commodities in Cold Storage and Other Warehouses

1990

Cold-storage holdings of creamery butter, as of January 1, 1991, increased to 19 129 tonnes from 14 045 tonnes a year earlier, while stocks of cheddar cheese increased to 34 136 tonnes from 28 661 tonnes.

Stocks of skim milk powder, as of January 1, 1991, increased to 14 691 tonnes from 9 471 tonnes a year earlier while stocks of concentrated milk decreased to 3 368 tonnes from 3 583 tonnes.

Stocks of frozen poultry meat, as of January 1, 1991, decreased to 37 886 tonnes from 51 150 tonnes as of January 1, 1990, and stocks of frozen meats decreased to 28 444 tonnes from 29 263 tonnes.

The 1990 issue of *Stocks of Food Commodities in Cold Storage and Other Warehouses* (32-217, $34) will be available shortly.

For further information, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division. ■

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Quarterly Estimates 1983 Q1 – 1990 Q4
Catalogue number 13-001
Canada: $20.00/$80.00; United States: US$24.00/US$96.00; Other Countries: US$28.00/US$112.00).

The Sugar Situation, March 1991.
Catalogue number 32-013
Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Pack of Processed Carrots, 1990.
Catalogue number 32-239
(Canada: $13.00; United States: US$16.00; Other Countries: US$18.00).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies (Excluding Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island), February 1991.
Catalogue number 35-002
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, March 1991.
Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation, March 1991.
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Refined Petroleum Products, January 1991.
Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: $18.20/$182.00; United States: US$21.80/US$218.00; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255.00).

Exploration, Development and Capital Expenditures for Mining and Petroleum and Natural Gas Wells, Intentions 1991.
Catalogue number 61-216
(Canada: $17.00; United States: US$20.00; Other Countries: US$24.00).

Juristat Bulletin: Government Spending on Justice Services, 1975-76 to 1989-90, Vol. 11, No. 7.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $3.60/$90.00; United States: US$4.30/US$108.00; Other Countries: US$5.00/US$126.00).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, April 30, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

(Seasonally Adjusted)
February 1991

Monthly Overview

In February, a pickup in activity in a number of industries, especially in services, halted the decline in output observed in recent months. However, output for January and February together averaged 1.6% below the fourth quarter 1990 level. Production in services advanced 0.7% in February after a 1.4% loss in January when large declines in retail and wholesale trade accompanied the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax. Excluding these industries, GDP dropped 0.6% in January and 0.2% in February. Goods production fell 1.4% in February.

Services-producing Industries

The rebound in services production in February was led by finance, insurance and real estate, and retail and wholesale trade. These gains were partly offset by losses in community, business and personal services.

Following a marginal increase in January, output by the finance, insurance and real estate industry surged 1.9%, its largest monthly gain since April 1986. Activity by stock exchanges, security brokers, and real estate agents advanced substantially. Royalties fell 3.9% as output of the forestry and other natural resource industries declined.

After declining 4.6% in January, retail trade rebounded 1.9% in February. Advances by 12 of 18 types of stores were led by retailers of furniture and appliances, and clothing. Service station operators and retailers of autos and parts were the main types of stores posting lower sales.

Although wholesale trade rose 1.6% after falling 7.2% in January, output remained at its lowest level since June 1987. Advances in eight of 11 sales categories were led by wholesalers of food, farm machinery, and apparel, while hardware and lumber were the major areas where sales were weaker.

Following a 0.9% drop in January, community, business and personal services fell a further 0.5% in February. Hotel and restaurant services plunged 2.2%, to its lowest level since June 1987. Business services edged ahead as gains by professionals and computer service bureaus were partly offset by declines in miscellaneous business services.

After dropping 4.0% in January, transportation and storage output was unchanged in February. Higher railway output (6.4%) offset the cutbacks in air transport services (-8.2%) which accompanied the war in the Persian Gulf. Grain elevators accounted for most of the 8.2% advance in storage services.

Goods-producing Industries

The 1.4% cutback in goods production in February was the eighth consecutive decline and left output 8.0% below its September 1989 peak. Although all major goods-producing industries recorded lower output, construction and utilities accounted for over 70% of the dollar reduction.

Following drops of 1.7% in January and 3.1% in December, construction output tumbled a further 3.2% in February. As in recent months, residential, non-residential and engineering construction all declined. Reduced activity on singles and apartments paced residential construction to a 8.0% loss. In non-residential construction, lower activity on industrial and commercial projects was only partly offset by an increase in public works.

Output by utilities fell 4.1% following a 3.3% gain in January, as higher-than-average temperatures were recorded over much of eastern Canada and the United States. Although electric power accounted for most of the drop, natural gas distribution also posted lower output.

The decline in manufacturing slowed to 0.3% in February following drops of 1.0% in January, 1.8% in December and 2.5% in November. The weakness has been confined to a progressively narrower range of industries in recent months as eight of 21 major industry groups trimmed production in February, down from 18 of 21 in November. In February, manufacturers of transportation equipment, electrical products, and machinery accounted for almost 90% of the dollar loss. Higher sawmill output led the advancing industries.

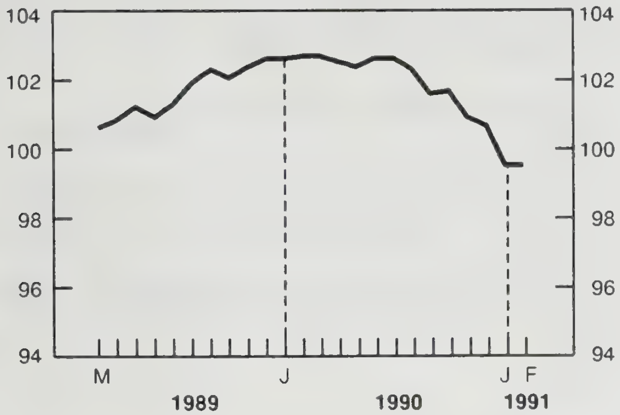
Transportation equipment manufacturers slashed output 5.5% in February, to reach a level 25.9% below its January 1989 peak. Lower output of motor vehicles and parts accounted for over 80% of the dollar decline as these industries responded to lower

Gross Domestic Product

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates at 1986 prices

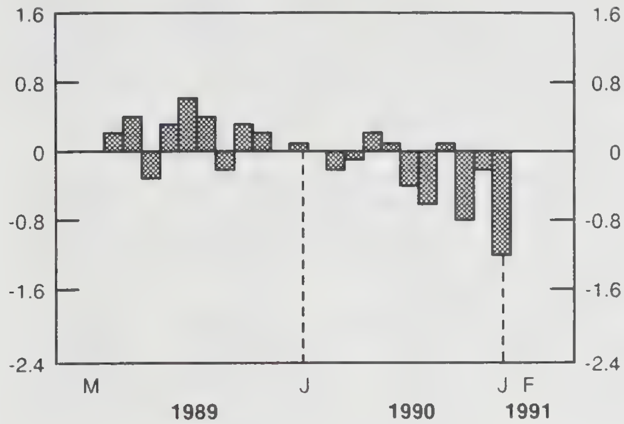
Total Economy

Index (January 1989 = 100)



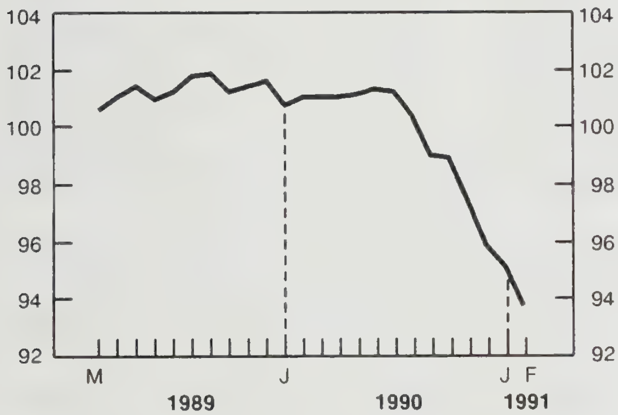
% change

Total economy



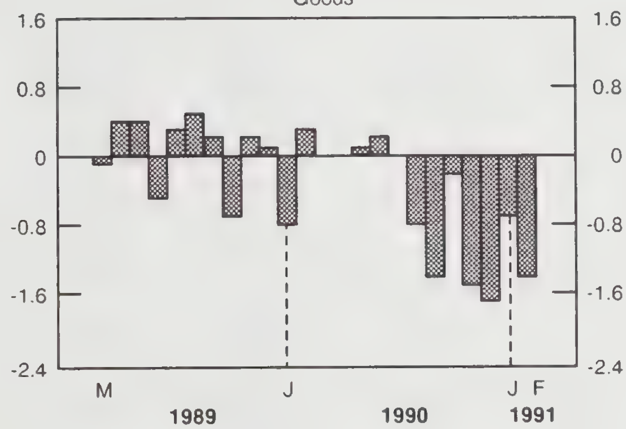
Goods

Index (January 1989 = 100)



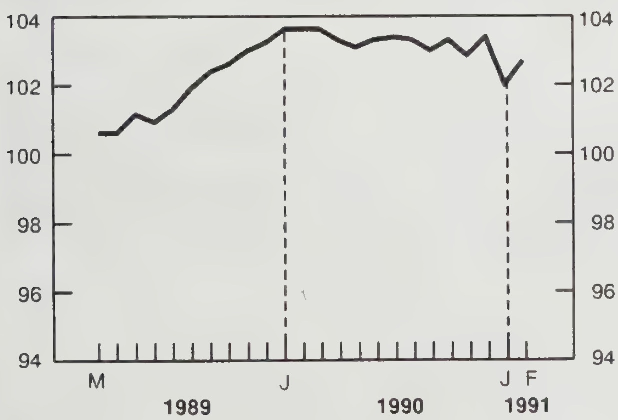
% change

Goods



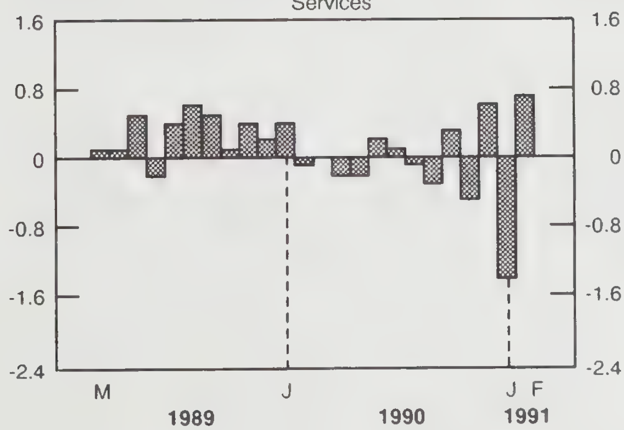
Services

Index (January 1989 = 100)



% change

Services



sales. Motor vehicle assemblies fell 15.3% to their lowest level since December 1982. Declines in stamping, plastic parts, and fabrics paced the parts industry to a 3.0% loss and its lowest output since October 1983.

Following a 3.1% drop in January, electrical product manufacturers reduced output a further 2.5% in February. Widespread losses led by the electronic, telecommunication and electrical equipment industries more than offset gains by producers of office, store and business machines, and major appliances.

Machinery manufacturers reduced their output by 4.0%. Although sawmill and other machinery dominated the decline, not since February 1990 have all manufacturers in this industry reduced their output in the same month.

Elsewhere in manufacturing, notable advances by primary metals (1.5%), metal fabricating (1.5%), food (0.8%) and beverages (2.0%) were partly offset by declines in non-metallic mineral products (-2.0%), paper (-0.6%) and plastics (-1.5%).

Mining output declined 0.4%. A 16% surge in production of coal was more than offset by drops in drilling (-8.4%) and crude oil and natural gas production (-1.6%).

Agricultural output fell 2.3% as a return to more normal crop yields continues to be expected for 1991. Forestry output slumped 5.9% in February to its lowest level since November 1982.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4670-4674.

The February 1991 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, $12.10/$121) is scheduled for release in May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Lyle Sager (613-951-9164), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

□

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1986 Prices by Month

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
($ millions)

	1990			1991	
	February	November	December	January	February
Total Economy	**512,519.0**	**503,629.1**	**502,767.4**	**496,923.1**	**496,871.8**
Business Sector:	**422,515.4**	**412,334.3**	**411,526.6**	**405,585.1**	**405,429.4**
Goods:	**176,839.2**	**170,502.0**	**167,643.6**	**166,404.0**	**164,048.4**
Agriculture	10,728.0	10,824.0	10,550.4	10,218.0	9,986.4
Fishing and Trapping	1,120.8	1,136.4	1,105.2	1,124.4	1,122.0
Logging Industry	2,716.8	2,306.4	2,182.8	2,007.6	1,890.0
Mining Industries	19,370.4	19,684.8	19,723.2	19,836.0	19,749.6
Manufacturing Industries	93,082.8	87,324.0	85,730.4	84,867.6	84,636.0
Construction Industries	34,167.6	33,252.0	32,234.4	31,695.6	30,693.6
Other Utility Industries	15,652.8	15,974.4	16,117.2	16,654.8	15,970.8
Services:	**245,676.2**	**241,832.3**	**243,883.0**	**239,181.1**	**241,381.0**
Transportation and Storage	22,597.2	22,128.0	22,185.6	21,308.4	21,332.4
Communication Industries	18,501.6	19,087.2	19,174.8	19,220.4	19,216.8
Wholesale Trade	28,707.6	26,172.0	26,708.4	24,798.0	25,185.6
Retail Trade	31,761.6	30,460.8	30,728.4	29,318.4	29,875.4
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	80,228.4	80,257.2	81,128.4	81,154.8	82,708.8
Community, Business and Personal Services	63,879.8	63,727.1	63,957.4	63,381.1	63,062.0
Non-business Sector:	**90,003.6**	**91,294.8**	**91,240.8**	**91,338.0**	**91,442.4**
Goods:	**956.4**	**934.8**	**936.0**	**932.4**	**962.4**
Services:	**89,047.2**	**90,360.0**	**90,304.8**	**90,405.6**	**90,480.0**
Government Service Industry	33,162.0	33,441.6	33,464.4	33,559.2	33,624.0
Community and Personal Services	52,796.4	53,793.6	53,697.6	53,707.2	53,719.2
Other Services	3,088.8	3,124.8	3,142.8	3,139.2	3,136.8
Other Aggregations:					
Goods-producing Industries	177,795.6	171,436.8	168,579.6	167,336.4	165,010.8
Services-producing Industries	334,723.4	332,192.3	334,187.8	329,586.7	331,861.0
Industrial production	129,062.4	123,918.0	122,506.8	122,290.8	121,318.8
Non-durable Manufacturing	43,842.0	41,493.6	41,276.4	41,344.8	41,570.4
Durable Manufacturing	49,240.8	45,830.4	44,454.0	43,522.8	43,065.6

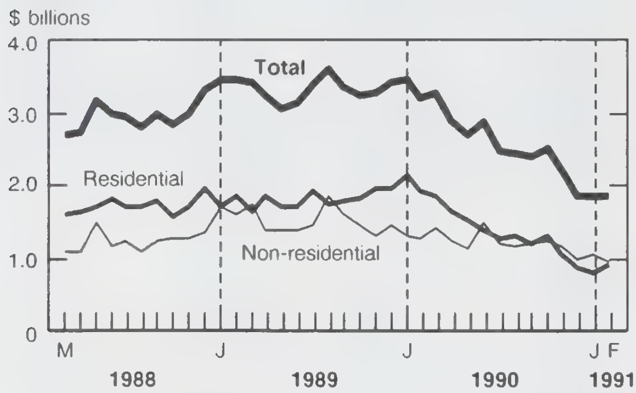
Building Permits

February 1991

Summary

The preliminary value of building permits issued in Canada fell by only 0.1% in February to $1,851 million, down from $1,853 million in January. The increase observed in the residential sector largely offset the decline in the non-residential sector.

Value of Building Permits Issued in Canada
Seasonally adjusted

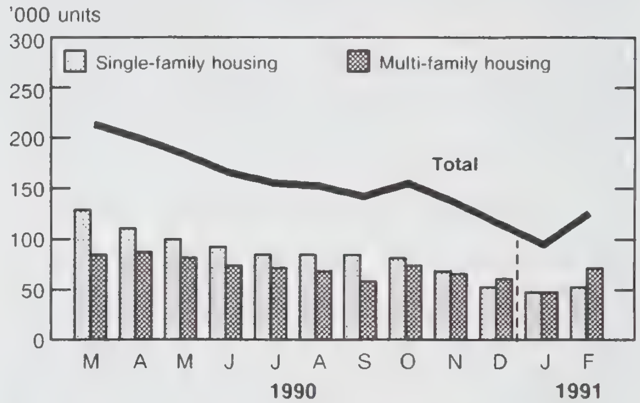


Note: Revised data for January, preliminary data for February.

Residential Sector

- The preliminary value of residential building permits increased by 13.4% in February to a level of $898 million, up from $792 million in January.
- Both the single-family and multi-family dwelling sectors were responsible for this increase, rising 9.5% (to $556 million) and 20.2% (to $342 million), respectively.
- British Columbia was the only region to report a decline in the value of residential building permits in February.
- After declining during the three previous months, the total number of dwelling units authorized in February increased by 31.8% to 124,000 units at an annual rate (54,000 single-detached and 70,000 multiple dwellings). This is only the third month since January 1990 in which authorized dwelling units have increased.

Dwelling Units Authorized in Canada
Seasonally adjusted at annual rates

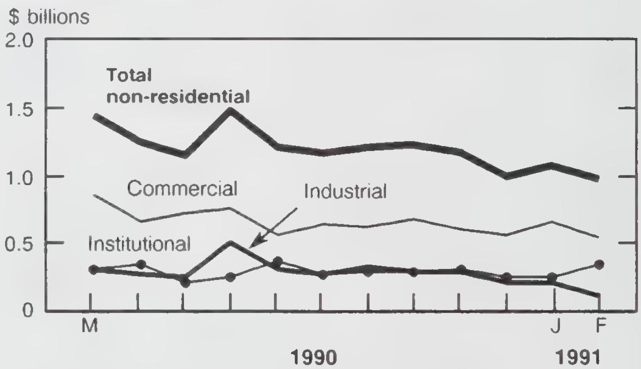


Note: Revised data for January, preliminary data for February.

Non-residential Sector

- The preliminary value of non-residential building permits declined by 10.2% in February to a level of $953 million, down from $1,061 million in January.
- Decreases were recorded in the value of the industrial sector (-47.0% to a level of $99 million) and the commercial sector (-18.0% to a level of $530 million). The institutional sector value increased 42.7% to $324 million.

Value of Non-residential Permits Issued in Canada
Seasonally adjusted



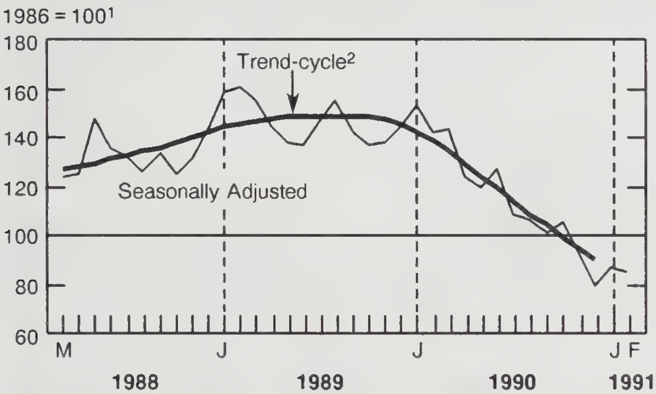
Note: Revised data for January, preliminary data for February.

- Quebec and Ontario were the only regions to report declines in the value of non-residential building permits in February.

Short-term Trend

- In December, the short-term trend (excluding engineering projects) was down 4.9% to 89.1. This was the lowest level recorded since August 1985.
- The trend index of residential permits declined 6.9% to a level of 75.0 while the non-residential trend index fell 2.9% to 108.2.

Building Permits Indices



[1] *This series is deflated by using the construction input price index which includes cost of material and labor.*
[2] *The trend-cycle shows the seasonally-adjusted value of Building Permits without irregular influences which can obscure the short-term trend.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 16-22), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073.

The February 1991 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, $22/$220) is scheduled for release the second week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on statistics, contact Pierre Pichette (613-951-2585) or Marcel Poirier (613-951-2026), and for analytical information, contact Paul Gratton (613-951-2025), Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

March 1991

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Seasonally adjusted, preliminary estimates of March sales of refined petroleum products totalled 6.1 million cubic metres (m^3), a decrease of 5.7% from February 1991.
- Of the four main products, only sales of heavy fuel oil reported an increase (2.5%). The other three main products registered decreased sales. Motor gasoline was down 4.9%, the fourth decline in the last six months. Light fuel oil decreased 6.0% after two consecutive increases. Diesel fuel oil also decreased (-11.0%), following increases in the first two months of 1991.

Unadjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that total sales of refined petroleum products declined 16.4% from March 1990, to a volume of 5.9 million cubic metres. Sales of motor gasoline dropped 12.2%, diesel fuel oil 14.5%, light fuel oil 17.7% and heavy fuel oil 34.8%. (Note that these data may be affected by reporting practices of companies regarding their month-end. Some March sales will be included in April.)
- Sales for the first quarter 1991 were 11.0% lower compared with volumes recorded in 1990. Within this total, heavy fuel oil decreased 32.7%, light fuel oil 13.5%, diesel fuel oil 7.5% and motor gasoline 5.4%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The March 1991 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, $18.20/$182) will be available the third week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. □

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

	December 1990[r]	January 1991[r]	February 1991[r]	March 1991[p]	March 1991/ February 1991
	Adjusted for Seasonal Variation				
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Total, All Products	**6 076.4**	**6 624.5**	**6 495.4**	**6 122.1**	**-5.7**
Main Products:					
Motor Gasoline	2 615.9	2 883.0	2 694.8	2 562.3	-4.9
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 218.4	1 366.3	1 383.6	1 230.8	-11.0
Light Fuel Oil	438.1	476.9	495.5	460.0	-6.0
Heavy Fuel Oil	581.5	605.4	578.3	592.8	2.5
			Total		
	March 1990	March 1991	January-March 1990	January-March 1991	Cumulative 1991/1990
	Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation				
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Total, All Products	**7 129.7**	**5 961.1**	**20 597.9**	**18 337.4**	**-11.0**
Main Products:					
Motor Gasoline	2 775.0	2 437.8	7 685.6	7 273.8	-5.4
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 307.4	1 117.8	3 769.3	3 489.2	-7.5
Light Fuel Oil	868.6	715.2	2 755.7	2 385.3	-13.5
Heavy Fuel Oil	917.8	598.3	2 731.5	1 837.4	-32.7

p *Preliminary.*
r *Revised.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Livestock Report

April 1, 1991

Total number of pigs in Canada as of April 1, 1991 (an estimated 10,596,800 head) was up 2% from the figure a year earlier (10,425,500). Sows for breeding and bred gilts were estimated at 1,061,500 head, an increase of 1% from a year earlier (1,049,000).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9500-9510.

The April 1, 1991 issue of *Livestock Report* (23-008, $16.50/$66) will be available May 8. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2510), Agriculture Division. ■

Cement

March 1991

Canadian manufacturers shipped 449 681 tonnes of cement in March 1991, a decrease of 41.4% from the 767 211 tonnes shipped a year earlier, but an increase of 19.9% from the 375 059 tonnes shipped in February 1991.

January-to-March 1991 shipments were 1 129 022 tonnes, down 36.6% from the 1 780 389 tonnes shipped during the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35).

The March 1991 issue of *Cement* (44-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Gypsum Products

March 1991

Manufacturers shipped 14 190 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in March 1991, down 43.0% from the 24 902 thousand square metres shipped in March 1990 but up 11.1% from the 12 778 thousand square metres shipped in February 1991.

Year-to-date shipments were 40 740 thousand square metres, a decrease of 39.1% from the January-to-March 1990 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The March 1991 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Electric Storage Batteries

March 1991

Data on automotive and heavy duty commercial replacement batteries sold by Canadian manufacturers are now available. Information on sales of other types of storage batteries is also available.

The March 1991 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

Notifiable Disease Summary

May to December 1990

Monthly statistics and new cases of notifiable diseases for May to December 1990 are now available by sex and five-year age group for Canada and the provinces.

Available on CANSIM: cross-classified table 00050133.

Contact Nelson Nault (613-951-1746), Canadian Centre for Health Information. ■

Direct Selling in Canada

1989

Highlights

- Direct sales to Canadian households totalled $3,105.1 million in 1989, an increase of 5.1% from sales of $2,955 million in 1988. (Direct sales refer to the retail marketing of consumer goods by channels other than retail stores.)

- The main commodities sold by direct sellers were books, newspapers and magazines ($903.4 million); food products ($509.2 million); cosmetics and jewellery ($304.9 million); and electrical appliances and household cleaners ($199.0 million). Other commodities accounted for $1,188.5 million.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 34.

The 1989 issue of *Direct Selling in Canada* (63-218, $22) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact David Roeske (613-951-9236), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Film and Video Surveys

1989-90

Preliminary data for 1989-90 from the following surveys are now available: Film, Video and Audio-visual Production Survey, Motion Picture Laboratory Operations and Post-production Services Survey, Film, Video and Audio-visual Distribution and Videocassette Wholesaling Survey and Motion Picture Theatres Survey.

All data can be cross-classified by size of firm and various geographic divisions.

For further information, contact Marie Lavallée-Farah (613-951-1571), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 10-L, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

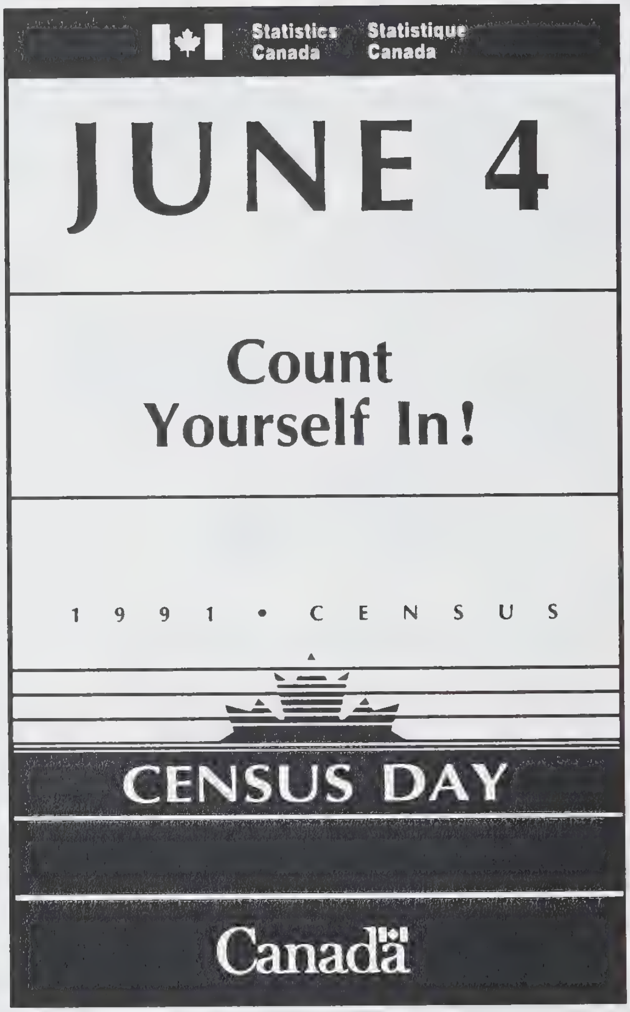
Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: MAY 1991

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
May 1991		
3	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	February 1991
6	Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries	April 1991
8	Help-wanted Index	April 1991
8	Estimates of Labour Income	February 1991
8	Farm Input Price Index	First Quarter 1991
9	New Housing Price Index	March 1991
10	Labour Force Survey	April 1991
10	Farm Product Price Index	March 1991
15	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	March 1991
15	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	March 1991
16	New Motor Vehicle Sales	March 1991
17	The Consumer Price Index	April 1991
17	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade	March 1991
20	Sales of Natural Gas	March 1991
22	Retail Trade	March 1991
23	International Transactions in Securities	March 1991
23	Wholesale Trade	March 1991
24	International Travel Account	First Quarter 1991
24	Department Store Sales and Stocks	March 1991
29	Industrial Product Price Index	April 1991
29	Raw Materials Price Index	April 1991
29	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	March 1991
30	Building Permits	March 1991
30	Employment, Earnings and Hours	March 1991
30	Farm Cash Receipts	January-March 1991
31	Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	March 1991
31	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	April 1991
31	Major Release Dates	June 1991

The June 1991 release schedule will be published on May 31, 1991. **Users note:** This schedule can be retrieved from CANSIM by command DATES. Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1116), Communications Division.


Statistics Canada
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Canada

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

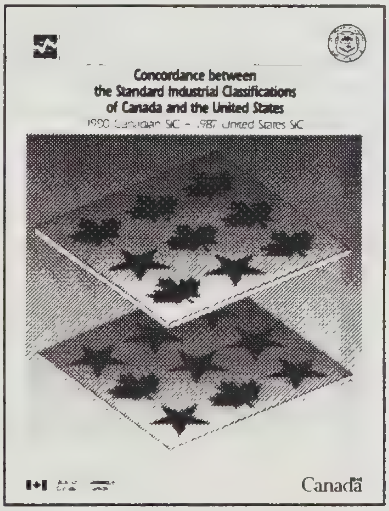
Statistics Canada

Wednesday, May 1, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

INDEX TO DATA RELEASES: April 1991



Concordance Between the Standard Industrial Classifications of Canada and the United States

This concordance has been developed jointly by Statistics Canada and the United States Bureau of the Census to assist users in comparing Canadian and U.S. industrial data. It identifies the differences between the 1980 Canadian Standard Industrial Classification and the 1987 United States Standard Industrial Classification and provides a standard for relating establishment-based statistical data for the two countries.

The concordance is published in Canadian and American editions. The publication shows the relationship of the two Standard Industrial Classifications, for the four levels of each classification, with explanatory notes.

The Canadian edition, *Concordance Between the Standard Industrial Classifications of Canada and the United States* (12-574E, $40) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Shaila Nijhowne or Gérard Côté (613-951-8576), Standards Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings
Seven-day Period Ending April 21, 1991

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 5.2 million tonnes, an increase of 1.2% over the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 14.6% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded also decreased 6.2% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 4.5% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1990 figures and 1991 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Asphalt Roofing
March 1991

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 1 514 267 metric bundles in March 1991, a decrease of 55.0% from the 3 365 968 shipped a year earlier.

January-to-March 1991 shipments were 4 041 350 bundles, down 47.1% from 7 646 412 bundles shipped during the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 to 28).

The March 1991 issue of Asphalt Roofing (45-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Rigid Insulating Board
March 1991

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 2 686 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in March 1991, a decrease of 2.7% compared to 2 760[r] (revised) thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in March 1990.

Year-to-date shipments in 1991 totalled 6 513 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) compared to 7 777[r] thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) for the same period in 1990, a decrease of 16.3%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The March 1991 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products
First Quarter 1991

Shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products totalled $5.6 million for the first quarter 1991, a decrease of 42.0% from the $9.6 million shipped during the first quarter of 1990.

Manufacturers' shipments of Canadian-made solid fuel-burning heating products are now available, as are data on the number of units shipped.

The first quarter 1991 issue of *Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products* (25-002, $4.75/$19) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

Electric Utilities Construction Price Indexes

1989 (Final) and 1990 (Preliminary)

Final 1989 and preliminary 1990 fiqures are now available for the electric utilities construction price indexes (1986 = 100). In 1990, the annual indexes for hydro-electric generating stations and steam electric generating stations increased by 3.9%, while those for the other three models showed increases in the 2%-3% range.

In 1990, there were substantial price decreases for both copper and aluminum conductors (-12% on average). Due to supply shortages, prices of wooden poles for transmission lines were up sharply, as well as prices of crossarms for both distribution and transmission lines.

There was a general moderation of increases in labour costs in 1990 compared with 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2022.

The first quarter 1991 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in June. See "How To Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Concordance Between the Standard Industrial Classifications of Canada and the United States.
Catalogue number 12-574E
(Canada: $40.00; United States: $48.00; Other Countries: $56.00).

Electric Lamps (Light Bulbs and Tubes), March 1991.
Catalogue number 43-009
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances, March 1991.
Catalogue number 43-010
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Summary of Canadian International Trade, February 1991.
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: $18.20/$182.00; United States: US$21.80/US$218.00; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255.00).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

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Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Index to Data Releases

April 1991

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Abortions, Therapeutic	1989	April 3, 1991
Adult Female Offenders in the Provincial/ Territorial Corrections Systems	1989-90	April 26, 1991
Aggregate Labour Productivity Measures and Unit Labour Cost	1990	April 24, 1991
Agriculture Production Accounts (Value-added)	1981-1989	April 2, 1991
Appliances, Specified Domestic Electrical	February 1991	April 5, 1991
Asphalt Roofing	February 1991	April 2, 1991
Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin	January 1991	April 15, 1991
Building Permits	February 1991	April 30, 1991
Canada: A Portrait	1991	April 5, 1991
Canada's International Investment Position	1988-1990	April 25, 1991
Canada's International Transactions in Securities	February 1991	April 25, 1991
Canadian Civil Aviation Statistics	January 1991	April 12, 1991
	February 1991	April 25, 1991
Canadian Economic Observer	April 1991	April 17, 1991
Canned Tomatoes and Tomato Products	1990	April 26, 1991
Cement	February 1991	April 9, 1991
	March 1991	April 30, 1991
Cheese, Process and Instant Skim Milk Powder	February 1991	April 3, 1991
	March 1991	April 29, 1991
Coal and Coke Statistics	January 1991	April 3, 1991
	February 1991	April 29, 1991
Construction Type Plywood	February 1991	April 11, 1991
Construction Union Wage Rate Index	March 1991	April 29, 1991

Index to Data Releases, April 1991

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Consumer Price Index	March 1991	April 19, 1991
Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers	March 1991	April 24, 1991
Crude Oil and Natural Gas	December 1990	April 4, 1991
Dairy Review	February 1991	April 12, 1991
Death, Causes	1989	April 15, 1991
Department Store Sales and Stocks	February 1991	April 24, 1991
Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	February 1991	April 11, 1991
Direct Selling in Canada	1989	April 30, 1991
Eggs, Production	February 1991	April 12, 1991
Electric Lamps	First Quarter 1991	April 24, 1991
	March 1991	April 26, 1991
Electric Power Statistics	January 1991	April 9, 1991
Electric Storage Batteries	February 1991	April 10, 1991
	March 1991	April 30, 1991
Employment, Earnings and Hours	February 1991	April 29, 1991
Exploration, Development and Capital Expenditures for Mining and Petroleum and Natural Gas Wells	Intentions 1991	April 25, 1991
Export and Import Price Indexes	February 1991	April 18, 1991
Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)	February 1991	April 24, 1991
Farm Product Price Index	February 1991	April 12, 1991
Field Crop Reporting Series No. 3 – Stocks of Canadian Grain	March 31, 1991	April 26, 1991
Film and Video Surveys	1989-90	April 30, 1991
Food Commodities in Cold Storage and Other Warehouses	1990	April 29, 1991
Footwear Statistics	February 1991	April 10, 1991
Government Finance, Federal, Provincial/ Territorial and Local	1990-91 Estimates, 1987-88 and 1986-87 Actual	April 23, 1991
Government Spending on Justice Services	1975-76 to 1989-90	April 29, 1991
Grain Marketing Situation Report	March 1991	April 26, 1991
Gypsum Products	February 1991	April 2, 1991
	March 1991	April 30, 1991
Help-wanted Index	March 1991	April 3, 1991
Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)	February 1991	April 22, 1991
Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins	February 1991	April 10, 1991
Industrial Product Price Index	March 1991	April 26, 1991
International Trade, Preliminary Statement	February 1991	April 18, 1991
Labour Force Survey	March 1991	April 5, 1991
Labour Income, Estimates	January 1991	April 5, 1991
Leading Indicator, Composite	January 1991	April 2, 1991

Index to Data Releases, April 1991

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Listing of Supplementary Documents	1991	April 4, 1991
Livestock Report	April 1, 1991	April 30, 1991
Local Government Long-term Debt	March 1991	April 22, 1991
Major Appliances, Production and Sales	March 1991	April 29, 1991
Major Grains, Deliveries	February 1991	April 11, 1991
Manufacturing, Monthly Survey	February 1991	April 18, 1991
Meat Products, Frozen	April 1, 1991	April 25, 1991
Mental Disorder Separations	1988-89	April 25, 1991
Milling and Crushing Statistics	February 1991	April 10, 1991
Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation	March 1991	April 24, 1991
Mobility of Scientists, Engineers and Technologists	1986	April 9, 1991
Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Survey	Fourth Quarter 1990	April 11, 1991
Natural Gas, Sales	February 1991	April 22, 1991
New Housing Price Index	February 1991	April 9, 1991
New Motor Vehicle Sales	February 1991	April 9, 1991
Notifiable Diseases, Summary	1989	April 22, 1991
	May to December 1990	April 30, 1991
Oil, Crude and Natural Gas	December 1990	April 4, 1991
Oil Pipeline Transport	January 1991	April 8, 1991
Oils and Fats	February 1991	April 12, 1991
Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard	February 1991	April 12, 1991
Postal Code Conversion File	January 1991	April 29, 1991
Poultry Products, Frozen	April 1, 1991	April 18, 1991
Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder	February 1991	April 3, 1991
	March 1991	April 29, 1991
Processed Beets	1990	April 3, 1991
Processed Blueberries	1990	April 5, 1991
Processed Broccoli	1990	April 5, 1991
Processed Brussel Sprouts	1990	April 3, 1991
Processed Carrots	1990	April 26, 1991
Processed Cauliflower	1990	April 4, 1991
Processed Corn	1990	April 26, 1991
Processed Green and Wax Beans	1990	April 26, 1991
Processed Lima Beans	1990	April 3, 1991
Processed Mixed Vegetables	1990	April 26, 1991
Processed Mushrooms	1990	April 3, 1991
Processed Peaches	1990	April 3, 1991
Processed Pears	1990	April 3, 1991
Processed Peas	1990	April 5, 1991
Processed Pumpkin and Squash	1990	April 4, 1991
Processed Raspberries	1990	April 3, 1991
Processed Strawberries	1990	April 3, 1991

Index to Data Releases, April 1991

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Provincial and Territorial Government Employment and Remuneration	October-December 1990	April 19, 1991
Provincial Government Assets and Liabilities	March 31, 1989	April 26, 1991
Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics	February 1991	April 10, 1991
Quarterly Report on Energy Supply-Demand in Canada	Third Quarter 1990	April 15, 1991
Railway Carloadings	February 1991	April 12, 1991
	Seven-day Period Ending March 21, 1991	April 5, 1991
	10-day Period Ending March 31, 1991	April 12, 1991
	Seven-day Period Ending April 7, 1991	April 16, 1991
	Seven-day Period Ending April 14, 1991	April 26, 1991
Raw Materials Price Index	March 1991	April 26, 1991
Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	February 1991	April 30, 1991
Refined Petroleum Products, Sales	February 1991	April 4, 1991
	March 1991	April 30, 1991
Retail Trade	January 1991	April 2, 1991
	February 1991	April 23, 1991
Sawmills East of the Rockies	February 1991	April 23, 1991
Sawmills in British Columbia	February 1991	April 22, 1991
Science and Technology, Indicators	1990	April 9, 1991
Selected Financial Indexes	March 1991	April 26, 1991
Short-term Expectations Survey	April 1991	April 4, 1991
Soft Drinks	March 1991	April 16, 1991
Steel Pipe and Tubing	February 1991	April 9, 1991
Steel Primary Forms	February 1991	April 10, 1991
	Week Ending March 30, 1991	April 4, 1991
	Week Ending April 6, 1991	April 11, 1991
	Week Ending April 13, 1991	April 18, 1991
	Week Ending April 20, 1991	April 25, 1991
Steel, Shipments of Rolled	February 1991	April 15, 1991
Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products	February 1991	April 10, 1991
Sugar Sales	March 1991	April 12, 1991
Telephone Statistics	February 1991	April 16, 1991
Television Viewing	1989	April 10, 1991
Tobacco Products	March 1991	April 17, 1991
Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	February 1991	April 16, 1991
Unemployment Insurance Statistics	February 1991	April 24, 1991
Unemployment Insurance Statistics (Small Area Data)	January 1991	April 3, 1991
Wholesale Trade	February 1991	April 26, 1991

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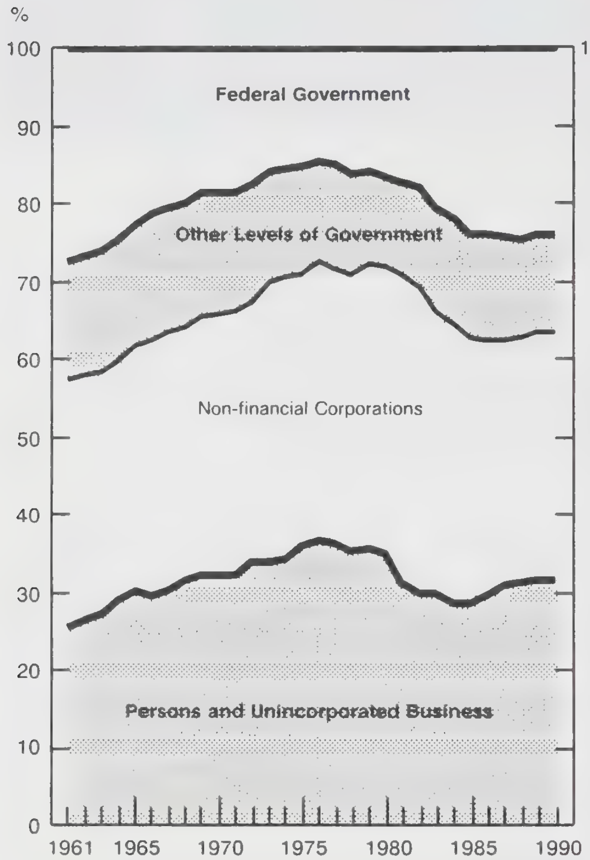
MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

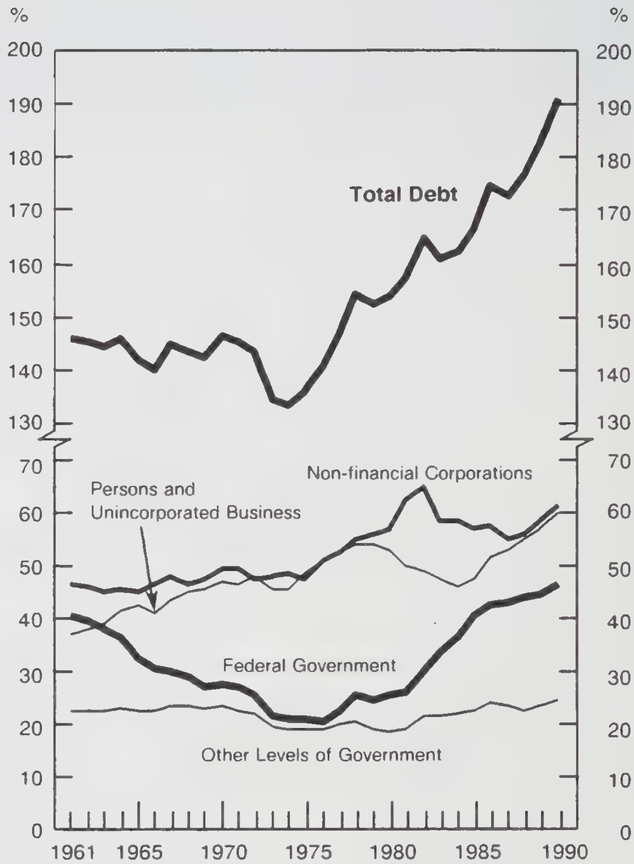
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Sectoral Composition of Credit Market Debt of Domestic Non-financial Sectors, 1961-1990



Credit Market Debt of Domestic Non-financial Sectors to Gross Domestic Product, 1961-1990



National Balance Sheet Accounts

1990 (Preliminary)

Credit Market Summary

As the economy entered the recession in 1990, financing dropped off sharply, with the result that credit market debt of **domestic non-financial sectors** grew at a slower pace than in 1989. The debt outstanding of these sectors reached $1,300 billion at the end of 1990, growing by only 7% compared to 11% in 1989. Despite this, the ratio of such debt to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) rose to 1.91, up sharply from 1.83 in 1989 and 1.73 in 1987. This rise reflected the weakness in GDP, and continued the steep upward trend in this ratio that began in the mid-1970s.

Assets, Liabilities and Net Worth of the Major Sectors

Total assets of the **personal sector** grew by 6%, a slower pace than the previous year (9%). Growth in financial assets and tangible assets decelerated in 1990. Net worth increased more slowly than in the previous year – 6% compared with 9% – as liabilities grew more rapidly than assets.

This sector accounted for 31% of the credit market debt in the economy at the end of 1990, with mortgages and consumer credit outstanding totalling $363 billion. The level of consumer credit plus mortgage debt rose by only 7%, down from 10% for 1989. Weakness in consumer credit borrowing reflected a considerable slowing in personal expenditure in the year, especially for durable goods. Higher levels of interest rates had a dampening effect on mortgage demand in the year; by the second quarter of 1990, interest rates on one-year mortgages were at their highest levels since mid-1982. Nevertheless, consumer credit and mortgage debt, combined, reached an historical high of 78% of personal disposable income, compared to 75% at the beginning of the year.

Weak growth in the liabilities of **non-financial private corporations** was consistent with capital expenditure and reduced profits (internal funding) in the year. These corporations accounted for 27% of credit market debt; their total rose to just $335 billion, with net new funds raised in 1990 about half of the 1989 total. This, in turn, had a moderating effect on the rise in the debt/equity ratio for the sector; the ratio increased for the third consecutive year, after having declined sharply from 1982 to 1987.

Net worth (assets less liabilities, excluding the public service pension plan) has been negative in the **federal government sector** for a number of years, reflecting accumulated deficits. Net worth stood at -$247 billion at the end of 1990. Short-term paper, bonds and loans of the federal government reached $313 billion, or 24% of total credit market debt. Outstanding treasury bills rose 12%, while federal bonds (including Canada Savings Bonds, which declined by $8 billion) rose by just 3%. The proportion of federal government credit market debt held as assets by residents declined from about 85% in 1987 to 81% in 1988, 79% in 1989 and 78% in 1990.

The proportion of the economy's financial assets held by domestic **financial institutions** (the financial intermediation ratio) remained at about the same level as in 1989. Approximately 70% of credit market debt is held as assets by financial institutions, and the growth of the various intermediaries reflects the rise in indebtedness of non-financial sectors. In aggregate, financial institutions increased financial assets by 7% in 1990, down from 10% for the previous year.

National Wealth

Total assets on the **national balance sheet** – the sum of all domestic sectors' balance sheets – amounted to $5,708 billion at the end of 1990, or about eight times the GDP; this represented roughly a 7% growth, down from 8% for 1989. National wealth, defined as the economy's tangible assets, reached $2,340 billion by the end of 1990 – reproducible assets of $1,896 billion and land of $445 billion. National net worth (assets less liabilities) of $2,090 billion is a more restricted measure of wealth. An increase in net worth of $151 billion consisted of national saving of $56 billion, with the balance resulting mainly from revaluations of assets and liabilities.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 751-775 and 777-794.

For further information, contact Gerry Gravel or Patrick O'Hagan (613-951-9043), Financial Flow Accounts Section, Environment and Wealth Accounts Division. □

National Balance Sheet Accounts: Major Sectors, Year-end 1990
(Billions of Dollars)

	Persons and Un-incorp'd Business (1)	Non-fin-ancial Corpo-rations (2)	Financial Insti-tutions (3)	Govern-ments (4)	National Balance Sheet* (1 to 4)
Total Assets	2,239	1,381	1,503	585	5,708
Tangible Assets	1,075	924	56	284	2,340
Residential Structures	524	89	5	1	620
Non-residential Structures	35	391	33	216	675
Machinery and Equipment	13	202	9	12	237
Consumer Durables	242	–	–	–	242
Inventories	15	106	–	–	122
Land	245	136	10	54	445
Financial Assets	1,164	457	1,447	301	3,368
International Reserves	–	–	4	17	22
Currency and Deposits	425	56	50	14	544
Consumer Credit	–	2	96	–	98
Trade Receivables	–	105	4	3	111
Loans	–	10	205	18	233
Short-term Paper	43	27	109	21	200
Mortgages	16	7	311	4	337
Bonds	59	7	206	81	353
Insurance and Pensions	321	–	–	–	321
Claims	–	184	296	121	601
Shares	243	7	101	5	355
Foreign Investments	1	1	27	1	29
Other Financial Assets	55	52	39	18	163
Liabilities, Net Worth	2,239	1,381	1,503	585	5,708
Liabilities	417	1,135	1,483	584	3,618
International Reserves	–	–	–	–	–
Currency and Deposits	–	–	583	2	585
Consumer Credit	98	–	–	–	98
Trade Payables	10	94	1	7	112
Loans	43	150	26	16	235
Short-term Paper	–	55	17	153	225
Mortgages	266	71	2	–	338
Bonds	1	141	46	344	532
Insurance and Pensions	–	–	321	1	321
Claims	–	180	98	25	303
Shares	–	398	317	–	715
Foreign Investments	–	–	–	–	–
Other Liabilities	–	46	73	36	154
Net Worth	1,822	247	20	1	2,090

* *The National Balance Sheet (NBS) is the sum of the balance sheets of the domestic sectors. The tangible assets on the NBS are the National Wealth*

Note: *All data are in current dollars. The figures may not balance, due to rounding.*
– *Nil.*

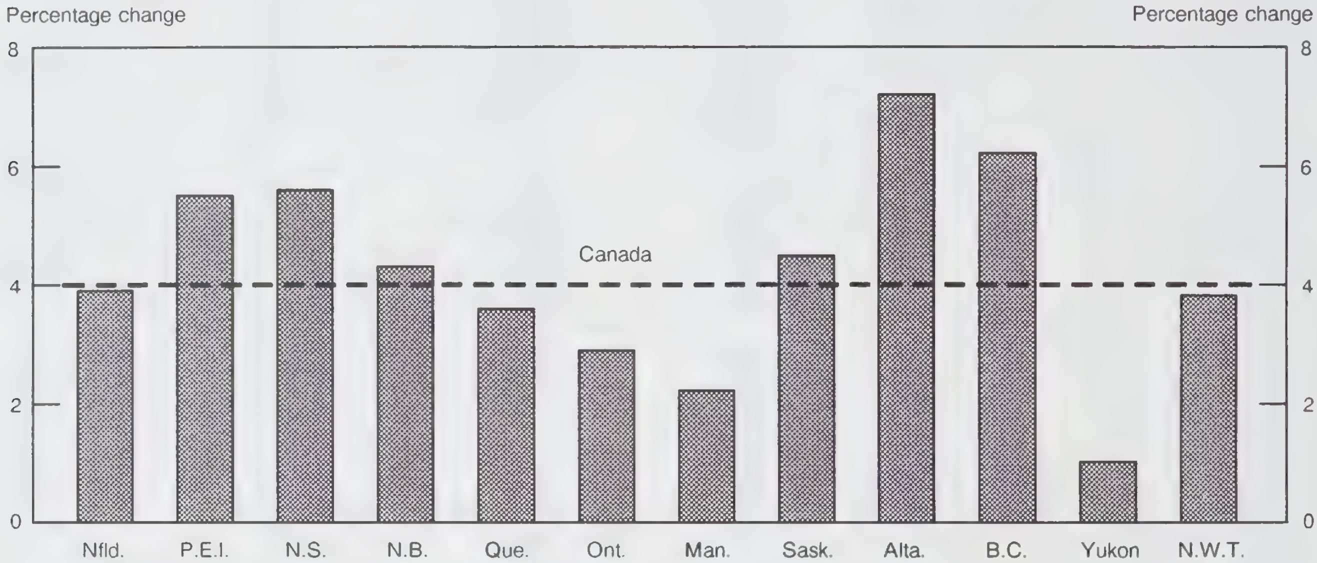
National Balance Sheet Accounts: Credit Market Summary Table*
(Millions of Dollars)

	1987	1988	1989	1990
1. **Persons and Unincorporated Business**	303,551	340,563	379,027	407,184
Consumer Credit	74,624	84,392	92,966	97,721
Bank Loans	12,324	15,119	16,385	17,783
Other Loans	21,688	21,854	23,285	25,183
Mortgages	193,930	218,230	245,517	265,650
Bonds	985	968	874	847
2. **Non-financial Private Corporations**	239,387	271,311	312,628	335,270
Bank Loans	78,647	80,958	88,650	96,377
Other Loans	27,262	31,520	40,822	43,804
Short-term Paper	31,975	43,891	50,482	51,618
Mortgages	42,442	51,899	61,643	69,410
Bonds	59,061	63,043	71,031	74,061
3. **Non-financial Government Enterprises**	74,841	74,523	76,286	81,523
Bank Loans	5,239	5,812	4,895	6,010
Other Loans	4,806	4,365	4,206	3,570
Short-term Paper	1,198	1,718	1,804	3,389
Mortgages	1,201	1,188	1,182	1,178
Government of Canada Bonds	520	1,014	1,245	1,787
Provincial Government Bonds	57,465	57,066	59,554	63,510
Municipal Government Bonds	243	246	265	235
Other Canadian Bonds	4,169	3,114	3,135	1,844
4. **Federal Government**	244,691	272,245	293,269	313,195
Bank Loans	654	–	–	–
Other Loans	2,842	1,337	417	74
Treasury Bills	75,594	96,346	121,340	136,522
Bonds	165,601	174,562	171,512	176,599
5. **Other Levels of Government**	131,320	138,105	154,293	162,533
Bank Loans	2,207	2,092	2,218	2,382
Other Loans	13,382	14,487	14,086	13,699
Short-term Paper	12,643	11,556	14,357	16,337
Mortgages	80	80	80	80
Provincial Government Bonds	73,981	79,331	91,935	99,400
Municipal Government Bonds	28,453	29,994	31,067	30,125
Other Canadian Bonds	574	565	550	510
6. **Credit Market Debt of Domestic Non-financial Sectors**	993,790	1,096,747	1,215,503	1,299,705
Consumer Credit	74,624	84,392	92,966	97,721
Bank Loans	99,071	103,981	112,148	122,552
Other Loans	69,980	73,563	82,816	86,330
Treasury Bills	75,594	96,346	121,340	136,522
Short-term paper	45,816	57,165	66,643	71,344
Mortgages	237,653	271,397	308,422	336,318
Bonds	391,052	409,903	431,168	448,918

* *The Credit Market Summary Table compresses the detail in the sector balance sheets by aggregating sectors and by excluding non-market instruments.*
– *Nil.*

Chart 1

GDP Growth in 1990
(at current prices)



Provincial Economic Accounts
1990 Preliminary Estimates

The year 1990 was characterized by slower growth in Gross Domestic Product at market prices (GDP) in all provinces and territories. Alberta's growth was the strongest at 7.2%. The substantial rise in business investment in fixed capital and in personal expenditures on consumer goods and services were the main factors underlying this favourable economic performance. GDP growth was also above the national average of 4.0% in British Columbia (6.2%), Nova Scotia (5.6%), Prince Edward Island (5.5%), Saskatchewan (4.5%) and New Brunswick (4.3%).

Ontario recorded below-average growth for the first time since 1985 and saw its share of national GDP drop from 41.9% to 41.4%. Quebec's GDP share remained unchanged at 23.2%, despite slower growth in its economy.

Final domestic demand in Canada as a whole grew by 1.0% in real terms during 1990. Business fixed investment expenditure, the key factor in the weak national growth, also accounted for much of the variation in the growth of final domestic demand at constant prices by province and territory. The Yukon, Alberta and British Columbia, which recorded significant growth in business investment, also had the strongest increases in final domestic demand at 1986 prices at 6.8%, 3.7% and 3.5%, respectively. Similarly, the declines in domestic demand which occurred in the Northwest Territories (-8.5%), Ontario (-1.0%) and Newfoundland (-0.7%) also reflected drops in investment spending.

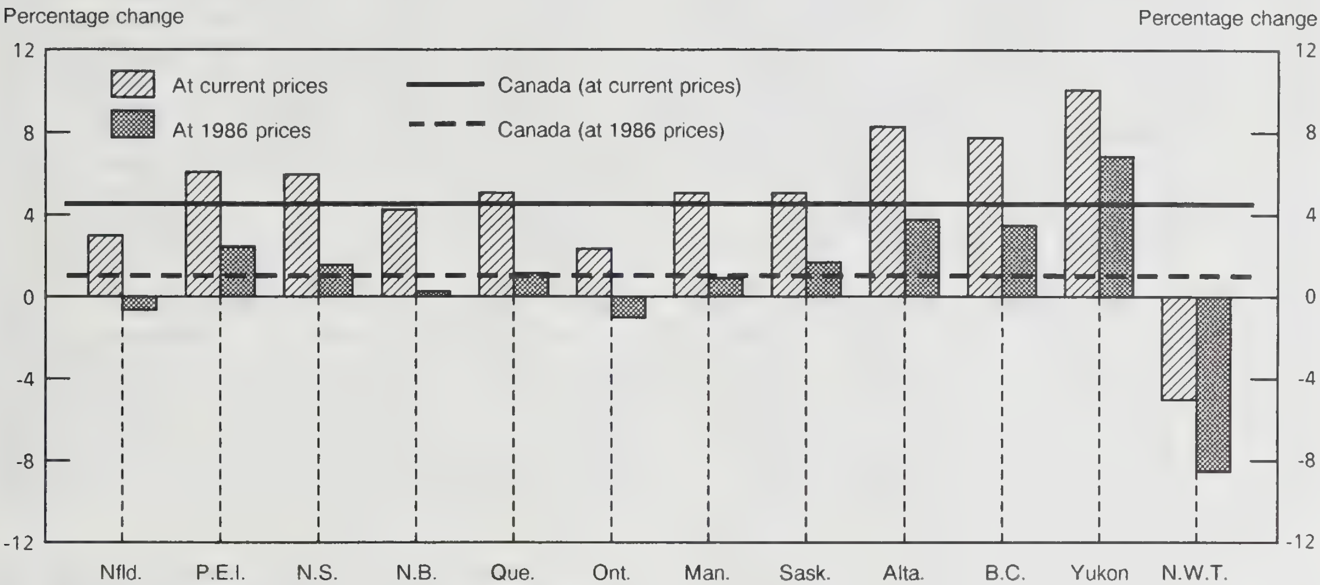
The rate of inflation in 1990, as measured by the implicit price index for final domestic demand, was highest in Alberta (4.5%), British Columbia (4.1%) and Nova Scotia (4.1%), the same provinces that experienced the strongest growth in nominal GDP.

Components of Demand

The slowdown in real business fixed investment spending was the main element in the weakness of demand in 1990. Investment outlays fell by 3.6% in 1990, after having been an important source of growth during the previous six years. The drop in corporation profits, the weakening of domestic demand and high real interest rates were some of the principal causes. The Northwest Territories and Ontario were the most severely affected, recording

Chart 2

Final Domestic Demand Growth in 1990



decreases for each of the three major components of business investment at 1986 prices – residential construction, non-residential construction and machinery and equipment investment. On the other hand, investment rose in each of these categories in Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon.

At the national level, of the three investment components, only non-residential construction grew slightly in real terms in 1990 (1.3%), although the Northwest Territories (-49.1%), Ontario (-10.4%) and Prince Edward Island (-4.3%) experienced lower investment outlays, most notably in oil and gas, mining and commercial services, respectively. Non-residential investment rose substantially in New Brunswick (29.7%), Saskatchewan (24.8%) and Nova Scotia (23.5%), due in large part to increased public utilities investment, while Yukon's capital spending rose 51.4%, mostly in the mining industry. Machinery and equipment investment fell back considerably in several parts of Canada during 1990, although not in Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon.

Residential construction in real terms slipped 6.1% in 1990. This component of investment decreased 13.6% in Ontario, with housing starts dropping from 93,337 in 1989 to 62,649 in 1990 and the volume of work put in place falling 18.9%. Residential investment was also down substantially in New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories. Only Alberta and Nova Scotia recorded increases in housing starts, of 17.1% and 3.8%, respectively.

The growth of personal spending on consumer goods and services at constant prices fell considerably in 1990 for all provinces and territories and grew only 1.3% at the national level, the smallest advance since 1982. Spending on consumer goods fell 0.5% and spending on services rose 3.3%. While personal expenditures remained essentially unchanged in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, in British Columbia their growth exceeded the national average for all major categories of goods and services for the second consecutive year. Growth in labour income and in population explain in part the stronger increases in consumer spending posted in British Columbia (2.9%) and Alberta (2.4%). These two provinces also recorded the largest increases in the implicit price index for consumer expenditure.

In the durable goods component of consumption, Alberta, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island saw expenditures grow markedly, with increases of

4.1%, 2.3% and 2.0% respectively, despite slower economic growth. This relative strength was primarily due to sales of new motor vehicles, furniture and household equipment. On the other hand, these same categories of sales also accounted for much of the decrease in Newfoundland (-4.6%), Ontario (-4.5%) and Manitoba (-2.6%). In the semi-durable goods component, the situation was very similar, as British Columbia and Alberta set the pace of growth with stronger increases in spending on clothing and shoes, while lower sales in these commodity groups were responsible for reduced spending on semi-durable goods in Newfoundland and Manitoba.

Spending on non-durable goods, which is less sensitive to cyclical factors, declined only in Saskatchewan (-2.6%) and Manitoba (-1.9%), while rising 1.9% in the Northwest Territories and 1.6% in both British Columbia and the Yukon. Growth in consumer spending on services varied much less than in the other categories, ranging from 3.8% in British Columbia to 2.2% in Saskatchewan where the population shrank for the third consecutive year.

Government current expenditure on goods and services at 1986 prices rose more rapidly than the other major components of demand in 1990. The rise in government outlays ranged from 2.4% in Newfoundland to 5.3% in the Yukon, with a national average growth rate of 3.9%. Strong growth in public sector capital spending, which started in 1989, continued in 1990 with a real growth rate of 7.2%. Investment grew strongly in New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories.

Non-farm business inventories in current prices were considerably reduced in 1990 in the face of high interest rates and weaker demand prospects. Also notable was a sharp rise in nominal net exports in Ontario, reflecting higher exports of automobiles and a drop in imports of machinery and equipment.

Components of Income

Labour income growth varied between 3.1% in Yukon and 8.8% in British Columbia, with a national average growth rate of 6.9%. The large increase in British Columbia reflected a 6.7% increase in average hourly earnings (based on the fixed-weighted measure from the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours).

Corporation profits before taxes experienced a sharp decline in most industries during 1990, recording a drop of 19.2% overall. Due to higher petroleum prices, only Alberta experienced an increase in profits, 10.4% compared with 1989. Profits of metal producers were particularly affected by the drop in commodity prices, high interest rates and the appreciation of the Canadian dollar.

Interest and miscellaneous investment income registered a significant increase in 1990 in most provinces and territories. Finally, the accrued net income of farm operators from farm production dropped 29.6% following a drop of 19.2% in 1989. The Prairie provinces and Ontario were particularly affected by lower subsidy payments.

Gross Domestic Product estimates for the provinces and territories are available on CANSIM: matrices 2610-2619, 2621-2631, 2633, 4995-4998, 6949 and 6950. The estimates of final domestic demand at 1986 prices are presented in matrices 2581-2595 and their associated implicit price indexes in matrices 2596-2609.

The 1990 issue of *Provincial Economic Accounts, Preliminary Estimates* (13-213P, $26) will be released at the end of May. Data are also available immediately on printouts and microcomputer diskettes.

For further information, contact Marie Saulnier (613-951-3817), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division. □

Table 1
Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices, Annual percentage change

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
					percent			
Newfoundland	8.4	8.4	7.1	6.5	8.9	7.1	6.2	3.9
Prince Edward Island	10.8	11.3	1.8	13.5	5.9	12.2	6.5	5.5
Nova Scotia	13.8	11.1	11.5	9.2	7.2	6.7	7.5	5.6
New Brunswick	14.8	11.8	7.5	11.9	8.0	8.1	7.5	4.3
Atlantic Canada	**12.7**	**10.7**	**8.8**	**9.6**	**7.8**	**7.5**	**7.2**	**4.8**
Quebec	7.0	9.4	6.9	8.8	10.3	9.9	6.6	3.6
Ontario	10.7	12.9	7.0	10.4	10.4	12.3	8.8	2.9
Central Canada	**9.3**	**11.6**	**7.0**	**9.8**	**10.4**	**11.4**	**8.0**	**3.1**
Manitoba	6.4	10.8	6.9	4.3	6.1	10.2	9.0	2.2
Saskatchewan	3.2	7.6	6.4	-1.7	0.3	5.4	8.2	4.5
Alberta	4.7	6.4	10.9	-12.3	4.0	3.7	7.5	7.2
British Columbia	4.4	6.2	6.6	5.2	9.6	10.2	10.2	6.2
Yukon	-13.8	15.5	6.3	20.8	30.7	9.6	7.2	1.0
Northwest Territories	16.9	18.8	22.6	-1.0	3.5	5.5	5.4	3.8
Western Canada	**4.6**	**7.1**	**8.5**	**-3.0**	**6.1**	**7.2**	**8.8**	**5.8**
Canada	**8.4**	**9.6**	**7.5**	**5.8**	**9.0**	**9.4**	**8.0**	**4.0**

Table 2
Provincial Distribution of Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
					percent			
Newfoundland	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
Prince Edward Island	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Nova Scotia	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
New Brunswick	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9
Atlantic Canada	**5.9**	**5.9**	**6.0**	**6.2**	**6.2**	**6.1**	**6.0**	**6.0**
Quebec	22.9	22.8	22.6	23.3	23.6	23.6	23.2	23.2
Ontario	37.7	38.6	38.5	40.2	40.8	41.6	41.9	41.4
Central Canada	**60.6**	**61.4**	**61.1**	**63.5**	**64.4**	**65.2**	**65.1**	**64.6**
Manitoba	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5
Saskatchewan	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0
Alberta	13.7	13.3	13.7	11.4	10.9	10.2	10.2	10.5
British Columbia	11.9	11.6	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.5	11.7	12.0
Yukon	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Northwest Territories	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Western Canada	**33.5**	**32.7**	**32.9**	**30.3**	**29.4**	**28.7**	**28.9**	**29.4**
Canada	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Table 3
Final Domestic Demand at 1986 Prices, Annual percentage change

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
					percent			
Newfoundland	4.9	3.4	1.8	2.4	1.1	4.8	2.6	-0.7
Prince Edward Island	6.3	7.1	3.3	3.8	3.2	7.1	0.7	2.4
Nova Scotia	5.4	3.4	4.5	1.9	1.3	4.0	2.4	1.6
New Brunswick	-0.1	4.1	5.8	3.0	2.9	6.0	4.3	0.2
Atlantic Canada	**3.6**	**3.8**	**4.2**	**2.5**	**1.8**	**5.0**	**2.9**	**0.7**
Quebec	3.5	5.7	5.4	4.9	5.4	4.1	2.9	1.2
Ontario	3.8	5.6	7.3	7.4	6.5	5.9	3.8	-1.0
Central Canada	**3.7**	**5.6**	**6.6**	**6.4**	**6.1**	**5.2**	**3.5**	**-0.2**
Manitoba	3.4	6.6	5.9	4.8	0.4	2.4	2.0	0.9
Saskatchewan	4.3	1.4	3.7	0.9	3.8	0.5	-1.9	1.7
Alberta	-6.2	-3.5	6.2	-0.6	2.4	6.9	2.2	3.7
British Columbia	0.1	0.5	4.6	2.4	4.6	6.7	7.5	3.5
Yukon	-5.5	-2.7	2.0	14.8	5.3	3.9	0.5	6.8
Northwest Territories	-6.6	-7.1	-12.7	-15.5	-11.5	5.1	11.7	-8.5
Western Canada	**-1.6**	**-0.3**	**4.9**	**1.2**	**3.0**	**5.4**	**3.9**	**2.9**
Canada	**2.1**	**3.4**	**5.7**	**4.3**	**5.1**	**5.3**	**3.7**	**1.0**

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending April 27, 1991

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending April 27, 1991 totalled 237 803 tonnes, a decrease of 0.5% from the preceding week's total of 238 979 tonnes and down 17.4% from the year-earlier level of 288 032 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1991 was 4 334 669 tonnes, a decrease of 5.6% from 4 593 346 tonnes for the same period in 1990.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Electric Power Statistics

February 1991

Highlights

- Net generation of electric energy in Canada in February 1991 increased to 42 255 gigawatt hours (GWh), up 1.8% from the corresponding month last year. Exports increased 30.7% to 1 052 GWh, while imports decreased from 2 003 GWh to 578 GWh.

- Year-to-date figures show net generation at 92 258 GWh, up 5.4% over the previous year's period. Exports, at 2 462 GWh, were up 21.3%, while imports, at 1 329 GWh, were down 64.2%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The February 1991 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, $9/$90) will be available the first week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Canadian Domestic Travel

Fourth Quarter and Annual 1990

Fourth Quarter 1990

Total domestic travel during the fourth quarter of 1990 registered its first quarterly decline since 1988. Canadians took 27.5 million trips in the fourth quarter of 1990, 2% below the corresponding quarter in 1988.

Travellers embarked on 6% fewer overnight domestic journeys during the October-to-December period. Day-trips were more popular, with an increase of 4% over the two years.

Annual 1990

Domestic travel during the year remained virtually at a standstill compared to 1988. However, in contrast to the start of the decade, domestic travel was 21% higher.

Overnight trips in 1990 slipped slightly below levels recorded in 1988, which represented the highest volume of overnight trips in the 1980s.

The microdata file for the fourth quarter will be available in May. More information on the findings of the Canadian Travel Survey will by published in the summer issue of *Travel-log* (87-003 $10.50/$42), available in July. The 1990 edition of *Domestic Travel* (87-504, $45) will be released this fall.

For additional information, contact Pierre J. Hubert (613-951-1513), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, March 1991.
Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Gypsum Products, March 1991.
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

How to Order Publications

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The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Statistics Canada, 10-L, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, May 3, 1991

For release at 8:30 a.m.

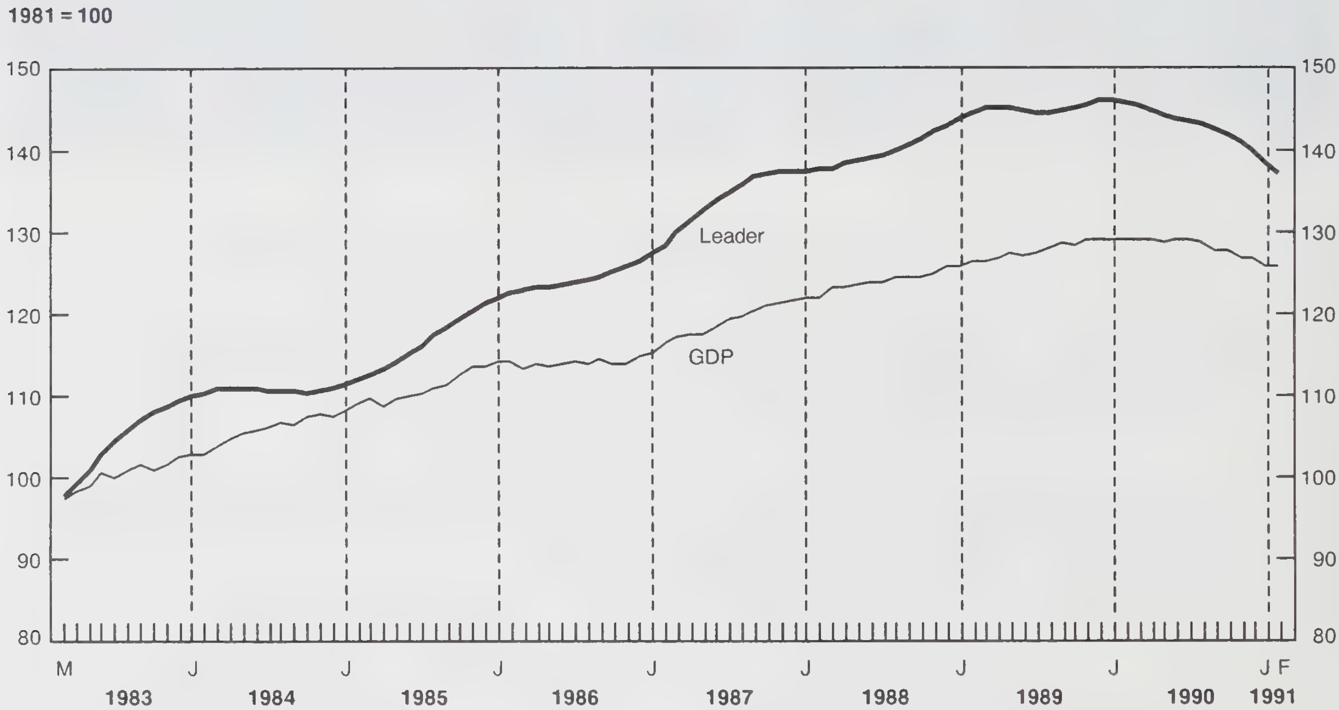
MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

June 4
CENSUS DAY

MAJOR RELEASE

Composite Leading Indicator and GDP



Composite Leading Indicator

February 1991

Although the leading indicator declined for the thirteenth straight month, the rate of decline was little changed at 0.9% in February from 1.0% in January after the drops had steadily worsened in the second half of 1990. The stock market recovered in February, while the downward trends in the housing index and services moderated. These components, on average, have the longest lead times in signalling a recovery. Demand for manufactured goods, however, continued to deteriorate rapidly.

The housing index fell 2.6% in February, after a 3.5% drop in January. Sales of existing homes posted a sharp increase, while housing starts strengthened in British Columbia, where immigration has recently been concentrated. Housing starts also rose in Quebec at a time of new government support programs. Employment in business and personal services also fell at a slower rate in February. Sales of durable goods continued to fall rapidly as incomes remain sluggish and employment dropped sharply.

The decline in new orders for durable goods accelerated due to weakness in export industries. (Industrial production in the United States fell steadily during the first three months of the year.) New orders were particularly weak in the auto and construction industries. Shipments also continued to decline relative to inventories. The average workweek posted a fifth consecutive decrease, off 0.3%.

The Toronto Stock Exchange recorded its first increase since December 1989, while the real money supply was down fractionally (-0.1%) after drops of more than 1% a few months ago.

The drop in the U.S. leading indicator moderated to 0.5% in February from 0.8% in January and December. The improvement in February was largely attributable to rises in consumer confidence and the stock market, following the end of the Persian Gulf war. Orders for manufactured goods fell sharply again in March.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

For further information on this release or future release dates, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Analysis Section.

For more information on the economy, order the May 1991 issue of the *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, $22/$220), available the week of May 13-17. See "How to Order Publications".

Canadian Leading Indicators

	Percentage Change			Level	
	December	January	February	January	February
Composite Leading Indicator (1981 = 100)					
Smoothed	-0.7	-1.0	-0.9	138.4	137.1
Unsmoothed	0.1	-3.2	1.3	133.5	135.2
Retail Trade					
Furniture and appliances sales	1.1	-2.1	-2.3	1,026[4]	1,002[4]
Other durable goods	-1.4	-1.2	-1.1	3,540[4]	3,501[4]
House Spending Index[1]	-2.5	-3.5	-2.6	103.1	100.4
Manufacturing					
New orders - durable	-2.5	-3.3	-3.9	9,099[4]	8,744[4]
Shipments to inventory ratio (finished goods)[2]	-0.01	-0.03	-0.02	1.40	1.38
Average workweek (hours)	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	37.9	37.8
Business and personal services employment (thousands)	-0.5	-0.4	-0.3	1,763	1,757
United States composite leading index (1967 = 100)	-0.8	-0.8	-0.5	188.4	187.4
TSE300 stock price index (1975 = 1000)	-1.4	-0.6	0.8	3,193	3,218
Money supply (M1) ($ 1981)[3]	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	23,913[4]	23,881[4]

1 *Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (MLS).*
2 *Difference from previous month.*
3 *Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.*
4 *Millions of 1981 dollars.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Annual Production of Poultry and Eggs
1990

The production, disposition and farm value for turkey meat, chicken meat, stewing hens and eggs, by province, are now available. Average prices of eggs sold for consumption and the egg-feed ratio in Canada are also available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1139, 1140, 1141, 1144.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Benoît Lévesque (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Cement, March 1991.
Catalogue number 44-001
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Wholesale Trade, January 1991.
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: $14.40/$144.00; United States: US$17.30/US$173.00; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202.00).

Imports by Commodity, February 1991.
Catalogue number 65-007
(Canada: $55.10/$551.00; United States: US$66.10/US$661.00; Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771.00).

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of May 6-10

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
May		
6	**Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries**	April 1991
8	**Help-wanted Index**	April 1991
8	**Estimates of Labour Income**	February 1991
8	**Farm Input Price Index**	First Quarter 1991
9	**New Housing Price Index**	March 1991
10	**Labour Force Survey**	April 1991
10	**Farm Product Price Index**	March 1991

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, May 6, 1991 For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Quarterly Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries

April 1991

Canadian manufacturers reporting to the quarterly Business Conditions Survey remained pessimistic about expected production over the next three months, and their opinions about orders and inventories were also negative, approaching the record negative levels registered in the depths of the 1981/82 recession.

Seasonally Adjusted

There was a big jump in the proportion of manufacturers reporting that their backlog of unfilled orders was lower than normal: the April 1991 balance of opinion dropped 13 points to a level of -59, approaching the record low of -66 reached in the 1981/82 recession. The balances for orders received and finished products inventories remained at very negative levels. The balance of opinion for expected volume of production was unchanged at -12 and remained significantly above the record low of -36 registered in the last recession.

Highlights

- Canadian manufacturers remained pessimistic about the **expected volume of production** over the next three months. The balance of opinion was -12, the same as in the January 1991 survey. This compares with -29 recorded in the October 1990 survey and a record low of -36 registered in the last recession.

  The balance of -12 in April is calculated by subtracting the pessimistic 36% indicating "lower than normal" volume of expected production from the optimistic 24% reporting "higher than normal" volume of expected production.

- The balance of opinion for the **backlog of unfilled orders** dropped from -46 in January to -59 in April 1991. This was close to the record low of -66 registered in the last recession. The decrease was caused mainly by the following industries: transportation equipment, primary metals, paper and allied products and chemical and chemical products.

Note to Users

Individual responses to the Business Conditions Survey are weighted by the value of the respondent's shipments reported to the annual Census of Manufactures. The proportions, therefore, reflect the magnitude of the individual manufacturer's contribution to the total. The balance is the difference between the proportion associated with the positive-type response (e.g., higher volume of production) and the proportion related to the negative-type response (e.g., lower volume of production). Both the raw data (raw) and seasonally adjusted (s.a.) data are given for the balance. The seasonally adjusted value for the neutral components (e.g., expected production about the same) is calculated by subtracting the sum of the seasonally adjusted values of the other two components from 100.

- The balance for **orders received** has been at a level of about -43 for the last three surveys, and remains 10 points above the record low of -53 registered in the 1981/82 recession. The orders received balance has been negative for over two years.

- The balance of opinion concerning **finished products inventories** decreased two points to -39 in April. The inventory balance has not been this low since a record -45 in the last recession.

- About three-quarters of manufacturers did not report any particular production difficulty. Some 9% noted working capital as a problem, up from 5% in the January survey. "Skilled labour shortage" continues to be less of a problem, down to 3% in April 1991 from 4% in January and 7% during the three previous surveys.

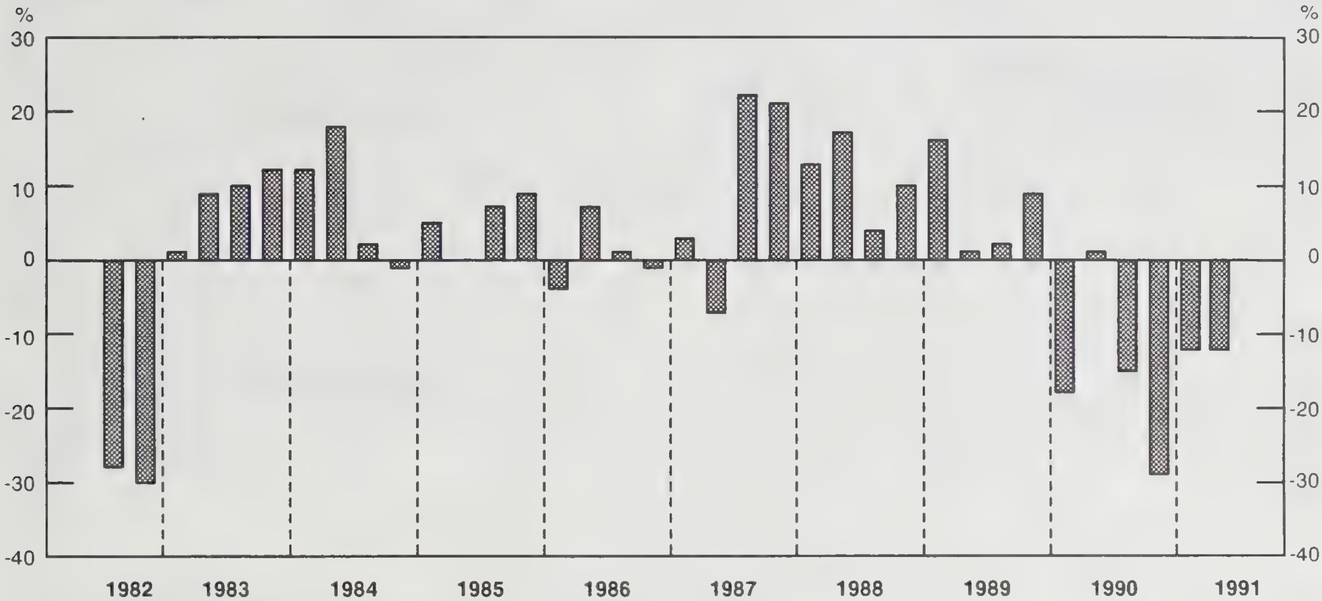
The Business Conditions Survey is carried out in January, April, July and October with the majority of responses recorded in the first two weeks of these months. Results are based on replies from about 5,000 manufacturers.

Note that survey weights and sampled units have been benchmarked to the 1987 Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) and data back to 1987 have been revised accordingly. In general, trends for the revised data have remained the same as those prior to the benchmarking to the 1987 ASM.

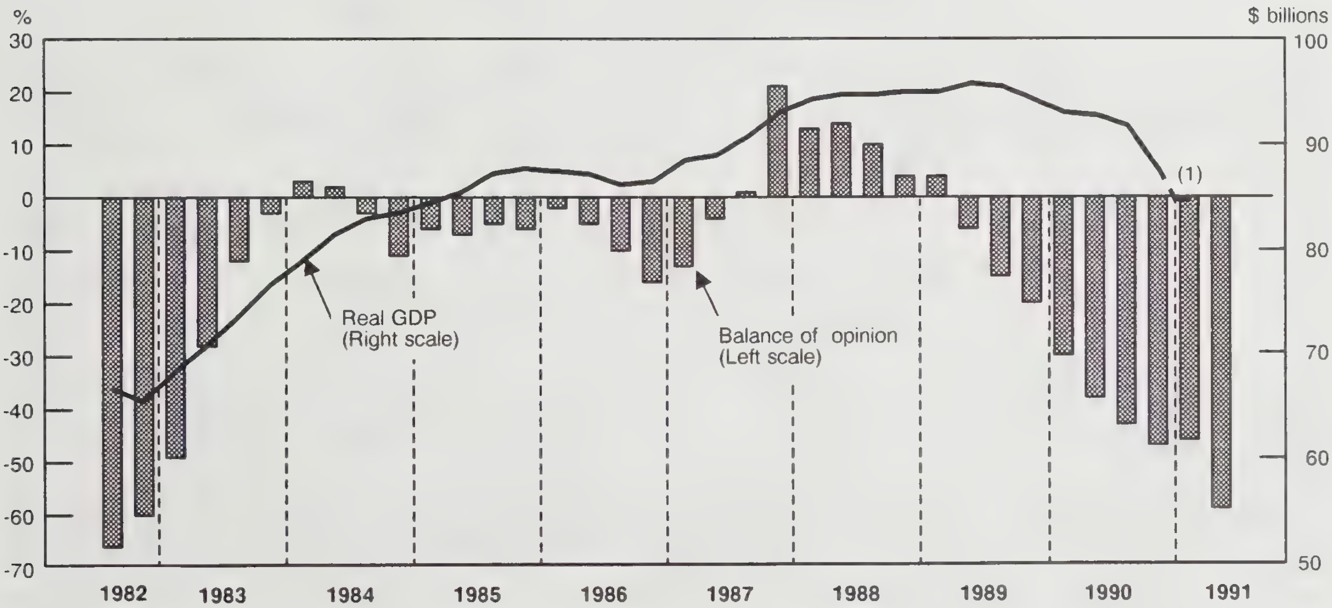
Available on CANSIM (raw data only): matrices 2843-2845.

For further information, contact C. Robillard (613-951-3507), Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section, Industry Division. □

Balance of Opinion for Expected Volume of Production Next Three Months vs Last Three Months
Seasonally adjusted



Balance of Opinion on Backlog of Unfilled Orders and Real GDP for Manufacturing Industries
Seasonally adjusted



(1) - — - January and February 1991

Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries

April 1991

All Manufacturing Industries	April 1990	July 1990	October 1990	January 1991	April 1991
Volume of production during next three months compared with last three months will be:			**Seasonally Adjusted**		
About the same	45	43	45	42	40
Higher	28	21	13	23	24
Lower	27	36	42	35	36
Balance	1	-15	-29	-12	-12
			Raw		
Balance	19	-31	-25	-21	9
Orders received are:			**Seasonally Adjusted**		
About the same	48	41	37	38	43
Rising	15	12	9	10	7
Declining	37	47	54	52	50
Balance	-22	-35	-45	-42	-43
			Raw		
Balance	-17	-35	-48	-43	-37
Present backlog of unfilled orders is:			**Seasonally Adjusted**		
About normal	50	45	41	42	33
Higher than normal	6	6	5	6	4
Lower than normal	44	49	54	52	63
Balance	-38	-43	-49	-46	-59
			Raw		
Balance	-40	-39	-47	-47	-63
Finished product inventory on hand is:			**Seasonally Adjusted**		
About right	58	63	63	53	55
Too low	8	4	6	5	3
Too high[1]	34	33	31	42	42
Balance	-26	-29	-25	-37	-39
			Raw		
Balance	-26	-28	-24	-38	-39
Sources of production difficulties:			**Raw**		
Working capital shortage	4	5	5	5	9
Skilled labour shortage	7	7	7	4	3
Unskilled labour shortage	1	1	1	0	0
Raw material shortage	4	4	4	4	2
Other difficulties	4	5	9	13	10
No difficulties	81	78	74	73	75

[1] *No evident seasonality.*

■

Non-residential Building Construction Price Index (1986 = 100)

First Quarter 1991

The composite price index of non-residential building construction (excluding the Goods and Services Tax) for Canada dropped 2.8% from the previous quarter to 121.8 in the first quarter of 1991.

The removal of the Federal Sales Tax, the exclusion of the Goods and Services Tax and current market conditions all combined to produce this notable price drop for non-residential building construction in Canada. Prior to this quarter, the largest fall during the last decade was 1.0% in the second quarter of 1984.

On a year-over-year basis, prices fell 2.9% from the first quarter of 1990. The largest previous year-over-year reduction was also recorded in the second quarter of 1984 (-2.7%).

Of the cities surveyed, Toronto showed the largest quarterly decrease (-3.2%), followed by Montreal (-3.1%), Vancouver (-2.4%), Halifax (-2.3%), Ottawa (-1.1%), Edmonton (-0.3%) and Calgary (-0.2%).

Ottawa posted an increase (1.8%) from the same period one year ago, as did Edmonton (0.7%) and Calgary (0.5%). Vancouver had the largest decrease (-4.4%), with Toronto (-3.7%) and Montreal (-2.6%) close behind. The price index for Halifax was 1.1% lower than in the same quarter last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2042 and 2043.

The first quarter 1991 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Non-residential Building Construction Price Indexes

First Quarter 1991 (1986 = 100)

	Seven Cities and Composite Indexes							
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver	**Composite**
	Quarterly Indexes							
1990								
First Quarter	111.0	117.3	123.0	130.3	122.1	122.9	122.1	**125.4**
Second Quarter	112.7	119.3	124.8	132.8	123.2	124.0	122.9	**127.5**
Third Quarter	112.4	118.0	125.7	130.5	123.2	123.7	120.2	**125.8**
Fourth Quarter	112.4	118.0	126.6	129.7	123.0	124.2	119.6	**125.3**
1991								
First Quarter	109.8	114.3	125.2	125.5	122.7	123.8	116.7	**121.8**
	Percentage Change							
Third Quarter/Second Quarter 1990	-0.3	-1.1	0.7	-1.7	0.0	-0.2	-2.2	**-1.3**
Fourth Quarter/Third Quarter 1990	0.0	0.0	0.7	-0.6	-0.2	0.4	-0.5	**-0.4**
First Quarter 1991/Fourth Quarter 1990	-2.3	-3.1	-1.1	-3.2	-0.2	-0.3	-2.4	**-2.8**
First Quarter 1991/First Quarter 1990	-1.1	-2.6	1.8	-3.7	0.5	0.7	-4.4	**-2.9**

Note: *The Goods and Services Tax is excluded but Provincial Sales Tax is included (as before).*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances
March 1991

Canadian electrical appliances manufacturers produced 74,470 kitchen appliances in March 1991, down 15.5% from the 88,131 appliances produced a year earlier.

Production of home comfort products totalled 6,780 in March 1991, a decrease of 82.2% from the previous year.

Year-to-date production of kitchen appliances in 1991 totalled 169,476 compared with 236,622 units for the first three months of 1990.

The March 1991 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins
March 1991

Canadian chemical firms produced 141 418 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in March 1991, an increase of 12.7% from the 125 523 tonnes produced in March 1990.

January-to-March 1991 production totalled 402 248^{r} (revised) tonnes, up 4.6% from 384 635 tonnes produced during the same period in 1990.

Data are also available on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals for March 1991, March 1990, and corresponding cumulative figures.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The March 1991 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, $5.60/$56) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Radio/Television Industry
1990

Information is now available for the radio/television industry in 1990.

The Vol. 21 No. 4 issue of the *Communications Service Bulletin* (56-001, $8.20/$49) is scheduled for release the week of May 15. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2624), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

1991 · CENSUS
CENSUS DAY
June 4 • Count Yourself In!
1991 · CENSUS
CENSUS DAY
June 4 • Count Yourself In!
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CENSUS DAY
June 4 • Count Yourself In!

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Pack of Processed Corn, 1990.
Catalogue number 32-236
(Canada: $13.00; United States: US$16.00; Other Countries: US$18.00).

Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, March 1991.
Catalogue number 43-005
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Asphalt Roofing, March 1991.
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Retail Trade, January 1991.
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: $18.20/$182.00; United States: US$21.80/US$218.00; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255.00).

New Motor Vehicle Sales, August 1990.
Catalogue number 63-007
(Canada: $14.40/$144.00; United States: US$17.30/US$173.00; Other Countries: US$20,20/US$202.00).

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Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, May 7, 1991 — For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Small Area Data Guide

For analysts who have spent as much time tracking down the data as doing the research itself, help is now at hand with the *Small Area Data Guide*, a reference book designed to identify quickly what types of information exist for sub-provincial areas and where to find them.

Produced by Statistics Canada in co-operation with Employment and Immigration Canada, the Guide provides an easy-to-use directory of social and economic data available from federal and provincial/territorial government departments.

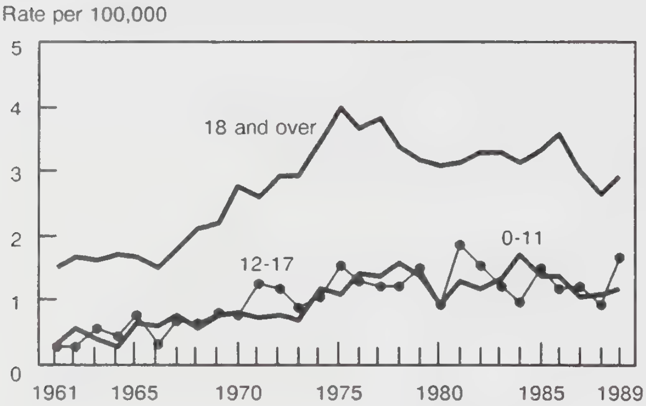
The *Small Area Data Guide*, published by the Intergovernmental Committee on Urban and Regional Research (ICURR), is now available ($24.95 per copy, plus $3.25 postage and handling). Order from ICURR Press, Suite 301, 150 Eglinton Avenue East, Toronto, M4P 1E8. Telephone: 416-973-8754.

MAJOR RELEASE

Children as Victims of Violent Crime

Violence against children has become a major source of concern in Canadian society. A new report examines the nature and extent of violent crimes committed against children under 12 years of age, that are reported to police.

Homicide Rates by Age of Victim, Canada, 1961-1989



Highlights

Homicide Data, 1980-1989

- During the 1980s, an average of 54 children each year were victims of homicide in Canada. These cases represent approximately 8% of all homicides reported during this time period.
- The homicide rate for children is approximately 2.5 times lower than the rate for adults.
- Over two-thirds of the child victims for whom an accused was identified were killed by a parent: one-third by the mother, one-third by the father and 3% by a step or foster parent. Only 11% were killed by strangers.
- Almost one-third of all child victims of homicide were killed before they reached the age of one. Over 70% were killed before they were five years old.

Accused-Victim Relationship for Child and Adult Victims of Homicide, 1980-1989

"Revised" UCR Survey Data

The following examines data from seven police departments reporting to the "revised" Uniform Crime Reporting Survey. These data are not a representative sample of any particular geographic area in Canada and, therefore, not indicative of any national or regional trends.

- Over 40% of persons charged with violent crimes against children 11 years old and under (over 2,000 victims) were parents or other family members.
- For the more than 1,000 victims of sexual assault in this database, the accused was known to the child in almost 90% of the cases. Just over two-thirds of the victims were girls.

The Juristat Bulletin, *Children As Victims of Violent Crime* (85-002, Vol. 11, No. 8, $3.60/$90) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, please contact Information and Client Services, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (613-951-9023). ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Traveller Accommodation Statistics
1986-1988

Total revenues of accommodation service industries reached $7,573.2 million in 1988, registering a growth of 8.8% over the previous year. All provinces showed increases, ranging from a low of 3.6% in Northwest Territories to a high of 18.0% in Newfoundland.

The 1986-1988 issue of *Traveller Accommodation Statistics* (63-204, $22) will be available the last week of May. See "How to Order Publications."

For further information on this release, please contact Sam Lee (613-951-0663), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Leisure and Personal Services
1986-1988

Data on leisure and personal services for 1986-1988 are now available.

The publication *Leisure and Personal Services*, 1986-1988 (63-233, $30) will be released by the end of May.

For information concerning this publication, please contact Shirley Beyer (613-951-3492), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Gross Domestic Products by Industry, February 1991.
Catalogue number 15-001
(Canada: $12.70/$127.00; United States: US$15.20/US$152.00; Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178.00).

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, February 1991.
Catalogue number 22-007
(Canada: $13.80/$138.00; United States: US$16.60/US$166.00; Other Countries: US$19.30/US$193.00).

Rigid Insulating Board (Wood Fibre Products), March 1991.
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Juristat - Children as Victims of Violent Crime, Vol. 11, No. 8.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $3.60/$90.00; United States: US$4.30/US$108.00; Other Countries: US$5.00/US$126.00).

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The Daily

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Statistics Canada

Wednesday, May 8, 1991 For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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MAJOR RELEASES

Estimates of Labour Income
February 1991

The February 1991 preliminary estimate of labour income[1], which comprises approximately 50% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the National Income and Expenditure Accounts, was $30.7 billion, an increase of 2.2% from February 1990. This marks the seventh consecutive monthly deceleration in the rate of growth, and is the smallest year-over-year increase since April 1983 (1.8%).

Highlights – Wages and Salaries

Seasonally Adjusted

- The seasonally adjusted estimate of wages and salaries for February was little changed (-0.1%), following declines of 0.6% in January and 0.5% in December.

- Declines in wages and salaries were noted in manufacturing (-2.0%), mines, quarries and oil wells (-1.4%) and trade (-0.8%). These decreases were offset by gains in construction (1.9%), transportation, communications and other utilities (1.7%), local administration (1.4%), forestry (1.3%) and federal administration (0.8%).

- Prince Edward Island (-1.4%), Alberta (-1.3%) and Manitoba (1.1%) were the only provinces to show changes of more than 1% between January and February. Wages and salaries in Ontario were virtually unchanged (-0.1%), following three consecutive monthly declines.

[1] *Labour income is composed of two components: wages and salaries and supplementary labour income. Wages and salaries account for 90% of labour income.*

Unadjusted

- In February 1991, wages and salaries advanced 2.1% from a year earlier. The increases since mid-1990 have been considerably less than those in the first half of the year. The February 1991 increase is the smallest since April 1983.

- The year-over-year growth rates in wages and salaries continued to decelerate in most industries in February. The most significant changes occurred in manufacturing, trade and commercial services.

- Most provinces and the territories recorded larger year-over-year increases in wages and salaries in February than the Canada growth rate of 2.1%. These increases, however, were offset by weaker growth in Newfoundland, Ontario and Saskatchewan.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The January-March 1991 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, $22.50/$90) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on the monthly estimates, contact Georgette Gauthier (613-951-4051) or Katherine Fraser (613-951-4049). For information on the annual estimates of labour income, contact Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-4050) or Sylvia Reid-Hibbert (613-951-4054) (Fax: 613-951-4087). ☐

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income
(millions of dollars)

	February 1991 p	January 1991 r	December 1990 f	February 1990
	Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	120.6	122.0	179.8	114.2
Forestry	180.4	180.3	178.1	182.4
Mines, quarries and oil wells	695.4	706.2	682.6	673.8
Manufacturing industries	4,962.2	5,058.3	5,135.5	5,263.0
Construction industry	1,575.6	1,549.5	1,725.2	1,647.9
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,784.6	2,747.8	2,763.3	2,635.2
Trade	3,846.8	3,945.3	4,126.8	3,773.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,449.9	2,461.9	2,489.7	2,335.8
Commercial and personal service	4,154.3	4,188.6	4,271.9	4,037.2
Education and related services	2,546.4	2,501.7	2,462.6	2,374.2
Health and welfare services	1,998.8	1,995.4	1,995.6	1,851.0
Federal administration and other government offices	940.2	929.9	923.4	869.5
Provincial administration	678.0	681.4	688.0	649.6
Local administration	599.5	606.9	615.7	565.3
Total wages and salaries	**27,532.7**	**27,675.4**	**28,238.2**	**26,972.3**
Supplementary labour income	3,155.5	3,233.4	3,197.4	3,053.6
Labour income	**30,688.2**	**30,908.7**	**31,435.6**	**30,025.8**
	Adjusted for Seasonal Variation			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	217.5	216.8	221.1	207.7
Forestry	198.6	196.0	194.9	200.6
Mines, quarries and oil wells	698.0	708.1	699.4	676.2
Manufacturing industries	5,058.2	5,160.1	5,208.7	5,365.1
Construction industry	1,908.6	1,873.2	1,925.2	2,002.6
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,839.1	2,791.1	2,818.0	2,687.2
Trade	3,953.6	3,986.0	4,043.0	3,878.4
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,509.3	2,502.7	2,514.1	2,394.2
Commercial and personal service	4,324.0	4,303.1	4,364.8	4,202.9
Education and related services	2,444.9	2,434.5	2,432.0	2,279.8
Health and welfare services	2,020.2	2,025.6	2,006.3	1,871.0
Federal administration and other government offices	958.8	951.6	935.0	887.3
Provincial administration	699.0	699.9	693.0	669.9
Local administration	618.6	610.3	599.9	583.3
Total wages and salaries	**28,416.4**	**28,438.6**	**28,616.9**	**27,862.0**
Supplementary labour income	3,256.8	3,323.0	3,240.4	3,154.4
Labour income	**31,673.2**	**31,761.6**	**31,857.4**	**31,016.4**

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*
f *Final estimates.*

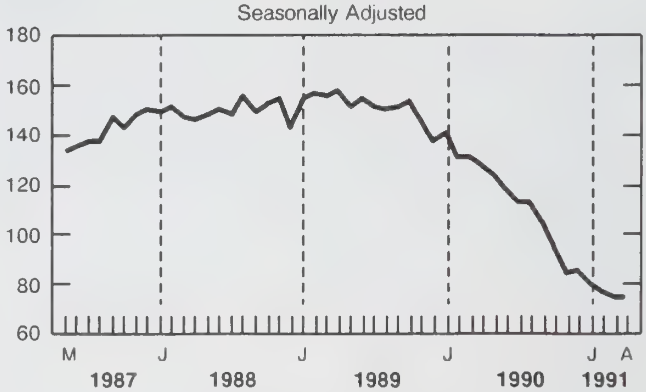
Help-wanted Index
April 1991

Note to Data Users

The report, *Help-wanted Index, 1981-1990* ($25) is now available. It provides historical data as well as highlights which describe recent trends, charts which relate the index to other labour market indicators, and technical notes which explain the construction of the index. To order the report, or to obtain further information, contact Carole Lacroix-McCann (613-951-4039).

The Help-wanted Index serves as an early indicator of the demand for labour by monitoring changes in the number of help-wanted ads published in 20 major metropolitan areas.

Help-wanted Index, Canada (1981 = 100)



Highlights – Seasonally Adjusted

- The Help-wanted Index for Canada (1981 = 100) remained unchanged at 74 in April 1991. After reaching a peak of 157 in April 1989, the Canada index started to decline. The decrease in the trend of the index accelerated during 1990, and then started to slow in 1991.

Changes by Region

- Between March and April 1991, the Help-wanted Index increased 10.3% in Quebec (to 86 from 78) and 2.6% in British Columbia (to 80 from 78). The index declined 6.1% in the Atlantic provinces (to 107 from 114), 5.6% in Ontario (to 67 from 71), and 1.8% in the Prairie provinces (to 55 from 56).

- Compared with April 1990, the Help-wanted Index decreased in all regions, falling 46.8% in Ontario, 42.9% in British Columbia, 39.9% in Quebec, 39.2% in the Atlantic provinces, and 38.2% in the Prairie provinces.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 5 and 7).

For further information, contact André Picard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division (Fax: 613-951-4087).

Help-wanted Index (1981 = 100), Canada and Regions

Year and month	Canada	Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
	Seasonally Adjusted					
1990						
April	**128**	176	143	126	89	140
May	**123**	162	142	119	86	117
June	**118**	165	137	111	79	120
July	**113**	182	119	108	81	117
August	**112**	157	122	107	77	119
September	**104**	159	112	100	77	116
October	**94**	138	109	87	71	97
November	**84**	124	99	74	69	93
December	**85**	135	96	77	68	87
1991						
January	**79**	117	88	73	63	85
February	**76**	120	84	70	57	79
March	**74**	114	78	71	56	78
April	**74**	107	86	67	55	80

Short-term Expectations Survey

Note to Users

For 13 months, Statistics Canada has been canvassing a small group of economists and asking them to forecast each month the year-over-year change in the Consumer Price Index, the unemployment rate and the merchandise trade balance. On average 23 economists have participated in the survey.

Short-term forecasts of the year-over-year change in the Consumer Price Index for April 1991, the unemployment rate for April and the trade balance for March 1991 are released in this issue.

The mean forecast of the year-over-year increase in the Consumer Price Index for April was 6.2%, with minimum and maximum values of 5.9% and 6.6%, respectively. A year earlier, the survey showed a mean forecast of 5.2% for April and an actual number of 5.0%. The average of the mean forecasts and the corresponding average of the actual numbers from April to December 1990 are identical (4.6%). But, for the first three months of 1991, the forecasts show a negative bias: 6.0% compared with 6.4% for the average of the actual numbers.

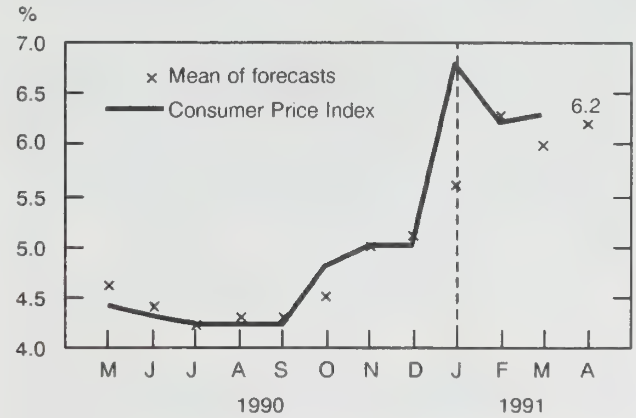
The mean forecast of the unemployment rate for April was 10.7% (minimum 10.3%, maximum 11.0%). A slight tendency to underestimate has persisted virtually throughout the past 12 months of the survey as the average mean forecast for the period was 8.6% compared with an actual number of 8.7%.

The survey showed $651 million as the mean forecast for the trade balance in March; the minimum and maximum values for these estimates ranged from $400 million to $1,000 million. The tendency to underestimate the trade balance has also been present: the average monthly estimated balance from March 1990 to February 1991 was $747 million while the corresponding average of the trade balance for the same period was $920 million.

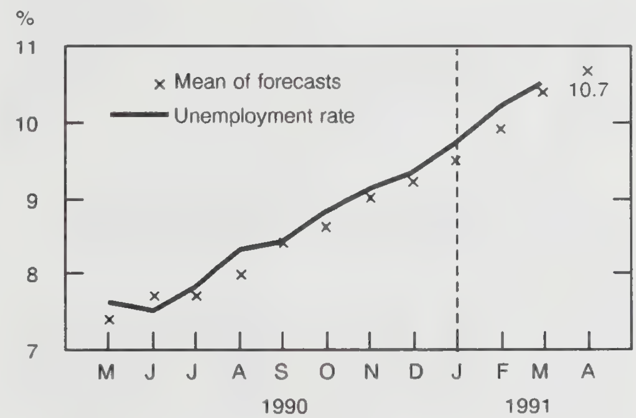
For a complete set of tables or more information concerning this survey, contact Diane Lachapelle (613-951-0568) or Christian Lajule (613-951-3351). ■

FORECASTS VS. ACTUAL

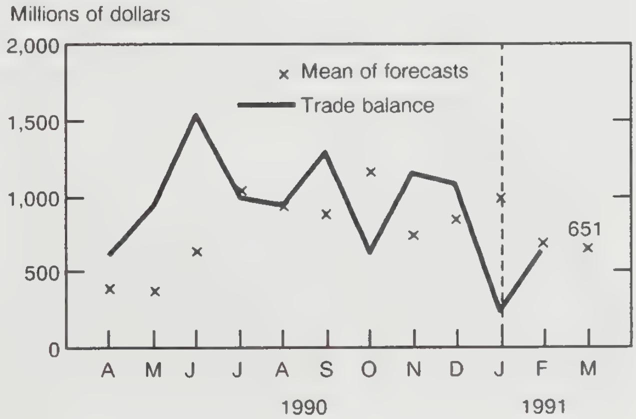
Year-to-Year Percentage Change of the Consumer Price Index



Unemployment Rate



Trade Balance



DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Sugar Sales
April 1991

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 78 105 tonnes for all types of sugar in April 1991, comprising 71 905 tonnes in domestic sales and 6 200 tonnes in export sales. The 1991 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 289 066 tonnes: 265 633 tonnes in domestic sales and 23 433 tonnes in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 72 432 tonnes in April 1990, of which 68 176 tonnes were domestic sales and 4 256 tonnes were export sales. The 1990 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 288 472 tonnes: 270 914 tonnes in domestic sales and 17 558 tonnes in export sales.

The April 1991 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics
March 1991

Pulpwood receipts amounted to 3 542 176 cubic metres in March 1991, an increase of 10.8% from 3 196 525ʳ (revised) cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue totalled 5 095 949 cubic metres, up 0.2% from 5 085 174ʳ cubic metres in March 1990. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue was reported at 8 931 952 cubic metres, an increase of 4.5% from 8 547 166ʳ cubic metres reported the previous year. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue decreased 6.4% to 20 798 822 cubic metres from 22 227 562ʳ cubic metres a year earlier.

Year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 12 270 788 cubic metres, an increase of 4.5% from 11 746 754ʳ cubic metres a year earlier.

Receipts of wood residue decreased 0.7% to 14 142 039 cubic metres from the year-earlier level of 14 241 582ʳ cubic metres. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue, at 26 252 552 cubic metres, was up 2.0% from 25 735 795ʳ cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The March 1991 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001, $5.80/$58) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products
March 1991

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products for March 1991 are now available, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Shipments totalled 50 893 tonnes in March 1991, an increase of 5.9% from the 48 054 tonnes shipped during the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The March 1991 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms
March 1991

Steel primary forms production for March 1991 totalled 1 174 044 tonnes, a decrease of 7.9% from 1 275 073 tonnes the previous year.

Year-to-date production totalled 3 378 063 tonnes, down 4.2% from 3 527 543 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The March 1991 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

March 1991

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 18.8 million tonnes in March 1991, a decrease of 12.1% from the March 1990 figure. The carriers received an additional 1.0 million tonnes from United States connections.

Total loadings in Canada for the year to date decreased 6.8% from the 1990 period, while receipts from United States connections decreased 5.9%.

All 1990 figures and 1991 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The March 1991 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, $8.30/$83) will be released the third week of May.

For seasonally adjusted revenue freight loadings, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

The 1990 Health Promotion Survey Microdata Tape

A microdata tape containing information on the 1990 Heath Promotion Survey is now available.

The Health Promotion Survey was conducted in June 1990. It was carried out by Statistics Canada for Health and Welfare Canada. This survey was designed to update and expand data collected in the first Health Promotion Survey in 1985. Some 13,792 adult Canadians aged 15 and over were surveyed. Among the topics included in the survey are: perceptions of health, blood pressure and cholesterol, alcohol use, exercise, nutrition, dental health, workplace health and safety, environmental health and sexually transmitted diseases.

This microdata tape is for statistical purposes only and has been reviewed to ensure that it does not contain any information that would allow the identification of any specific households, families or individuals.

Inquiries regarding ordering this data set should be forwarded to Mike Sivyer (613-951-4598; Fax: 613-951-0562). Any other questions concerning the design, contents, methodology, etc. should be directed to Jeanine Bustros (613-951-6802; Fax: 613-951-0562). ■

Provincial Estimates of International Trade in Business Services

1987-1989

International trade in business services includes such categories as consulting, management services, royalties, research and development, financial, computer and advertising services. These categories are allocated by province of activity. Total business services are also distributed according to the province of head office and for 20 countries and world areas.

The above data are available for $25 by contacting Hugh Henderson (613-951-9049), Balance of Payments Division.

International trade in business services and other services for Canada as a whole will appear in the forthcoming publication *Canada's International Transactions in Services, 1989 and 1990* (67-203). ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Livestock Report, April 1, 1991.
Catalogue number 23-008
(Canada: $16.50/$66.00; United States: US$19.75/US$79.00; Other Countries: US$23.00/US$92.00).

Shipments of Solid Fuel Burning Heating Products, Quarter Ended March 1991.
Catalogue number 25-002
(Canada: $4.75/$19.00; United States: US$5.75/US$23.00; Other Countries: US$6.75/US$27.00).

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, March 1991.
Catalogue number 43-003
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Coal and Coke Statistics, February 1991.
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).

Canada's International Transactions in Securities, February 1991.
Catalogue number 67-002
(Canada: $15.80/$158; United States: US$19.00/US$190.00; Other Countries: US$22.10/US$221.00).

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Statistics Canada

Thursday, May 9, 1991 | **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Farm Input Price Index

First Quarter 1991

The Farm Input Price Index (1986 = 100) for the first quarter 1991 stood at a preliminary level of 111.6, up 0.5% from the previous quarter and an increase of 3.0% from a year earlier. Of the nine major group indexes, three decreased and six rose.

Quarterly Change

- The largest impact on the total Farm Input Price Index came from the machinery and motor vehicles index which rose by 3.2%. Within this component, the main price increases were recorded for licences (12.5%) and petroleum products (7.1%); prices for motor vehicles declined 3.9%.

- The supplies and services index was up 5.7%, mainly due to an increase in furnace oil prices.

- Within the animal production component, which increased 0.4%, higher prices for feeder livestock (0.7%) and once-a-year surveyed veterinary services (11.9%) were partially offset by lower feed prices (-1.1%).

- The building and fencing index decreased 3.6% in the quarter as prices for building materials for all three components (building replacement, building repairs and fencing construction) declined.

- The crop production index was down 0.2% due to lower prices for seed (-2.7%), and pesticides (-0.1%). Fertilizer prices rose by 0.7%.

- A decrease of 4.9% in the interest index in the quarter accounted for most of the offsetting effect on the total index; the decrease was mainly due to lower interest rates for non-mortgage types of loans.

Year-over-year Change

- On a year-to-year basis, increases of 7.2% in the machinery and motor vehicle index and 1.9% in the animal production index were the main contributors to the total increase. In the machinery and motor vehicles component, petroleum product prices were up by 21.2%. In the animal production index, the main change was higher feeder livestock prices (9.0%). An offsetting effect came from declines in the interest and building and fencing indexes (-1.4% and -3.3%, respectively).

Data users should note that, in accordance with the revision schedule of this series, some indexes for 1989 and 1990 have been changed. The indexes for 1989 are now final.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2010-2019.

For more detailed infomation on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ☐

Farm Input Price Indexes
(1986 = 100)

	First Quarter 1991	Fourth Quarter 1990	First Quarter 1990	Percentage Change: 1st Quarter 1991/ 4th Quarter 1990	Percentage Change: 1st Quarter 1991/ 1st Quarter 1990
			Eastern Canada		
Total Farm Input[p]	**113.3**	**112.8**	**110.1**	**0.4**	**2.9**
Building and fencing	114.3	118.0	117.0	-3.1	-2.3
Machinery and motor vehicles	115.9	113.1	110.2	2.5	5.2
Crop production	108.1	108.3	105.2	-0.2	2.8
Animal production	104.5	103.9	101.9	0.6	2.6
Supplies and services	120.8	112.2	109.5	7.7	10.3
Hired farm labour	129.2	127.9	123.9	1.0	4.3
Property taxes[p]	116.7	114.2	114.2	2.2	2.2
Interest[p]	128.4	135.7	131.3	-5.4	-2.2
Farm rent[p]	119.9	118.3	118.3	1.4	1.4
			Western Canada		
Total Farm Input[p]	**110.3**	**109.6**	**106.9**	**0.6**	**3.2**
Building and fencing	102.2	106.4	106.9	-3.9	-4.4
Machinery and motor vehicles	113.8	109.9	105.1	3.5	8.3
Crop production	97.8	98.0	97.8	-0.2	0.0
Animal production	108.3	108.2	107.3	0.1	0.9
Supplies and services	111.3	107.3	104.1	3.7	6.9
Hired farm labour	120.3	119.7	113.7	0.5	5.8
Property taxes[p]	119.5	113.9	113.9	4.9	4.9
Interest[p]	123.1	129.1	124.3	-4.6	-1.0
Farm rent[p]	102.8	101.2	101.2	1.6	1.6
			Canada		
Total Farm Input[p]	**111.6**	**111.0**	**108.4**	**0.5**	**3.0**
Building and fencing	108.6	112.6	112.3	-3.6	-3.3
Machinery and motor vehicles	114.5	110.9	106.8	3.2	7.2
Crop production	101.4	101.6	100.4	-0.2	1.0
Animal production	106.1	105.7	104.1	0.4	1.9
Supplies and services	116.1	109.8	106.8	5.7	8.7
Hired farm labour	125.2	124.2	119.4	0.8	4.9
Property taxes[p]	118.9	114.0	114.0	4.3	4.3
Interest[p]	125.2	131.6	127.0	-4.9	-1.4
Farm rent[p]	107.1	105.5	105.5	1.5	1.5

p *Preliminary figures.*

Crude Oil and Natural Gas
January 1991

Highlights

Crude Oil

- Preliminary figures indicate that production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons amounted to 8.3 million cubic metres, an increase of 5.0% from January 1990. This represents the sixth gain in the last seven months.

- January exports of crude oil rose 34.1% over the same month last year. Imports, down 13.3% from January 1990, registered the second decrease in the last three months.

- Deliveries to refineries posted a decrease of 13.6% from January 1990.

Natural Gas

- Marketable production of natural gas, at 10.1 billion cubic metres, rose 9.8% over January 1990, the fourth consecutive increase.

- Exports of gas continued the trend of increases established in 1990, rising 15.2% over January 1990. Domestic sales (including direct sales) of natural gas registered an increase of 5.9% over January 1990.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	January 1991	% Change from January 1990
	(thousands of cubic metres)	
Crude Oil and Equivalent		
Production	8 283.5	5.0
Exports	3 988.1	34.1
Imports	2 031.7	-13.3
Refinery Receipts	6 473.8	-13.6
	(millions of cubic metres)	
Natural Gas		
Marketable Production	10 067.7	9.8
Exports	4 215.3	15.2
Canadian Sales	7 241.2	5.9

Available on CANSIM: matrices 127 and 128.

The January 1991 issue of *Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, $10/$100) will be available the third week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin

February 1991

Highlights

- In February 1991, Canadian Level I air carriers reported 2.6 billion scheduled passenger-kilometres, a 20% decrease from February 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

- In the first 11 months of 1990, total movements at all Transport Canada towered airports increased by 2% over the same period in 1989.
- Preliminary data reported by Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd. indicate that 63% of the passengers carried on domestic scheduled services travelled on discount fares during the first three quarters of 1990, up from 62% in 1989. In terms of passenger-kilometres, discount fares accounted for 68% of total volume in 1990, which represents a decrease of less than half a percentage point compared to a year earlier.
- During the third quarter of 1990, the average fare paid by the air passengers on all city-pairs in the domestic southern sector rose 5% over the previous year to reach $193.

The Vol. 23, No. 5 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Aviation Statistics Centre (819-997-1986), Transportation Division. ■

Air Carrier Operations in Canada

April-June 1990

Highlights

- Operating revenues from scheduled services of Level I to III carriers increased 6% between the second quarters of 1989 and 1990. Passenger revenue, over this period, increased by a similar amount (6%), while operating income increased 96%, rising from $39 million in the second quarter of 1989 to $77 million in the same quarter of 1990.
- For Level I carriers, operating revenues from charter services declined 47% between the second quarters of 1989 and 1990. A major cause of this decline was a reduction in charter passenger revenue of 46% and a decline of 78% in revenue from goods carried on charter flights. In 1989, Wardair was a significant charter carrier included in Level I. This accounted for the large decline in charter activity in 1990.
- Compared to a year earlier, the economy fare index for domestic scheduled services in the second quarter of 1990 increased 7% in unadjusted terms, while the discount fare index rose 11%. For the international markets, the economy fare index rose 3%, while the discount fare index decreased about 2%.
- During the second quarter of 1990, 63% of domestic scheduled passengers travelled on discount fares, up from about 60% in 1989. For the international markets, over two out of every three scheduled passengers (68%) flew on discount fares.

The April-June 1990 issue of *Air Carrier Operations in Canada* (51-002, $24.25/$97) will be released shortly.

For more information on this release, contact Bradley Snider (819-997-6195), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending May 4, 1991

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending May 4, 1991 totalled 243 367 tonnes, an increase of 2.3% from the preceding week's total of 237 803 tonnes but down 15.1% from the year-earlier level of 286 509 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1991 was 4 567 130 tonnes, a decrease of 6.3% from 4 875 581 tonnes for the same period in 1990.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Chewing Gum Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the chewing gum industry (SIC 1082) totalled $270.8 million, up 7.0% from $253.1 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5394.

Data for this industry will be released in *Food Industries* (32-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, March 1991.
Catalogue number 46-002
(Canada: $5.60/$56.00; United States: US$6.70/ US$67.00; Other Countries: US$7.80/US$78.00).

Private and Public Investment in Canada, Intentions 1991.
Catalogue number 61-205
(Canada: $30.00; United States: US$36.00; Other Countries: US$42.00).

Exports by Commodity, February 1991.
Catalogue number 65-004
(Canada: $55.10/$551.00; United States: US$66.10/ US$661.00; Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771.00).

Labour Force Information, April 1991.
Catalogue number 71-001P
(Canada: $6.30/$63.00; United States: US$7.60/ US$76.00; Other Countries: US$8.80/US$88.00).
Available Friday, May 10 at 7 a.m.

Culture Communiqué – Government Expenditures on Culture, 1988-89, Vol. 14, No. 2.
Catalogue number 87-001
(Canada: $4.90/$49.00; United States: US$5.90/ US$59.00; Other Countries: US$6.90/US$69.00).

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Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division
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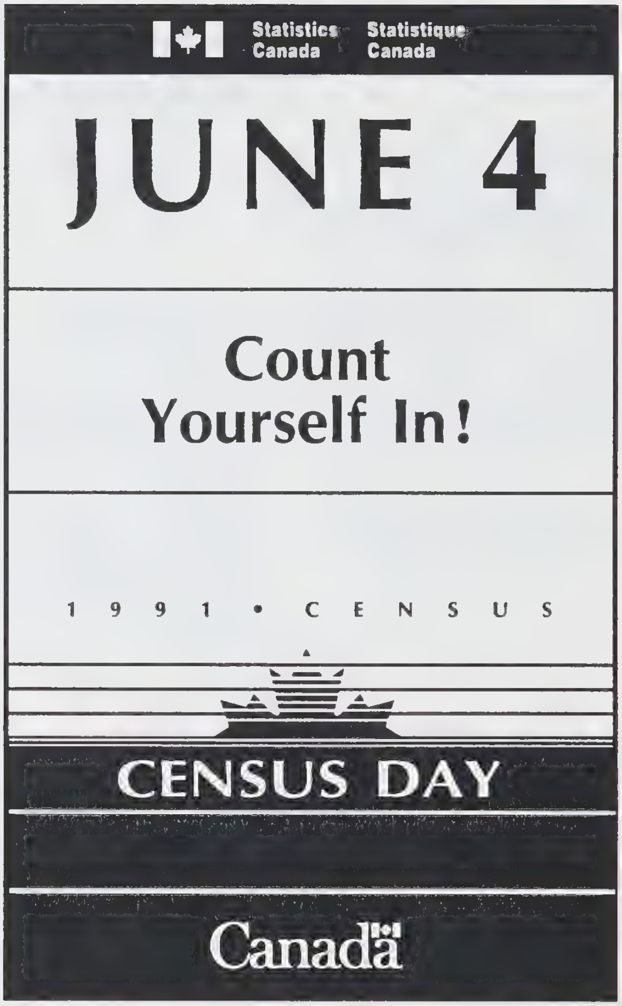
Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)


Statistics Canada
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Canada

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, May 10, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

Travel-log – Touriscope

Spring 1991

The Spring issue of *Travel-log*, Statistics Canada's quarterly tourism newsletter, features an article on insights from the Canadian Travel Survey on travel products pursued by Canadians.

This release also includes an investigation of the record travel deficit in 1990; a profile of travel by British Columbia residents; a review of international travel generated by Canada's leading immigrant groups; information on domestic travel statistics from the summer of 1990; a look at changes in international travel flows for January 1991; and a case study on the transportation needs of an aging Canadian population.

The Spring issue of *Travel-log – Touriscope* (87-003, Vol. 10, No. 2, $10.50/$42) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Pierre J. Hubert (613-951-9169), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: May 13-17

1991 · CENSUS
CENSUS DAY
June 4 • Count Yourself In!

1991 · CENSUS
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MAJOR RELEASES

Labour Force Survey
April 1991

Overview

Estimates from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey for April 1991 show an increase in the seasonally adjusted employment level (+39,000), and a decrease in the seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment (-44,000). The unemployment rate fell from 10.5 to 10.2, the first decline since June 1990.

Employment

For the week ending April 20, 1991, the estimated level of employment was up, following a pronounced downward movement from September 1990 to February 1991. The overall increase in employment in April was concentrated in part-time employment among persons aged 25 and over (+34,000).

- Part-time employment was up by 48,000, whereas full-time employment edged down (-6,000).
- Employment continued to rise in community, business and personal services (+54,000). There was little or no change in other industries.
- The estimated level of employment increased by 18,000 in Ontario and by 17,000 in British Columbia. Employment fell in Newfoundland (-6,000) while it showed little or no change in the remaining provinces.

Unemployment

In April 1991, the seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment decreased by 44,000, a return to the level posted for February. This was the first drop since June 1990, and was concentrated among persons aged 25 and over. The unemployment rate fell by 0.3 to 10.2.

- The drop in unemployment was concentrated among persons aged 25 and over (-45,000).
- The unemployment rate for women aged 25 and over fell by 0.5 to 8.6. For men in the same age group, it was down by 0.3 to 9.2.
- The seasonally adjusted unemployment level fell in Quebec (-17,000), Ontario (-26,000) and British Columbia (-6,000). The level rose in Newfoundland (+3,000), and showed little or no change in the other provinces.

Notes to Data Users

1 *The publication* Methodology of the Canadian Labour Force Survey *(71-526), describing the current sample design of the survey, has recently been released. It can be ordered from Publication Sales (1-800-267-6677).*

2 *Subprovincial data for individual months are no longer published. They will be available on request next week by contacting the persons listed at the end of these notes. These series have been replaced by new series based on three-month moving averages. CANSIM users can obtain information on their identification by contacting Electronic Data Dissemination Division (613-951-8200).*

3 *The results of Statistics Canada's 1991 Survey of Job Opportunities are now available. This supplement to the Labour Force Survey identifies the number and characteristics of persons who want work but are not actively seeking it. The survey looks at why these persons are not looking for work and also at their recent labour market experiences, future job expectations and willingness to move if a suitable job were offered. Data from the Survey of Job Opportunities are available since 1979, with the exception of 1990 when the survey was not conducted.*

The results of this annual survey complement data from the monthly LFS on persons who have looked for work in the previous six months but who, for various reasons, did not look for work during the past four weeks. The March survey covers a much broader group, however, since it refers to all persons who report wanting a job, whether or not they have ever actively looked for one.

For further information on this survey contact Ernest B. Akyeampong (613-951-4624), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

4 *Monthly data are available on CANSIM on the day of release at 7 a.m. E.D.T.*

For further information call:

Doug Drew	*(613) 951-4720*
Jean-Marc Lévesque	*(613) 951-2301*
Vincent Ferrao	*(613) 951-4750*
Deborah Sunter	*(613) 951-4740*
General Inquiries	*(613) 951-9448*

- The unemployment rate fell by 0.7 in Prince Edward Island (16.7), 0.3 in Nova Scotia (11.1), 0.5 in Quebec (12.0), 0.5 in Ontario (9.4) and 0.4 in British Columbia (9.8). The unemployment rate rose by 1.5 in Newfoundland (19.8), 0.2 in Saskatchewan (7.4) and 0.1 in Alberta (7.8). The rate was unchanged in New Brunswick (12.6) and in Manitoba (8.9).

Changes Since April 1990
(Unadjusted Estimates)

- The overall estimate of employment was down by 309,000 (-2.5%). Employment fell by 3.7% among men and 1.0% among women.

- Employment fell by 191,000 (-8.9%) among persons aged 15 to 24 and by 118,000 (-1.1%) among persons aged 25 and over. Among youths, the employment/population ratio dropped from 57.1 to 52.4. Among adults, the ratio fell from 61.9 to 60.0.

- Part-time employment increased by 109,000 (+5.4%) while full-time employment decreased by 418,000 (-4.0%). Whereas full-time employment declines were distributed equally between the two age groups, increases in part-time employment were concentrated among adults.

- Employment was down by 7.7% in the goods-producing industries with declines concentrated in construction (-15.5%) and manufacturing (-8.6%). Employment in the service-producing industries fell only slightly (-0.4%), with increases in community, business and personal services offset by decreases in trade, transportation, communication and other utilities and public administration.

- The estimated number of unemployed rose by 400,000 (+38.3%) to 1,443,000.

- The unemployment rate increased by 2.9 to 10.6.

- The participation rate fell by 0.5 to 65.6. The employment/population ratio fell by 2.4 to 58.6.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074-2075, 2078-2107 and table 00799999.

Order the April 1991 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, $17/$170), available the third week of May, or contact Doug Drew (613-951-4720), Household Surveys Division.

For summary information, available on the day of release, order *Labour Force Information* (71-001P, $6/$60).

Labour Force Characteristics, Canada

	April 1991	March 1991	April 1990
	Seasonally Adjusted Data		
Labour Force ('000)	13,728	13,733	13,633
Employment ('000)	12,330	12,291	12,638
Unemployment ('000)	1,398	1,442	995
Unemployment Rate (%)	10.2	10.5	7.3
Participation Rate (%)	66.4	66.5	66.9
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	59.6	59.5	62.1
	Unadjusted Data		
Labour Force ('000)	13,562	13,586	13,471
Employment ('000)	12,119	11,994	12,428
Unemployment ('000)	1,443	1,592	1,043
Unemployment Rate (%)	10.6	11.7	7.7
Participation Rate (%)	65.6	65.8	66.1
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	58.6	58.1	61.0

■

New Housing Price Index

March 1991

The New Housing Price Index (1986=100) for Canada stood at 130.6 in March, up 0.2% from February 1991. This was the first monthly increase in the Canada Total Index since March 1990.

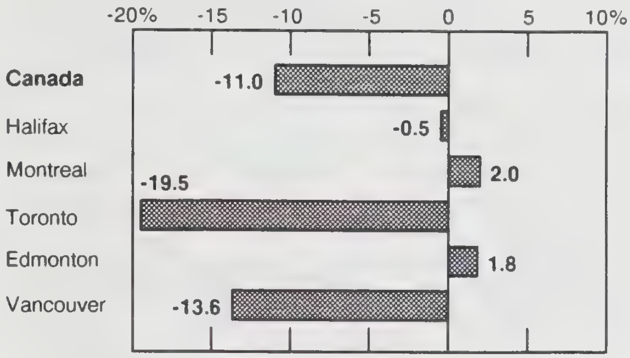
The estimated House Only Index increased 0.5% while the estimated Land Only Index increased 0.3%.

Monthly price increases in Vancouver (2.0%) and Montreal (1.0%) were the major factors in the increase at the national level.

This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices now stands 11.0% lower than the year-earlier level. Toronto was the major factor in this downward movement with a year-over-year decrease of 19.5% in March 1991, although Vancouver with a year-over-year decrease of 13.6% also contributed significantly.

Prices Division has calculated an analytical index in which current regulations concerning the Goods and Services Tax (GST) and relevant new housing and federal sales tax rebates are applied to the current price sample to calculate an index that includes the estimated net effect of the GST. In March 1991, this index was 133.2, up 0.7% from the Canada Total level of 132.3 for February 1991.

Percentage Change in New Housing Price Index from Same Month of the Previous Year, Canada and Selected Cities, March 1991



Available on CANSIM: matrix 2032.

The first quarter 1991 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

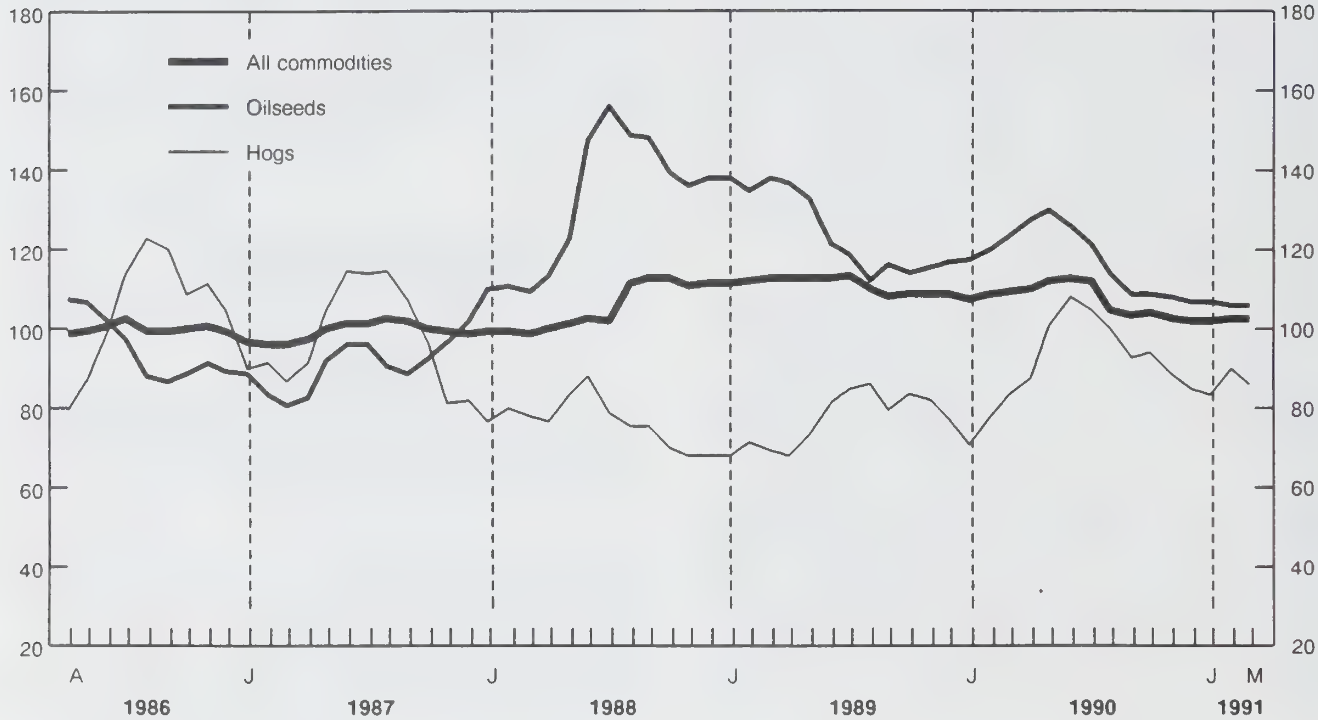
New Housing Price Indexes

1986 = 100

	March 1991	February 1991	March 1990	% change March 1991/ February 1991	% change March 1991/ March 1990
Canada Total	**130.6**	**130.3**	**146.7**	**0.2**	**-11.0**
Canada (House only)	**120.6**	**120.0**	**138.7**	**0.5**	**-13.0**
Canada (Land only)	**157.7**	**157.3**	**169.6**	**0.3**	**-7.0**
St. John's	126.8	125.1	115.8	1.4	9.5
Halifax	109.1	109.1	109.6	–	-0.5
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	114.5	114.5	112.7	–	1.6
Quebec City	135.4	135.8	129.7	-0.3	4.4
Montreal	135.5	134.1	132.9	1.0	2.0
Ottawa-Hull	123.6	124.8	124.5	-1.0	-0.7
Toronto	146.4	146.8	181.8	-0.3	-19.5
Hamilton	138.1	138.0	147.3	0.1	-6.2
St. Catharines-Niagara	136.4	135.9	141.4	0.4	-3.5
Kitchener-Waterloo	128.7	129.5	143.6	-0.6	-10.4
London	145.0	144.8	144.3	0.1	0.5
Windsor	127.9	129.1	126.1	-0.9	1.4
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	135.1	132.8	134.2	1.7	0.7
Winnipeg	108.9	108.7	108.5	0.2	0.4
Regina	112.0	110.1	108.8	1.7	2.9
Saskatoon	106.4	107.3	107.5	-0.8	-1.0
Calgary	133.8	133.3	137.3	0.4	-2.5
Edmonton	140.0	139.5	137.5	0.4	1.8
Vancouver	122.2	119.8	141.5	2.0	-13.6
Victoria	119.3	117.2	128.9	1.8	-7.4

– *Nil or zero.*

Farm Product Price Index (1986 = 100)



Farm Product Price Index

March 1991

The Farm Product Price Index (1986 = 100) for Canada stood at 102.3 in March, unchanged from the revised February level. The crops index rose by 0.1%, while the livestock and animal products index was unchanged. The overall index remained 6.4% below the year-earlier level of 109.3. Canadian production of the major grains for the 1990-91 crop year (August 1-July 31) was at record levels, 21% above the previous year.

The percentage changes in the index between February and March 1991 by province were as follows: Newfoundland (+1.5%), Prince Edward Island (-1.8%), Nova Scotia (-0.8%), New Brunswick (-0.7%), Quebec (-0.7%), Ontario (-0.4%), Manitoba (-0.1%), Saskatchewan (+1.0%), Alberta (+0.4%), British Columbia (+1.2%).

Crops

The crops index was up 0.1% in March to 98.0, as increases of 0.2% in the cereals index and 0.3% in the oilseeds index were largely offset by a 1.7% decrease in the potatoes index. The crops index stood 18.4% below the year-earlier level of 120.1, as above-average production, combined with weak world demand, has depressed grain prices throughout the 1990-91 crop year.

- The cereals index increased 0.2% in March to a level of 91.3. The rise was mainly due to higher prices for wheat and oats in most provinces. Wheat prices rose due to a higher proportion of deliveries of Canadian Western Red Spring wheat. The index has trended slightly upwards over the last three months, but remained 23.9% below the level attained one year ago.

- The oilseeds index rose 0.3% in March to a level of 105.7, mainly as a result of higher canola prices. This was the first monthly increase in the index since May 1990. The oilseeds index was 14.3% below the year-earlier level.

- The potatoes index decreased 1.7% in March to a level of 124.5. The index remained 28.0% below the level attained a year earlier, as Canadian production increased 4% in 1990, and storage stocks as of March 1 were up 9% from a year ago.

Livestock and Animal Products

The livestock and animal products index, at 104.9, was unchanged in March, as increases in the cattle and eggs indexes were offset by decreases in the hogs and poultry indexes.

- The cattle and calves index increased 1.7% to a level of 109.3 in March. The index stood 0.8% above the level of one year ago. In the U.S., cattle and calves prices were at record levels in March as first quarter marketings were unchanged from the first quarter of 1990.

- The eggs index rose 4.2% in March to a level of 106.7, in response to a seasonal pricing adjustment implemented by the Canadian Egg Marketing Agency. The agency increased the price per dozen paid to producers for Grade A eggs by four cents for the month of March. The index stood 11.6% above the year-earlier level.

- The hogs index fell 4.7% to a level of 85.7 in March, as prices declined from seasonal highs experienced in February. The index stood 20.2% below the recent peak seen in June 1990, when the index was at the highest level in almost four years. Pork output in North America is forecast to increase by 2% during the second quarter of 1991 compared to the same quarter a year ago. The index remained 3.5% above the year-earlier level of 82.8.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The March 1991 issue of the *Farm Product Price Index* (62-003, $7.10/$71) is scheduled for release on May 16. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Liz Leckie (613-951-2436), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Milling and Crushing Statistics
March 1991

Milling

The total amount of wheat milled in March 1991 was 173 965 tonnes, down 12% from the 197 478 tonnes milled in March 1990.

The resulting wheat flour production decreased 13% to 130 078 tonnes in March 1991 from 148 768 tonnes in March 1990.

Crushing

Canola crushings for March 1991 amounted to 123 823 tonnes, up 12% from the 110 843 tonnes crushed in March 1990. The resulting oil production increased 14% to 49 517 tonnes from 43 553 tonnes in March 1990. Meal production increased 10%, to 75 691 tonnes from 68 946 tonnes in March 1990.

Soybean crushings decreased 22% to 80 880 tonnes in March from 104 351 tonnes a year earlier. As a result, oil production decreased 26% to 13 888 tonnes in March from 18 828 tonnes in March 1990. Meal production decreased 23% to 62 349 tonnes from 81 127 tonnes in March 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The March 1991 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$13.80/\$138) is scheduled for release in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact D. Day (613-951-3859), Agriculture Division. ■

Oils and Fats
March 1991

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in March 1991 totalled 63 892 tonnes, an increase of 13.1% from the 56 492^r (revised) tonnes produced in February 1991. The 1991 year-to-date production totalled 173 700^r tonnes, an increase of 16.1% from the corresponding figure in 1990 of 149 561 tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 10 853 tonnes in March 1991, up from the 10 248^r tonnes sold the previous month. The cumulative sales to date were 30 661^r tonnes compared to the cumulative sales of 27 773^r tonnes in 1990.

Sales of packaged salad oil increased to 8 992 tonnes in March 1991 from 6 371 tonnes in February 1991.

The cumulative sales to date in 1991 were 20 486^r tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales of 19 548^r tonnes in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The March 1991 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Mushroom Production
1990

Preliminary estimates of 1990 production and value of mushrooms are now available on CANSIM.

Mushroom production in Canada during 1990 was 55,385 tons, a 4% decrease from the previous year's production. Value of the 1990 mushroom crop was \$145.8 million.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1407.

For further information, order *Fruit and Vegetable Production* (22-003, \$18/\$72), available shortly, or contact Linda Brazeau (613-951-3873), Agriculture Division. ■

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard

March 1991

Canadian firms produced 104 019 cubic metres of waferboard in March 1991, a decrease of 45.7% from the 191 633 cubic metres produced in March 1990. Particleboard production totalled 84 818 cubic metres, down 26.3% from the 115 032 cubic metres the previous year. Production of fibreboard for March 1991 was 7 888 thousand square metres (basis 3.175mm), a decrease of 6.2% from the 8 413 thousand square metres (basis 3.175mm) of fibreboard produced in March 1990.

Cumulative production of waferboard during the year 1991 totalled 296 333r (revised) cubic metres, down 46.0% from the 549 011 cubic metres produced during the previous year. Particleboard production was 230 924 cubic metres, down 25.7% from the 310 797 cubic metres in January to March 1990. Year-to-date production of fibreboard totalled 21 518 thousand square metres (basis 3.175mm), down 10.2% from the 23 963 thousand square metres (basis 3.175mm) for the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2, 3 and 4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The March 1991 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard* (36-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Steel Pipe and Tubing

March 1991

Steel pipe and tubing production for March 1991 totalled 176 569 tonnes, an increase of 34.5% from the 131 274 tonnes produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production totalled 473 630 tonnes, up 15.1% from the 411 319 tonnes produced during the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The March 1991 issue of *Steel Pipe and Tubing* (41-011, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Footwear Statistics

March 1991

Canadian manufacturers produced 2,166,911 pairs of footwear in March 1991, a decrease of 25.8% from the 2,920,660r (revised) pairs produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production for January to March 1991 totalled 5,947,621r pairs of footwear, down 28.3% from 8,299,553r pairs produced during the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

The March 1991 issue of *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Don Grant (613-951-5998), Industry Division. ■

Canadian Civil Aviation Statistics

March 1991

Preliminary monthly operational data for March 1991 are now available. Data reported by Canadian Level I air carriers on scheduled services show that domestic passenger-kilometres decreased by 12.3% while international passenger-kilometres decreased by 21.8% from March 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary civil aviation data for March 1991 will be available in the June 1991 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93). See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Bradley Snider (819-997-6195), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Nine-day Period Ending April 30, 1991

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the period totalled 6.6 million tonnes, an increase of 6.8% over the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 15.0% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded also decreased 2.9% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 3.6% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1990 figures and 1991 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Electric Power Statistics, February 1991.
Catalogue number 57-001
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).

Travel-log – Touriscope: City Sprees to Nature Experiences, Spring 1991 (Vol. 10, No. 2).
Catalogue number 87-003
(Canada: $10.50/$42.00; United States: US$12.50/US$50.00; Other Countries: US$14.75/US$59.00).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 10-L, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of May 13-17

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
May		
15	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	March 1991
15	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	March 1991
16	New Motor Vehicle Sales	March 1991
17	The Consumer Price Index	April 1991
17	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade	March 1991

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, May 13, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Dairy Review
March 1991

Creamery butter production in Canada totalled 8 927 tonnes in March, a 7.0% decrease from a year earlier. Production of cheddar cheese amounted to 10 077 tonnes, an increase of 1.6% over March 1990.

An estimated 542 162 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in February 1991, a decrease of 1.7% from February 1990. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first two months of 1991 to 1 132 820 kilolitres, a decrease of 1.5% from the January-February 1990 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The March 1991 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, $12.20/$122) is scheduled for release on May 24. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division. ■

Production of Eggs
March 1991

Canadian egg production in March 1991 was 40.0 million dozen, a 0.2% increase from March 1990. The average number of layers decreased 0.2% between March 1990 and 1991, while the number of eggs per 100 layers increased to 2,254 from 2,245.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

To order the statistical bulletin, *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* ($115 annually), contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information on this release, contact Benoît Lévesque (613-951-2550), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Shipments of Rolled Steel
March 1991

Rolled steel shipments for March 1991 totalled 794 179 tonnes, a decrease of 1.6% from the preceding month's total of 807 197 tonnes and a decrease of 25.2% from the year-earlier level of 1 062 036 tonnes. Year-to-date shipments totalled 2 435 329 tonnes, a decrease of 19.4% compared to 3 021 915 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The March 1991 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics
January 1991

In January 1991, a total of 73 Canadian urban transit systems with gross annual total operating revenues of $1,000,000 or more (subsidies included) carried 127,259,082 fare passengers, an increase of 6.0% from the previous month. A comparison with the same period in 1990 showed a decrease of 2.7%. Operating revenues totalled $109,604,904, up 12.6% from December 1990 and up 6.7% from January 1990.

During the same period, 22 passenger bus carriers earning $1,000,000 or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1,188,289 fare passengers, down 16.4% from the previous month and down 3.7% from the same month in 1990. Earnings of these carriers totalled $21,716,224, a 24.0% decrease from the December 1990 operating revenues, but an increase of 8.8% over January 1990.

All 1990 figures have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The January 1991 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, $7.10/$71) will be available the first week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns

January 1991

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled $1,152 million for January 1991, a decrease of 11.8% from the $1,306 million reported for the same period of last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The January 1991 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, $6.10/$61) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact William Birbeck (613-951-3506), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Campus Bookstores

1989-90

Highlights

- Retail sales by 304 Canadian campus bookstores reached a total of $391 million during the 1989-90 academic year, an increase of 6% from the previous year.
- Textbooks accounted for 62% of the total sales, miscellaneous items 20%, stationery and supplies 11%, and other books 7%.

The 1990 issue of *Campus Bookstores* (63-219, $22) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552) or Michelle Rivet (613-951-3557), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Plastic Film and Bags

First Quarter 1991

Data on plastic film and bags for the first quarter of 1991 are now available.

Shipments of Plastic Film and Bags Manufactured from Resin (47-007, $6.75/$27) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

June 4
CENSUS DAY

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, March 1991.
Catalogue number 25-001
(Canada: $6.10/$61.00; United States: US$7.30/ US$73.00; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85.00).

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, March 1991.
Catalogue number 41-006
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/ US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Air Carrier Operations in Canada, April-June 1990.
Catalogue number 51-002
(Canada: $24.25/$97.00; United States: US$29.00/ US$116.00; Other Countries: US$34.00/US$136.00).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, February 1991.
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: $14.70/$147.00; United States: US$17.60/ US$176.00; Other Countries: US$20.60/US$206.00).

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A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

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Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, May 14, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Residential Care Facilities
1988-89

Statistics and indicators from the Annual Survey of Residential Care Facilities are now available for 1988-89.

For this survey, residential care facilities include all institutions with a minimum of four beds and which offer the services of nursing homes, homes for the aged, physically handicapped or disabled, emotionally disturbed children, alcohol and drug addicts, delinquents, transients, transition homes and children's facilities.

Information collected relates to the residents, personnel and finances of these facilities. The data are compiled by province, principal characteristics of the predominant group of residents and bed size.

For more information on this release, contact Nelson Nault (613-951-1746), Health Care Section, Canadian Centre for Health Information. ■

Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Survey
Fourth Quarter 1990

The results of the Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Survey, covering the activities of the for-hire trucking carriers earning $1 million or over annually, are now available for the fourth quarter of 1990.

Highlights

- All carriers, earning $1 million or over annually, generated total operating revenues of $2,044.2 million during the fourth quarter of 1990. Some 82.2% of the revenues were generated domestically while 17.8% were from international movements.

- Salaries and wages accounted for 32.8% of the total operating expenses, fuel 9.1%, payments to owner-operators 22.7% and other purchased transportation expenses 7.0%.

- The operating expenses recorded were $2,033.3 million during fourth quarter of 1990, resulting in an operating ratio of 0.995.

- This ratio is a deterioration from the ratio of 0.963 recorded for the same quarter of 1989 and also from the ratio for the third quarter of 1990 (0.954).

For further information, contact Yasmin Sheikh (613-951-2518), Transportation Division. ■

Fruit and Vegetable Production
May 1991

The most recent updates to the production and value of fruits and the area, production and value of vegetables in Canada are now available. This includes 1990 estimates for processed vegetables.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1371-1393, 1395, 1397-1399, 1401-1406, 5587-5588, 5594, 5596, 5598, 5600, 5602, 5604, 5608, 5614-5620, 5623-5624, 5627.

The May 1991 issue of *Fruit and Vegetable Production* (22-003, $18/$72) will be available in late May.

For further information, contact L. Brazeau (613-951-3873), Agriculture Division. ■

Processed Fruits And Vegetables
December 1990

Data on processed fruits and vegetables for December 1990 are now available.

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables (32-011, $5/$50) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Apparent Per Capita Food Consumption in Canada, 1989.
Catalogue number 32-230
(Canada: $27.00; United States: US$32.00; Other Countries: US$38.00).

Footwear Statistics, March 1991.
Catalogue number 33-002
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, Vol. 23, No. 5.
Catalogue number 51-004
(Canada: $9.30/$93.00; United States: US$11.20/US$112.00; Other Countries: US$13.00/US$130.00).

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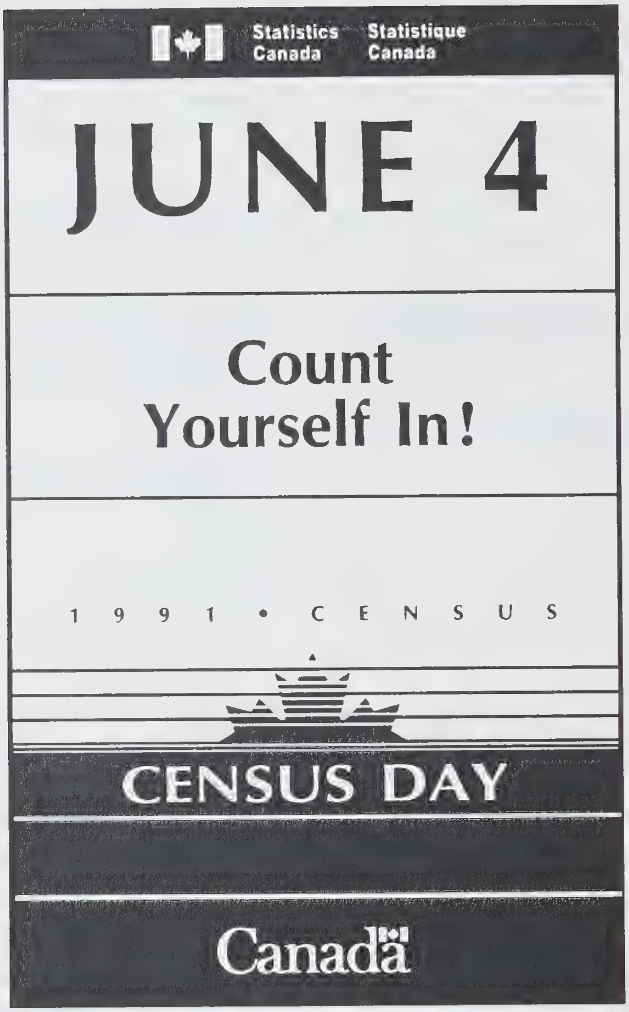
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Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

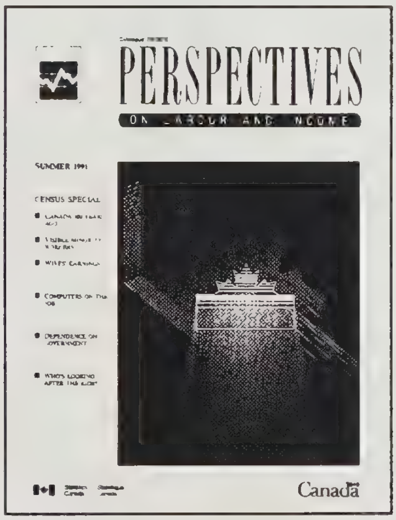
The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, May 15, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

(Continued on page 2)



Perspectives on Labour and Income

Summer 1991

The Summer 1991 edition of Statistics Canada's quarterly journal on labour and income issues has been released.

This issue includes informative studies on computers in the workplace, dependence on government transfer payments over the period 1971 to 1989, and child care arrangements of working mothers. It also salutes the upcoming Census of Canada on June 4th with three articles using results from past censuses. These articles examine Canada 100 years ago, visible minorities in the Canadian labour force, and women's earnings and family income.

Each quarter, *Perspectives on Labour and Income* uses results from several data sources to examine and offer insights on emerging issues. Articles trace recent labour market developments as well as current income issues.

The Summer 1991 edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, $13.25/$53) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

To obtain further information on this release, contact Ian Macredie (613-951-9456) or Cécile Dumas (613-951-6894).

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

June 4
CENSUS OF
AGRICULTURE

MAJOR RELEASES

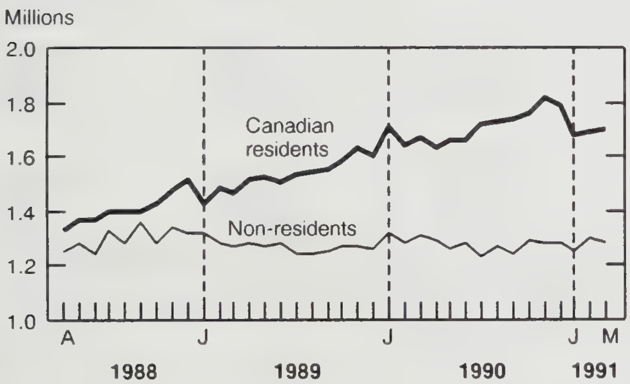
Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

March 1991 and First Quarter 1991

Highlights

- Visits of one or more nights to Canada were up 4.9% from March 1990, and up 1.1% from the same quarter a year ago. Easter, which straddled the months of March and April this year, could account for part of the increase.
- Canadian auto travel to the United States rose strongly in the first quarter of 1991: trips of one or more nights jumped 23.6% and same-day travel increased 22.3%.
- Trips of one or more nights by other modes to the United States decreased 15% from the first three months of 1990 and travel to countries other than the United States fell 14.4%.

Trips of One or More Nights between Canada and Other Countries, Seasonally Adjusted



Recent Changes

Seasonally adjusting data removes systematic variations due to recurring events such as weather, holidays (Easter) and the number of weekends in a month, thereby allowing comparisons with the most recent months and highlighting emerging trends.

- Seasonally adjusted data for March indicate that foreign visits of one or more nights declined 1.6%, following a 3.9% increase in February. This decrease has slowed the very modest upward trend in foreign overnight travel to Canada noted since the second half of 1990.
- Overnight trips to the United States by Canadian residents increased marginally for a second consecutive month, after falling by 5% in January.
- The pattern for trips by Canadian residents to countries other than the United States has been more volatile. The large declines in January (-10.9%) and February (-10.2%) still indicate a reversal of the previous upward trend, despite a rebound of 4.1% in March.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697.

The March 1991 issue of *International Travel – Advance Information* (66-001P, $6.10/$61) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. □

International Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

March 1991

	March 1991p	% Change 1991/1990	January-March 1991p	% Change 1991/1990
	Unadjusted			
Estimated Overnight Trips[1]				
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	733,503	4.9	1,798,124	1.1
United States	593,805	5.1	1,444,573	1.4
Other Countries	139,698	3.9	353,551	-0.2
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	1,972,156	6.6	4,589,903	1.6
United States	1,662,153	12.1	3,714,846	6.3
Auto only	1,141,952	32.5	2,382,041	23.6
Other Countries	310,003	-15.6	875,057	-14.4
Estimated Same-day Trips[2]				
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	1,536,954	1.3	3,971,605	-1.0
United States	1,519,869	1.1	3,931,189	-1.2
Other Countries	17,085	23.5	40,416	26.7
Residents of Canada:				
United States	6,602,555	20.4	16,737,339	17.1
Auto only	4,853,069	24.5	12,747,894	22.3

	March 1991p	February 1991r	January 1991r	December 1990
	Seasonally Adjusted			
Estimated Overnight Trips[1]				
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	1,273,075	1,294,186	1,245,635	1,277,871
United States	1,027,626	1,035,378	1,000,624	1,031,980
Other Countries	245,449	258,808	245,011	245,891
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	1,698,056	1,684,648	1,680,828	1,785,393
United States	1,474,721	1,470,173	1,441,957	1,517,394
Other Countries	223,335	214,475	238,871	267,999

1 *Overnight estimates for the United States include auto and bus for one or more nights, and estimated one or more nights numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods. Figures for "Other Countries" exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.*
2 *Same-day estimates for the United States include counts of auto and bus, and estimated numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods. Figures for "Other Countries" include same-day entries by land only, via the United States.*
p *Preliminary*
r *Revised.*

Computers in the Workplace

Data from the General Social Survey conducted in February 1989 are examined in "Computers in the Workplace", one of six articles in the Summer 1991 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*. According to the study, workers' experiences with the rapid advance of technology in the workplace do not fit the gloomy scenarios of fewer jobs, de-skilled work and reduced quality of work life.

Highlights

- One-third of those employed at the time of the survey, 4.3 million persons, used computers such as mainframes, personal computers or word processors in their jobs. Over 37% of women used computers in their work compared with about 30% of men. Over 75% of individuals in science and engineering, 55% in clerical occupations and 52% of managers and administrators used computers.

- When asked to what degree their work had been affected by the introduction of computers or automated technology, the largest group, roughly 42% of all employees, encountered no effects at all. Slightly fewer than one-third reported that their work had been greatly affected.

- Over two-thirds of the employees affected by this kind of technological change had no change in job security due to automation. Fewer than one in five employees had benefited and only one in 10 reported decreased job security. Two-thirds said that computers and automation had resulted in increased skills. Almost none reported a decrease, while 29% experienced no effect.

- On the whole, employees who experienced skill upgrading due to automation tended to be relatively well-educated. They were also concentrated in the baby-boom age group. Among men, those aged 35 to 44 were more likely to report skill increases, while among women, the greatest skill improvements were reported in the 25 to 34 age group.

The Summer 1991 edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, $13.25/$53) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Graham S. Lowe (403-492-0487), University of Alberta, or Ghislaine Villeneuve (613-951-4995), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area
March 1991

Highlights

- Department store sales including concessions totalled $909 million in March 1991. After removing the Federal Sales Tax from the 1990 data and allowing for differences in trading days, department store sales decreased 4.3% from March 1990. Concession sales totalled $62.0 million, 6.8% of total department store sales.

- Department store sales during March 1991 for the provinces and the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed were as follows:

Department Store Sales Including Concessions

Province	
Newfoundland	$12.3 million
Prince Edward Island	$3.6 million
Nova Scotia	$30.2 million
New Brunswick	$19.2 million
Quebec	$176.8 million
Ontario	$361.6 million
Manitoba	$38.3 million
Saskatchewan	$26.8 million
Alberta	$105.3 million
British Columbia	$134.8 million
Metropolitan Area	
Calgary	$39.2 million
Edmonton	$45.8 million
Halifax-Dartmouth	$15.6 million
Hamilton	$25.8 million
Montreal	$93.9 million
Ottawa-Hull	$43.2 million
Quebec City	$24.5 million
Toronto	$138.2 million
Vancouver	$72.8 million
Winnipeg	$34.1 million

Note to Users

Estimates of department store sales exclude the Goods and Services Tax (GST). Prior to January 1991, sales data included the Federal Sales Tax (FST). Due to this change in indirect taxes, data for 1991 are not strictly comparable with those of previous years. For users interested in deriving comparable data, an estimate of the amount of FST included in department store sales for 1990 is available for Canada (3.5%). The reliability of this estimate does not permit adjustments at the provincial or metropolitan area level.

Data users should also note that monthly department store sales including and excluding concessions for the January 1990 to February 1991 period have been revised to incorporate late responses.

Information on department store sales and stocks by major commodity lines and seasonally adjusted estimates will be released in The Daily during the week of May 20.

Department Store Sales Excluding Concessions

Province	
Newfoundland	$10.6 million
Prince Edward Island	$3.5 million
Nova Scotia	$27.9 million
New Brunswick	$17.7 million
Quebec	$166.9 million
Ontario	$337.1 million
Manitoba	$34.6 million
Saskatchewan	$24.6 million
Alberta	$98.2 million
British Columbia	$126.0 million
Metropolitan Area	
Calgary	$36.2 million
Edmonton	$42.9 million
Halifax-Dartmouth	$14.7 million
Hamilton	$24.2 million
Montreal	$89.0 million
Ottawa-Hull	$41.0 million
Quebec City	$23.1 million
Toronto	$129.5 million
Vancouver	$68.1 million
Winnipeg	$30.6 million

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111 and 112 (levels 10 to 12).

The March 1991 issue of *Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Selected Metropolitan Area* (63-004, $2/$20) will be available the fourth week of May. Contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

May 1, 1991

Preliminary data on cold storage of frozen poultry products as of May 1, 1991 and revised figures as of April 1, 1991 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

To order the statistical bulletin, *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* ($115 annually), contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Benoît Lévesque (613-951-2550), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Direct Selling in Canada, Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1990.
Catalogue number 63-218
(Canada: $22.00; United States: US$26.00; Other Countries: US$31.00).

Building Permits, February 1991.
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: $22.10/$221.00; United States: US$26.50/US$265.00; Other Countries: US$30.90/US$309.00).

Estimates of Labour Income, October-December 1990.
Catalogue number 72-005
(Canada: $22.50/$90.00; United States: US$27.00/US$108.00; Other Countries: US$31.50/US$126.00).

Perspectives on Labour and Income, Summer 1991.
Catalogue number 75-001E
(Canada: $13.25/$53.00; United States: US$16.00/US$64.00; Other Countries: US$18.50/US$74.00).

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Statistics Canada

Thursday, May 16, 1991 For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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MAJOR RELEASES

New Motor Vehicle Sales

March 1991

Highlights

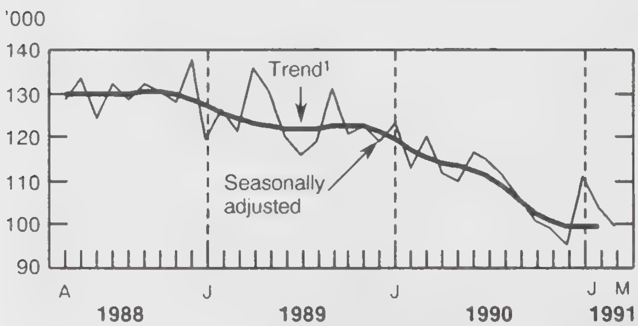
Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 99,000 units in March 1991, a decline of 4.5% from the revised February 1991 level. In March, passenger car sales decreased by 6.7%, while truck sales posted a moderate gain of 0.5%.

- Due to a sharp gain in January, new motor vehicle sales advanced by 6.7% in the first quarter of 1991, compared to an average decline of about 3.5% in the last two quarters of 1990. About half of the January increase was due to exceptional passenger car fleet sales.

- By origin, sales of North American passenger cars in March 1991 decreased by 10.3% to 42,000 units. Sales of imported passenger cars recorded a modest decline of 0.3% to 26,000 units. The March decline for North American passenger car sales constitutes the second consecutive monthly drop, whereas the decrease in imported passenger car sales followed a sharp gain of 18.1%.

Monthly Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, in Units, 1988-1991



[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

> ***Note to Users***
>
> *Data users should note that unadjusted monthly new motor vehicle sales data for 1990 have been revised to incorporate late responses. Seasonally adjusted data have also been revised for the period January 1987 to February 1991 and incorporate the latest unadjusted data as well as updated trading-day adjustment factors.*
>
> *North American vehicles: Motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.*
>
> *Imported vehicles: Motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.*

Unadjusted Sales

- Sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 110,000 units in March 1991, down 21.4% from the March 1990 level. Sales of trucks recorded a decline of 24.8%, while passenger car sales decreased by 19.7%.

- Unit sales of North American passenger cars decreased by 25.9%, while imported passenger cars were down by 6.7% from March 1990. The decline in imported passenger cars was attributable to a 7.3% decrease in Japanese cars and a 4.7% drop in cars imported from "other countries".

- The Japanese share of the Canadian passenger car market rose to 29.9% in March 1991 from 25.9% a year earlier. This gain was at the expense of North American manufacturers, as their market share declined to 62.4% from 67.7% in March 1990.

- All provinces registered lower unit sales of motor vehicles in March 1991 compared to March 1990. The decreases ranged from 29.0% in Ontario to 5.4% in Alberta.

1990 Final Data

- The final estimate of total new motor vehicle sales in Canada for 1990 totalled 1.3 million units, a decline of 11.2% from 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The March 1991 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, $9/$90) will be available the third week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552) or Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

New Motor Vehicle Sales – Canada

March 1991

	Seasonally Adjusted Data			
	December 1990 r	January 1991 r	February 1991 r	March 1991 p
	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change
Total New Motor Vehicles	**94,649**	**110,885**	**103,667**	**98,955**
	-4.1	**+17.2**	**-6.5**	**-4.5**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	39,774	57,154	46,541	41,756
	-8.5	+43.7	-18.6	-10.3
Overseas	24,075	21,710	25,644	25,575
	+0.4	-9.8	+18.1	-0.3
Total	**63,850**	**78,864**	**72,185**	**67,331**
	-5.3	**+23.5**	**-8.5**	**-6.7**
Trucks, Vans and Buses	**30,800**	**32,022**	**31,482**	**31,624**
	-1.6	**+4.0**	**-1.7**	**+0.5**
	Unadjusted Sales			
	March 1991	Change 1991/90	January-March 1991	Change 1991/90
	Units	%	Units	%
Total New Motor Vehicles	**109,716**	**-21.4**	**274,731**	**-14.0**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	46,246	-25.9	124,369	-9.9
Japan	22,133	-7.3	50,296	-9.3
Other Countries (Including South Korea)	5,696	-4.7	13,770	-4.0
Total	**74,075**	**-19.7**	**188,435**	**-9.3**
Trucks, Vans and Buses by Origin:				
North America	30,156	-24.5	73,087	-21.9
Overseas	5,485	-26.4	13,209	-27.5
Total	**35,641**	**-24.8**	**86,296**	**-22.8**

p *Preliminary.*
r *Revised.*

Apartment Construction Price Indexes (1986 = 100)

First Quarter 1991

- The seven-city composite price index for new apartment construction in Canada dropped sharply in the first quarter of 1991 to a level of 116.4, a fall of 2.3%.
- The declines in the price indexes are, without exception, the largest since the start of quarterly data collection in 1986.
- By city, Montreal showed the greatest price change (-2.5%), followed closely by Toronto (-2.3%), Vancouver (-2.2%) and Halifax (-2.1%). The other three cities showed more modest decreases (Ottawa and Edmonton, -0.8% and Calgary, -0.5%).
- In a comparison with the same period one year ago, apartment construction prices in Toronto had the greatest fall (-3.1%), followed by Vancouver (-2.4%), Montreal (-1.8%) and Halifax (-1.2%). The price index for Edmonton showed no change while both Calgary (0.7%) and Ottawa (1.8%) showed increases.

Note: The changes in the price indexes in the first quarter are affected not only by market conditions but also by the repeal of the Federal Sales Tax and the exclusion of the Goods and Services Tax.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2046.

The first quarter 1991 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Apartment Construction Prices Indexes (1986 = 100)
First Quarter 1991

	Seven Cities and Composite Indexes							
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver	**Canada**
	Quarterly Indexes							
1990								
First Quarter	110.5	115.5	122.6	124.2	117.8	116.2	120.3	**119.1**
Second Quarter	112.3	117.7	124.2	126.7	118.7	116.8	121.0	**121.2**
Third Quarter	111.6	116.5	125.1	124.5	119.2	116.5	120.0	**119.7**
Fourth Quarter	111.5	116.3	125.8	123.2	119.3	117.1	120.0	**119.1**
1991								
First Quarter	109.1	113.4	124.8	120.3	118.6	116.2	117.3	**116.4**
	Percentage Change							
Q.2 1990/Q.1 1990	1.6	1.9	1.3	2.0	0.8	0.5	0.6	**1.8**
Q.3 1990/Q.2 1990	-0.7	-1.0	0.7	-1.8	0.4	-0.2	-0.8	**-1.2**
Q.4 1990/Q.3 1990	-0.1	-0.2	0.6	-1.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	**-0.5**
Q.1 1991/Q.4 1990	-2.1	-2.5	-0.8	-2.3	-0.5	-0.8	-2.2	**-2.3**
Q.1 1991/Q.1 1990	-1.2	-1.8	1.8	-3.1	0.7	0.0	-2.4	-2.3

***Note:** The Goods and Services Tax is excluded but the Provincial Sales Tax is included (as before).*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms
Week Ending May 11, 1991

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending May 11, 1991 totalled 260 563 tonnes, an increase of 7.1% from the preceding week's total of 243 367 tonnes but down 17.9% from the year-earlier level of 317 282 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1991 was 4 827 693 tonnes, a decrease of 7.0% from 5 192 863 tonnes for the same period in 1990.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Structural Steel Price Indexes
First Quarter 1991

Price indexes for the first quarter of 1991 for fabricated structural steel-in-place are now available. At the Canada level, these indexes decreased 6.4% from the fourth quarter of 1990 and 5.7% from one year ago.

Note: The Goods and Services Tax is excluded but the Provincial Sales Tax is included (as before).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2044.

The first quarter 1991 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Registered Nurses
1990

Data on registered nurses for 1990 are now available. Demographic and employment information include such variables as age, sex, basic and highest level of nursing education, type of employer, primary area of responsibility and position of employment as well as full-time or part-time status.

Note: Employment information for Quebec is not included as the data were not available.

For additional information, contact Nelson Nault (613-951-1746), Canadian Centre for Health Information. ■

Cable Television
1990

Preliminary 1990 data are now available for the cable television industry.

Vol. 21, No. 5 of the *Communications Service Bulletin* (56-001, $8.20/$49) is scheduled for release the week of May 20. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Experimental Price Indexes for Electronic Computing Equipment

Experimental price indexes for electronic computing equipment are now available for three commodities: microcomputers, modems, and printers. These indexes were created to test various methods of measuring quality change.

For further information, contact Andrew Baldwin (613-951-9610), Capital Expenditures Prices Section, Prices Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables, December 1990.
Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Consumer Price Index, April 1991.
Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: $9.30/$93.00; United States: US$11.20/US$112.00; Other Countries: US$13.00/US$130.00).
Available Friday, May 17 at 7 a.m.

Farm Product Price Index, March 1991.
Catalogue number 62-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71.00; United States: US$8.50/US$85.00; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99.00).

Department Store Sales and Stocks, October 1990.
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: $14.40/$144.00; United States: US$17.30/US$173.00; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202.00).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, May 17, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer Price Index

April 1991

National Highlights

All-items

The all-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada remained unchanged in April at a level of 125.5 (1986 = 100). Four of the seven major component indexes posted increases ranging from 0.2% to 0.8%, while the remaining three major component indexes fell by amounts varying from -0.1% to -0.8%. Increases in housing (0.2%), food (0.4%) and tobacco products and alcoholic beverages (0.8%) accounted for the major upward pressures. A drop of 0.8% in the transportation index accounted for the bulk of the offsetting effects.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the all-items index rose by 0.1%, compared to revised figures of 0.5% for March, -0.2% for February and 2.4% for January. The revised estimates incorporate new factors in order to handle the large irregular price increases observed in the first quarter of this year.

The year-over-year increase in the CPI between April 1990 and April 1991 was 6.3%, unchanged from March. The index levels in the current year, when compared to the year before, continue to reflect the higher price levels resulting from the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax in January 1991.

Food

The food index increased by 0.4% in April following a rise of 0.3% in March. The April advance was comprised of increases of 0.4% in the index for food purchased from stores and 0.3% in the index for food purchased from restaurants.

The bulk of the 0.4% increase in the food purchased from stores index was due to a 16.7% advance in the fresh vegetables index. Most fresh vegetable prices rose, but the largest impact resulted from sharply higher prices for tomatoes, cucumbers and carrots due to low seasonal supplies. Higher pork prices, due in part to the termination of promotional pricing, also contributed to a small extent to the latest overall increase. The upward pressure was partly offset by price declines for beef and chicken traceable mainly to promotional activities, and a drop in the fresh fruit index associated largely with enhanced supplies of bananas and oranges. Price declines were also observed for cured and prepared meat products, dairy products, eggs, selected bakery products, breakfasts cereal, soft drinks, sugar and coffee.

Over the 12-month period, April 1990 to April 1991, the food index advanced by 6.4%. This was considerably larger than the 5.1% rise reported in March, but it should be noted that there was a large, non-seasonal drop in food prices in April 1990. The index for food purchased from stores rose 4.2%, up from 2.5% in March, while the index for food purchased from restaurants advanced by 11.5% compared to 11.8% in March.

All-items Excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the all-items excluding food index remained unchanged in April following an increase of 0.4% in March. The April results came from significant offsetting price movements. The major upward pressures were increases of 0.2% in the housing index and 0.8% in the tobacco products and alcoholic beverages index. The major downward pressure came from a drop of 0.8% in the transportation index.

The 0.2% rise in the housing index was largely identified with higher charges for owned and rented accommodation, electricity and selected household furniture. Higher prices for new houses in a number of urban centres contributed noticeably to the rise in the owned accommodation index. Within that index, increases were also observed for homeowners' insurance premiums and maintenance and repair charges. The index for rented accommodation rose by a moderate 0.2%. Electricity rates advanced, on average, by 0.4% with most of the increases observed in Nova Scotia, the western provinces and the Yukon. There were also price increases for child care services, detergent and soap, household chemical products, household textiles and pet food. Largely offsetting these movements was a drop of 7.5% in fuel oil prices and a small decline in natural gas rates.

The 0.8% advance in the tobacco products and alcoholic beverages index resulted from identical 0.8% increases in the tobacco products and in the alcoholic beverages components. Most of the increase in the former was due to tax increases on cigarettes in Prince Edward Island (2 cents per cigarette), New Brunswick (2.18 cents per cigarette)

and Alberta (1.4 cents per cigarette) and to the extension of the Saskatchewan retail sales tax base to tobacco products. The alcoholic beverages index rose largely because of higher prices for beer in Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Ontario and the Yukon. As well, higher prices for liquor were observed in Newfoundland, New Brunswick and Quebec.

The 0.8% fall in the transportation index was attributable principally to decreases of 2.2% in gasoline prices, 0.9% in prices of new automotive vehicles and 1.6% in air fares. Price wars led to the drop in the gasoline index. Vehicle prices fell as some manufacturers increased consumer rebates on selected popular models. The drop in air fares was mainly due to seasonal declines on some southern routes. Other notable changes were price decreases for tires and oil changes, and increases for auto insurance premiums in Alberta.

In April, the clothing index fell by 0.1% following three months of price increases. Widespread promotional pricing activities more than offset price increases on new seasonal stock and taxation changes in Saskatchewan. Much of this latest performance was due to declines of 0.4% in the men's wear index and 1.7% in the boys' wear index. Sharp declines registered for men's shirts and footwear were partially offset by higher prices for suits and pants. The women's wear index rose by a marginal 0.1%, reflecting major offsetting price movements. Price declines were noted in women's coats, suits and dresses and foundation garments, but these declines were offset by a rise in footwear prices.

A rise of 0.7% in the health and personal care index and a drop of 0.1% in the recreation, reading and education index contributed modestly to the latest performance of the all-items excluding food index. In health and personal care, a 4.6% increase in dental care charges was partly offset by lower prices on selected personal care supplies. Within recreation, price declines in selected home entertainment and recreational equipment were observed.

Over the 12-month period, April 1990 to April 1991, the all-items excluding food index rose by 6.3%, down from the increase of 6.5% observed in March.

All-items Excluding Food and Energy

The all-items excluding food and energy index increased by a slight 0.1% compared to the 0.8% advance posted in March. Between April 1990 and April 1991, the index increased by 6.4%, the same rate as in the month before.

Goods and Services

The goods index fell by 0.1% in April following a rise of 0.7% in March. The latest decline resulted from decreases of 0.4% in the durable goods index (resulting largely from a decline in the price of automotive vehicles) and 0.2% in the semi-durable goods index. The non-durable goods index remained unchanged. By contrast, the services index, which was unchanged in March, rose by 0.3% in April.

The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada
(1986 = 100)

	Indexes			Percentage change April 1991 from	
	April 1991	March 1991	April 1990	March 1991	April 1990
All items	**125.5**	**125.5**	**118.1**	**0.0**	**6.3**
Food	121.8	121.3	114.5	0.4	6.4
All items excluding food	126.4	126.4	118.9	0.0	6.3
Housing	123.8	123.6	118.5	0.2	4.5
Clothing	129.2	129.3	117.4	-0.1	10.1
Transportation	117.7	118.7	115.2	-0.8	2.2
Health and personal care	128.5	127.6	119.4	0.7	7.6
Recreation, reading and education	129.3	129.4	119.6	-0.1	8.1
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	157.2	156.0	132.6	0.8	18.6
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	79.7	79.7	84.7		
All-items Consumer Price Index converted to 1981 = 100	166.2				

Between April 1990 and April 1991, the goods index advanced by 5.7% compared to a 5.4% increase in March. The services index rose by 6.9%, slightly less than the 7.1% increase posted in March.

City Highlights

Between March and April, changes in the all-items indexes for cities for which CPIs are published ranged from -0.6% in Halifax to 1.3% in Saskatoon and 1.4% in Regina. Halifax showed price movements less than or equal to the Canadian average in every major component with the major declines in the housing and transportation components. On the other hand, Regina showed price increases above the Canadian average for every major component, while Saskatoon showed above average price increases in every major component except transportation and health and personal care. In Saskatchewan, the 7% Provincial Education and Health Tax was broadened to cover goods such as restaurant meals, electricity, natural gas, reading material, and tobacco products, and its application to clothing was extended. All these commodities showed considerable price increases.

Between April 1990 and April 1991, increases in city CPIs varied between 4.6% in Toronto and 8.7% in Quebec City.

Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-items Index by City

St. John's

Higher prices for food and alcoholic beverages explained most of the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. The advance in the food index was mainly due to higher prices for fresh produce, chicken, cereal and bakery products and sugar. A change in the pricing policy of the liquor board largely accounted for the price rise in alcoholic beverages. Increased charges for dental care and higher prices for personal care supplies also contributed to the latest change. The housing index registered a marginal increase, as higher charges for owned and rented accommodation and increased household operating expenses were virtually offset by lower prices for fuel oil. Declines in the transportation and clothing indexes (reflecting lower prices for gasoline and women's wear, respectively) had a considerable dampening effect. Since April 1990, the all-items index has risen 7.6%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

The all-items index fell 0.1%, reflecting declines in four major component indexes. Within housing, a decline in fuel oil prices more than offset advances in rented accommodation charges and higher household operating expenses. Lower prices for gasoline caused the transportation index to fall. Further downward pressure originated in the food index, where lower prices for beef, fresh fruit, pork, soft drinks, sugar, restaurant meals and chicken were observed. Recreational expenses declined as well. A substantial increase in cigarette prices (due to a rise in the provincial cigarette tax) virtually offset the aforementioned declines. In addition, further upward pressures occurred as a result of the broadening of the provincial sales tax base. Since April 1990, the all-items index has risen 8.2%.

Halifax

Declines in four of the seven major component indexes led to the 0.6% fall in the all-items index. The main source of downward pressure within the transportation index came from lower prices for gasoline and decreased charges for automotive vehicles. Within housing, lower prices for fuel oil more than offset increased charges for electricity. A decline in the clothing index also exerted a notable downward impact. Lower prices for recreational and home-entertainment equipment were observed as well. The food index advanced marginally, reflecting higher prices for fresh vegetables, poultry and bakery products. Since April 1990, the all-items index has risen 6.8%.

Saint John

The all-items index remained unchanged overall. Higher prices for alcoholic beverages and cigarettes were registered, the latter reflecting an increase in provincial cigarette taxes. Higher charges for dental care, prescribed and non-prescribed medicines, and personal care supplies were also noted. Decreased charges for owned and rented accommodation, and lower prices for fuel oil, clothing, and home-entertainment equipment exerted an offsetting effect. The transportation index also declined, reflecting lower prices for automotive vehicles, gasoline and vehicle maintenance and repairs. The food index fell marginally, mainly due to lower prices for sugar, fresh fruit, pork, cured and prepared meats, eggs and beef. Since April 1990, the all-items index has risen 6.8%.

Quebec City

The all-items index rose 0.2%. Among the main contributors were higher food prices (most notably for fresh produce) and increased housing charges (particularly for household furnishings and equipment and owned accommodation). Price increases for clothing, dental care and alcoholic beverages also contributed to the overall movement. A decline in the transportation index, reflecting lower prices for gasoline and automotive vehicles) had a considerable dampening effect. Since April 1990, the all-items index has risen 8.7%.

Montreal

The all-items index rose marginally by 0.1%. A rise in the food index was observed, and was mainly due to higher prices for fresh vegetables. Price increases for men's and women's wear and higher charges for dental care and alcoholic beverages also contributed to the latest change. The housing index rose slightly, as increased charges for owned accommodation and higher household operating expenses were partially offset by lower prices for fuel oil and household textiles. A decline in the transportation index had a major moderating effect, as lower prices for gasoline and automotive vehicles were registered. Since April 1990, the all-items index has risen 8.2%.

Ottawa

A decline in the transportation index (reflecting lower prices for gasoline and decreased charges for automotive vehicles) explained most of the 0.1% drop in the all-items index. The housing index remained unchanged overall, as increased charges relating to rented accommodation, household furnishings and household operation were offset by decreased charges for owned accommodation and lower prices for fuel oil and natural gas. A rise in the food index, mainly reflecting higher prices for fresh vegetables, beef, bakery products and poultry, had a considerable upward influence. Advances in charges for dental care, increased recreational expenses and higher prices for beer purchased from stores also exerted notable upward pressures. Since April 1990, the all-items index has risen 6.2%.

Toronto

No overall change was recorded in the all-items index. Lower prices for gasoline, automotive vehicles, clothing, recreational equipment and home-entertainment equipment were among the main factors contributing the downward influence. The housing index advanced, as increased charges for owned and rented accommodation, and higher prices for household furnishings were only partly offset by a decline in fuel oil prices. Other notable price advances were observed for beer purchased from stores, dental care, and food. Within the food index, higher prices were registered for fresh vegetables, soft drinks, bakery products and turkey. Since April 1990, the all-items index has risen 4.6%.

Thunder Bay

Declines in four of the major component indexes resulted in a fall of 0.2% in the all-items index. The largest decline was registered by the transportation index, where lower prices for gasoline and automotive vehicles were reported. The clothing and housing indexes also declined, with the latter reflecting lower prices for household furnishings and decreased charges for owned accommodation. Prices for recreational and home entertainment equipment declined as well. Partially offsetting these declines were higher prices for beer purchased from stores, and increased charges for dental care and personal care supplies. The food index also advanced, as higher prices for fresh produce, poultry, beef and pork were noted. Prices for newspapers were up as well. Since April 1990, the all-items index has risen 6.5%.

Winnipeg

The all-items index fell by a marginal 0.1%. A decline in the transportation index was a dominant factor, and reflected lower prices for gasoline and automotive vehicles. Lower clothing prices and a decline in charges for home entertainment equipment and movie admissions were also noted. A rise in the housing index exerted a considerable offsetting influence and was attributable to increased charges for owned and rented accommodation, higher electricity charges and a rise in household operating expenses. Other factors exerting an upward impact were increased charges for dental care and personal care supplies, and higher overall food prices, most notably for fresh produce, cured and prepared meats, and cereal products. Since April 1990, the all-items index has risen 5.9%.

Regina

A 1.4% rise was recorded in the all-items index. On April 1st, the government of Saskatchewan broadened the provincial sales tax base, and this was a major factor in this month's increase. Restaurant meals, natural gas, electricity, clothing, tobacco products,

reading materials and non-prescribed medicines were among the products affected. In addition to those increases attributable to the tax change, advances were also registered in the prices of fresh produce, dental care and personal care supplies. Gasoline prices declined, causing a drop in the transportation index. Since April 1990, the all-items index has risen 6.5%.

Saskatoon

The all-items index advanced 1.3%. A recent broadening of the provincial retail sales tax base was the major factor in this increase. Some of the items affected by this change were restaurant meals, natural gas, electricity, tobacco products, clothing, reading materials, and non-prescribed medicines. In addition to those products affected by the tax change, price increases were also registered for fresh vegetables, dental care and local transit. Gasoline prices declined, causing the transportation index to fall. Since April 1990, the all-items index has risen 6.6%.

Edmonton

Higher prices for food and cigarettes (the latter reflecting an increase in provincial taxes) were among the main contributors in the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. Within food, most of the increase was due to higher prices for fresh vegetables, restaurant meals, cured and prepared meats, and beef. Further upward pressure resulted from a rise in the housing index, reflecting increased charges for rented and owned accommodation, higher household operating expenses and advances in charges for household furnishings. Charges for dental care were up as well. Moderating these advances, to a considerable extent, was a decline in the transportation index, resulting from lower prices for new cars and gasoline. Declines in the clothing and recreation indexes also contributed a dampening effect. Since April 1990, the all-items index has risen 6.3%.

Calgary

The 0.2% decline in the all-items index reflected declines in five of the major components. The largest downward impact originated in transportation, where price declines were observed for gasoline and automotive vehicles. A decline in the food index had a considerable dampening effect, as lower prices for soft drinks, chicken, and cereal and bakery products were recorded. Decreased charges for natural gas and owned accommodation, combined with lower prices for men's and women's wear also contributed a notable downward influence. Recreational expenses declined as well. Partly offsetting these declines were higher prices for cigarettes (the result of a provincial tax increase) and increased charges for dental care and personal care supplies. Since April 1990, the all-items index has risen 6.0%.

Vancouver

No overall change was recorded in the all-items index. Increased housing charges, particularly for rented and owned accommodation, electricity, household operating expenses and household furnishings and equipment, were among those factors contributing an upward influence. Higher food prices, most notably for fresh vegetables, pork and bakery products, also added notably to the upward pressure. Increased charges for dental care were observed as well. Offsetting these advances were price declines for men's and women's wear, automotive vehicles, gasoline and recreational equipment. Since April 1990, the all-items index has risen 5.8%.

Victoria

The all-items index fell 0.2%, reflecting mainly price declines for gasoline, automotive vehicles, recreational expenses, and men's and women's wear. Lower prices for personal care supplies were also recorded, but were partially offset by increased charges for dental care. A rise in the food index exerted a considerable upward influence, and reflected higher prices for fresh produce, restaurant meals, pork, cured and prepared meats, cereal and bakery products, and milk. Increased charges for new houses and electricity were recorded as well. Since April 1990, the all-items index has risen 6.6%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2201-2230.

Order the April 1991 issue of the *Consumer Price Index* (62-001, $9.30/$93).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division. □

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
St. John's								
April 1991 index	121.2	119.5	117.2	128.3	115.3	125.5	126.0	139.0
% change from March 1991	0.2	1.0	0.1	-0.6	-1.2	1.6	-0.2	1.9
% change from April 1990	7.6	7.1	7.1	10.4	4.1	8.8	5.7	15.0
Charlottetown/Summerside								
April 1991 index	125.9	125.4	119.6	122.8	116.4	132.7	127.9	182.3
% change from March 1991	-0.1	-0.2	-0.9	2.2	-1.9	0.4	-0.6	5.3
% change from April 1990	8.2	7.0	6.6	9.6	6.0	7.0	6.9	23.8
Halifax								
April 1991 index	124.8	129.9	118.1	125.6	116.4	128.5	123.7	169.7
% change from March 1991	-0.6	0.1	-0.6	-1.3	-1.1	0.7	-0.5	0.1
% change from April 1990	6.8	6.2	4.9	10.1	4.2	8.3	4.1	23.5
Saint John								
April 1991 index	123.8	123.8	118.9	125.8	114.9	126.6	123.3	179.9
% change from March 1991	0.0	-0.1	-0.5	-1.4	-0.7	0.6	-0.7	7.0
% change from April 1990	6.8	5.1	5.9	10.0	3.8	6.8	4.8	23.5
Quebec								
April 1991 index	124.9	120.5	123.8	134.1	113.1	128.0	128.7	154.5
% change from March 1991	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.6	-1.0	0.3	0.3	0.5
% change from April 1990	8.7	7.1	7.2	15.8	2.8	7.7	12.3	21.6
Montreal								
April 1991 index	126.2	121.5	125.6	134.0	115.0	128.5	132.1	156.9
% change from March 1991	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.7	-0.9	0.0	0.4	0.4
% change from April 1990	8.2	5.5	6.8	15.4	3.0	7.5	12.6	24.1
Ottawa								
April 1991 index	125.2	119.9	123.5	128.8	119.3	133.4	130.4	152.8
% change from March 1991	-0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	-1.3	1.1	0.2	0.7
% change from April 1990	6.2	5.9	5.3	8.0	2.8	6.5	9.1	15.6
Toronto								
April 1991 index	127.8	124.6	127.8	129.3	119.5	132.5	131.5	151.9
% change from March 1991	0.0	0.2	0.2	-0.5	-1.2	1.0	-0.2	0.8
% change from April 1990	4.6	7.3	1.2	7.1	2.3	7.6	7.2	15.5
Thunder Bay								
April 1991 index	123.7	117.5	120.3	127.0	121.0	125.4	128.5	158.9
% change from March 1991	-0.2	0.4	-0.2	-1.0	-1.4	0.9	-0.3	0.8
% change from April 1990	6.5	6.2	6.1	8.1	2.5	7.3	7.1	18.7
Winnipeg								
April 1991 index	124.5	123.4	121.5	126.9	118.3	127.4	128.2	156.6
% change from March 1991	-0.1	0.3	0.7	-1.2	-1.4	1.3	-0.7	0.1
% change from April 1990	5.9	6.8	6.0	7.6	1.5	7.1	6.0	13.1
Regina								
April 1991 index	126.1	129.5	117.5	133.3	122.4	139.3	126.5	161.3
% change from March 1991	1.4	3.2	0.8	4.5	-0.6	1.1	0.4	3.5
% change from April 1990	6.5	10.3	4.9	14.1	-2.0	7.1	6.2	18.6

See footnote at end of table.

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres – Concluded

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
Saskatoon								
April 1991 index	125.8	128.6	118.9	132.2	118.9	149.7	126.2	150.9
% change from March 1991	1.3	3.0	0.9	4.5	-1.3	0.5	1.0	2.6
% change from April 1990	6.6	10.5	4.4	13.9	1.4	4.3	6.6	14.7
Edmonton								
April 1991 index	123.4	119.6	119.8	126.0	115.3	125.9	128.2	173.2
% change from March 1991	0.2	1.5	0.3	-0.6	-1.1	0.3	-0.2	2.5
% change from April 1990	6.3	7.1	6.0	8.5	0.4	6.8	7.1	20.9
Calgary								
April 1991 index	123.3	119.8	119.3	127.3	112.9	125.8	128.1	172.1
% change from March 1991	-0.2	-0.5	-0.2	-0.7	-1.5	1.5	-0.2	1.8
% change from April 1990	6.0	7.3	5.0	8.4	-0.1	7.4	7.7	19.5
Vancouver								
April 1991 index	123.3	124.3	118.9	121.6	122.3	122.7	126.6	148.3
% change from March 1991	0.0	0.3	0.4	-1.1	-0.5	0.5	-0.1	-0.3
% change from April 1990	5.8	9.9	3.4	7.9	2.0	9.5	8.0	13.8
Victoria								
April 1991 index	123.5	124.5	117.9	122.4	124.1	120.0	128.7	148.7
% change from March 1991	-0.2	1.3	0.2	-1.2	-1.4	-0.7	-1.2	-0.1
% change from April 1990	6.6	9.5	4.6	8.3	4.8	4.3	7.0	13.8

[1] *For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1990 issue of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, $17.25/$69.00).*

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade

March 1991

Exports continued to fall in March, though far more slowly than in recent months, declining by $19 million to $11.2 billion. In spite of generally weaker demand in the United States, a turnaround in the automotive products sector shored up sagging exports. Increased exports of cars ($507 million) offset significant declines in the machinery and equipment, energy products and forestry sectors.

Imports dropped by $480 million to $10.0 billion. Significant reductions occurred within the machinery and equipment sector (aircraft declined by $200 million). Marginal increases in automotive products moderated slightly the overall decline in imports, but these increases were not enough to reverse the declining trend.

The marginal decline in exports and substantial decrease in imports combined to generate an increase of $461 million in the trade balance, bringing the surplus to $1.2 billion in March, the highest level since September 1990.

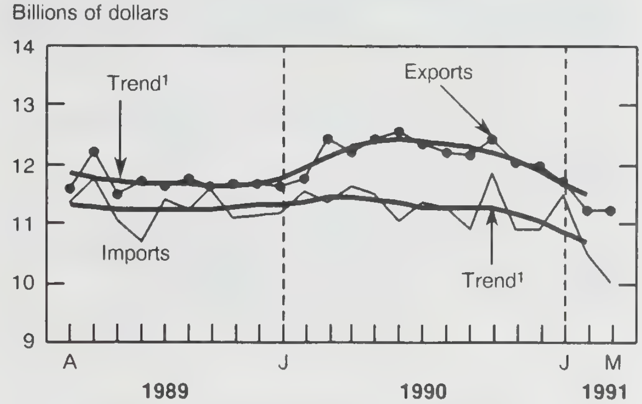
Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718, 3719, 3887-3913.

Current account data, which incorporate merchandise trade statistics as well as data concerning trade in services and capital account movements, are available on a quarterly basis in *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001).

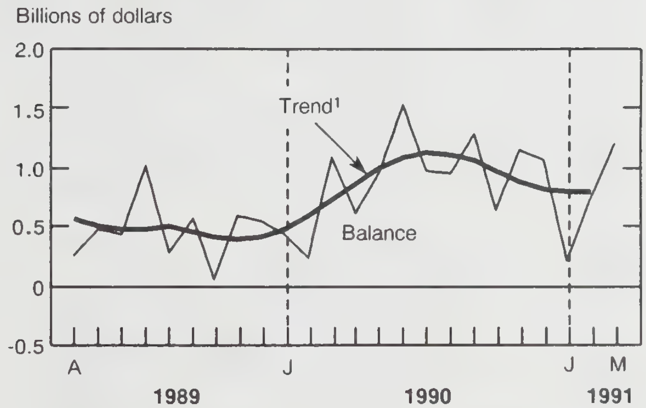
For further information on international trade statistics (detailed tables, charts and a more complete analysis), order *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* (65-001P, $10/$100), now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on statistics, concepts and definitions, order the March 1991 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182), available the first week of June, or contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Trade Information Unit, Marlene Sterparn (613-951-1711) for analysis information, or Denis Pilon (613-951-4808) for price index information, Trade Measures and Analysis Section, International Trade Division. ■

Merchandise Trade
Seasonally Adjusted
Balance of Payments Basis



Merchandise Trade Balance
Seasonally Adjusted
Balance of Payments Basis



¹ *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

Sales of Natural Gas

March 1991 (Preliminary Data)

Sales of natural gas (including direct sales) in Canada during March 1991 totalled 5 825.2 million cubic metres, a 1.3% decrease from the level recorded the previous year.

On the basis of rate structure information, sales in March 1991 were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from March 1990 in brackets: residential sales, 1 695.5 million cubic metres (-0.1%); commercial sales, 1 401.6 million cubic metres (+1.3%) and industrial sales (including direct sales), 2 728.1 million cubic metres (-3.3%).

Year-to-date figures for 1991 indicate that sales of natural gas totalled 19 052.9 million cubic metres, a 0.4% increase over the level recorded during the same period in 1990.

On the basis of rate structure information, year-to-date sales were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from 1990 in brackets: residential sales, 5 889.8 million cubic metres (+1.4%); commercial sales, 4 825.3 million cubic metres (+2.1%) and industrial sales (including direct sales), 8 337.8 million cubic metres (-1.4%).

Based on the sum of the latest 12 months (April 1990 to March 1991), total natural gas sales (including direct sales) posted a 2.5% decrease from the previous period (April 1989 to March 1990). This decline came solely from the industrial sector.

The March 1991 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, $12.70/$127) will be available the third week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Natural Gas – Preliminary Data
March 1991

	Rate structure				
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Direct	Total
	(thousands of cubic metres)				
New Brunswick	–	–	–	–	–
Quebec	98 918	200 288	317 198	3 000	619 404
Ontario	860 350	604 257	793 202	165 338	2 423 147
Manitoba	78 241	80 087	42 388	575	201 291
Saskatchewan	102 000	78 000	5 500	132 499	317 999
Alberta	402 737	321 954	1 000 276	–	1 724 967
British Columbia	153 225	117 007	147 042	121 091	538 365
March 1991 – Canada	**1 695 471**	**1 401 593**	**2 305 606**	**422 503**	**5 825 173**
March 1990 – Canada	1 696 784	1 383 462	2 476 416	345 078	5 901 740
% change	-0.1	1.3	-3.3		-1.3
Year-to-date – Canada 1991	**5 889 812**	**4 825 301**	**7 165 973**	**1 171 791**	**19 052 877**
Year-to-date – Canada 1990	5 806 764	4 727 097	7 242 370	1 209 912	18 986 143
% change	1.4	2.1	-1.4		0.4
Sum of April 1990 – March 1991	**13 598 389**	**11 298 787**	**25 707 502**	**3 933 838**	**54 538 516**
Sum of April 1989 – March 1990	13 480 227	11 158 716	27 005 123	4 271 229	55 915 295
% change	0.9	1.3	-5.2		-2.5

Note: *Revised figures will be available in the "Gas Utilities" publication (55-002) as well as on CANSIM.*
– *nil or zero.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Export and Import Price Indexes
March 1991

Current and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes, on a balance of payments basis, are now available (1986 = 100). Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to March 1991 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Customs-based current and fixed-weighted U.S. price indexes are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to March 1991 (1986 = 100). Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 "All Countries" and "U.S. only" SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651 and 3685.

The March 1991 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

Short-term Debt of Local Governments
March 1991

As of March 31, 1991, estimates of the short-term debt (treasury bills and other short-term paper) of local governments totalled $687 million, up $161 million (30%) from December 1990, and up $55 million from March 31, 1990. Revised estimates for previous quarters are also available.

For further information on these data, contact Paul Blouin (613-951-8563) or Andy Gareau (613-951-1826), Public Institutions Division.

For more information, or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division products or services, contact Patricia Phillips (613-951-0767). ■

Telephone Statistics
March 1991

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenue of $1,113.5 million in March 1991, up 1.1% from March 1990.

Operating expenses were $824.7 million, a decrease of 2.1% from March 1990. Net operating revenue was $288.7 million, an increase of 12.1% from March 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The March 1991 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, $8.30/$83) is scheduled for release the week of May 27. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers
April 1991

Canadian domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 165 914 thousand square metres in April 1991, an increase of 3.2% from the 160 732[r] (revised) thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

January-to-April 1991 domestic shipments totalled 643 959 thousand square metres, down 6.0% from the 684 774[r] thousand square metres for the same period in 1990.

The April 1991 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Construction Type Plywood
March 1991

Canadian firms produced 132 540 cubic metres of construction type plywood during March 1991, a decrease of 31.4% from the 193 260 cubic metres produced during March 1990.

January-to-March 1991 production totalled 358 527 cubic metres, a decrease of 34.6% from the 548 457 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The March 1991 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3C9. ■

Soft Drinks

April 1991

Data on soft drinks for April 1991 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks (32-001, $2.70/$27) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Paperboard Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the paperboard industry (SIC 2713) totalled $1,647.1 million, down 2.2% from $1,684.8 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5485.

The data for this industry will be released in *Paper and Allied Products Industries* (36-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Oils and Fats, March 1991.
Catalogue number 32-006
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard, March 1991.
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing, March 1991.
Catalogue number 41-011
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Shipments of Plastic Film and Bags Manufactured from Resin, Quarter Ended March 31, 1991.
Catalogue number 47-007
(Canada: $6.75/$27.00; United States: US$8.00/US$32.00; Other Countries: US$9.50/US$38.00).

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, March 1991.
Catalogue number 65-001P
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).

University Finance Trend Analysis, 1979-80 to 1988-89.
Catalogue number 81-260
(Canada: $39.00; United States: US$47.00; Other Countries: US$55.00).

Erratum: Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables, announced in The Daily of May 16, 1991, should have been listed as catalogue number 32-011.

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of May 21-24

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
22	Retail Trade	March 1991
23	International Transactions in Securities	March 1991
23	Wholesale Trade	March 1991
24	Department Store Sales and Stocks	March 1991

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June 4 • Count Yourself In!

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, May 21, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Machinery and Equipment Price Indexes

First Quarter 1991

The Machinery and Equipment Price Index by industry of purchase (1986 = 100) was at a preliminary level of 100.1 in the first quarter of 1991, down 3.8% from the revised level of 104.1 in the fourth quarter of 1990. This decrease in the composite index comes after an increase in the preceding quarter. The elimination of the Federal Sales Tax and the scheduled reduction in tariffs under the Free Trade Agreement contributed to this decrease.

Both the domestic and imported components decreased by 3.8% during the first quarter from the previous quarter.

The total index was down 3.7% from the same quarter in 1990, due to decreases in both the domestic and imported components (-3.0% and -4.3%, respectively). This represents the first decrease in the year-over-year rate of change of the composite index since the third quarter of 1988.

By industry, community, business and personal services showed the greatest decrease (-10.2%) from the fourth quarter of 1990 to the first quarter of 1991, followed by finance, insurance and real estate (-8.6%). In terms of year-over-year change, community, business and personal services decreased the most (-10.7%), followed by the finance, insurance and real estate industry (-9.3%).

Where appropriate, the machinery and equipment price indexes have been adjusted to reflect the regulations of the Goods and Services Tax. A note describing these adjustments is available in the fourth quarter 1990 edition of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007), and will be included in the first quarter 1991 edition as well.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2023, 2024 and 2025.

The first quarter 1991 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Machinery and Equipment Price Indexes

(1986 = 100)

	Relative Importance[1]	Indexes			Percentage Change	
		1st Q. 1991	4th Q. 1990	1st Q. 1990	1st Q. 1991/ 4th Q. 1990	1st Q. 1991/ 1st Q. 1990
Machinery and Equipment Price Index :	**100.0**	**100.1***	**104.1***	**103.9***	**-3.8**	**-3.7**
SIC:						
1. Agriculture	11.0	112.4	112.4	111.9	0.0	0.4
2. Forestry	1.5	109.9	111.5	109.5	-1.4	0.4
3. Fishing	0.6	102.1	106.1	104.2	-3.8	-2.0
4. Mines, Quarries and Oil Wells	6.0	97.7	100.2	99.8	-2.5	-2.1
5. Manufacturing	29.9	101.5	104.9	104.5	-3.2	-2.9
6. Construction	3.5	97.9	99.7	99.3	-1.8	-1.4
7. Transportation, Communication, Storage and Utilities	25.9	99.2	102.2	102.3	-2.9	-3.0
8. Trade	4.0	95.8	103.8	103.7	-7.7	-7.6
9. Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1.8	91.6	100.2	101.0	-8.6	-9.3
10. Community, Business and Personal Services	11.1	90.8	101.1	101.7	-10.2	-10.7
11. Public Administration	4.7	97.5	103.8	103.1	-6.1	-5.4

* *These indexes are preliminary.*
[1] *Division weights are based on the value of capitalized expenditures on new machinery and equipment for the years 1979-83 at 1986 prices (Public and Private Investment in Canada, 1979-83).* ■

University Finance Trend Analysis

1979-80 to 1988-89

Highlights

- Total gross university spending more than doubled between 1979-80 ($3.8 billion) and 1988-89 ($8.3 billion), a 10-year increase of 118%, or an average 9.1% annually.

- At the national level, university expenditures expressed as a percentage of the Gross Domestic Product remained stable at approximately 1.4% during the period under review.

- From 1979-80 to 1988-89, university spending per capita climbed from $159 to $319. Throughout most of the decade, Nova Scotia posted the highest annual operating expenses per capita, while Prince Edward Island posted the lowest.

- In 1979-80, salaries accounted for 68.3% of total expenditures. By 1988-89, they had slipped 2.5 points to 65.8%. For 1988-89, Quebec and Manitoba posted the largest percentage of expenditures on salaries among the provinces.

- Between 1979-80 and 1988-89, university general operating expenditures per full-time equivalent student rose from $6,284 to $9,512, which constitutes an average annual growth rate of 4.7%, compared to 6.6% for the Consumer Price Index.

- General operating income from tuition fees increased at a faster rate than provincial government contributions. From 1979-80 to 1988-89, tuition fees rose an average of 11% per year, while increases for the provincial government contributions averaged 7.6% annually.

University Finance Trend Analysis, 1979-80 to 1988-89 (81-260, $39) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Anne Drolet (613-951-1668) or Bernard Bourgoin (613-951-1506), Finance Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending May 7, 1991

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the seven-day period ending May 7, 1991 totalled 6.2 million tonnes, an increase of 22.6% from the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 11.6% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 5.0% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 2.1% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1990 figures and 1991 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Electric Lamps

April 1991

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 19,867,581 light bulbs and tubes in April 1991, an increase of 8.0% from the 18,390,055 units sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales for 1991 amounted to 93,099,952 light bulbs and tubes, up 13.5% from the 82,020,317 sold during the same period in 1990.

The April 1991 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Shipments of Household Furniture Products

First Quarter 1991

For the quarter ending March 1991, shipments of household furniture products totalled $225.7 million, a decrease of 21.9% compared to $289.0[r] (revised) million for the previous quarter.

Manufacturers' shipments of selected household furniture products for the first quarter of 1991 are now available. Data for the province of origin as well as exports are also available.

The March 1991 issue of *Shipments of Household Furniture Products* (35-007, $6.75/$27) will be available shortly.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

Tea, Coffee and Cocoa

March 1991

Data on tea, coffee and cocoa for the first quarter of 1991 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.7 and 1.8).

Production and Stocks of Tea, Coffee and Cocoa (32-025, $6.75/$27) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Grain Marketing Situation Report

April 1991

The situation report for April 1991 is now available. This report presents up-to-date information on the Canadian and world grain supply and market situation.

For further detailed information on this release, contact Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Fur Production, 1989-1990.
Catalogue number 23-207
(Canada: $34.00; United States: US$41.00; Other Countries: US$48.00).

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, January 1991.
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).

Construction Type Plywood, March 1991.
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00/United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Communications Service Bulletin, May 1991 (Vol. 21, No. 4).
Catalogue number 56-001
(Canada: $8.20/$49.00; United States: US$9.85/US$59.00; Other Countries; US$11.50/US$69.00).

Touriscope – International Travel – Advance Information, March 1991.
Catalogue number 66-001P
(Canada: $6.10/$61.00; United States: US$7.30/US$73.00; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85.00).

Culture Communiqué, May 1991 (Vol. 14, No. 3).
Catalogue number 87-001
(Canada: $4.90/$49.00; United States: US$5.90/US$59.00; Other Countries: US$6.90/US$69.00).

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The Daily

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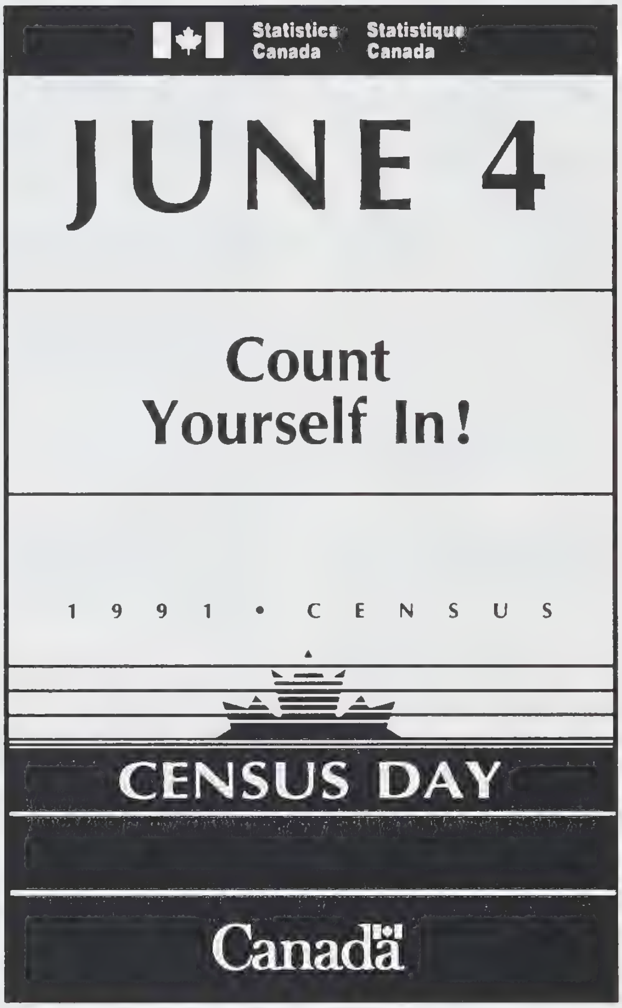
Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)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Canada

Lacking May 22, 1991

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, May 23, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian Economic Observer

May 1991

The May issue of the *Canadian Economic Observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, is now available.

The May issue contains a monthly summary of the economy, major economic events in April, the latest statistical news at Statistics Canada, and a note on who pays and who benefits from government subsidies to industry. A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and major industrial nations.

Canadian Economic Observer (11-010, $22/$220) can now be ordered from Publication Sales (613-951-7277). For more information, call Philip Cross (613-951-9162), Current Analysis Section.

MAJOR RELEASES

Wholesale Trade

March 1991

> ***Note to Users***
>
> *Data collected and published for 1991 exclude provincial sales taxes and the Goods and Services Tax. Prior to January 1991, data include the Federal Sales Tax except for wholesalers which were licensed. Due to this change in indirect taxes, data for 1991 are not comparable with those of previous years.*

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that wholesale merchants' sales in March rose 3.7% from the previous month to $14.2 billion. Sales fell 11.0% between March 1990 and March 1991; after removing the effect of the change in indirect taxes, the year-over-year sales decline is approximately 6.0%.

- The 3.7% growth in wholesale trade recorded in March is the second consecutive monthly increase.

- Six of the nine trade groups registered higher sales than in February. The overall increase was primarily attributable, in order of dollar impact, to gains reported by wholesalers of other machinery, equipment and supplies (+ 8.5%) and wholesalers of food, beverage, drug and tobacco products (+ 2.3%).

- Farm machinery, equipment and supplies wholesalers reported notable gains for the second consecutive month, up 16.6% in March and 16.2% in February, following generally declining sales which began in the second half of 1989.

- Regionally, seven provinces and territories posted sales increases in March, ranging from 7.8% in Quebec to 0.1% in Saskatchewan.

Seasonally Adjusted Inventories

- In March, wholesale merchants' inventories were $23.8 billion, 1.9% higher than those of the previous month. Inventory levels increased for the second consecutive month, perhaps an indication that wholesalers are beginning to replenish very low inventories.

- The ratio of inventories-to-sales at the end of March 1991 stood at 1.67:1, down from 1.70:1 recorded in the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 649 (sales, seasonally adjusted), 648 (sales, not seasonally adjusted), 61 (inventories, seasonally adjusted) and 59 (inventories, not seasonally adjusted).

The March issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, $14.40/$144) will be available the second week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Gilles Berniquez (613-951-3540) or Larry Murphy (613-951-9683), Industry Division. ☐

Chart 1

Wholesale Merchants' Sales

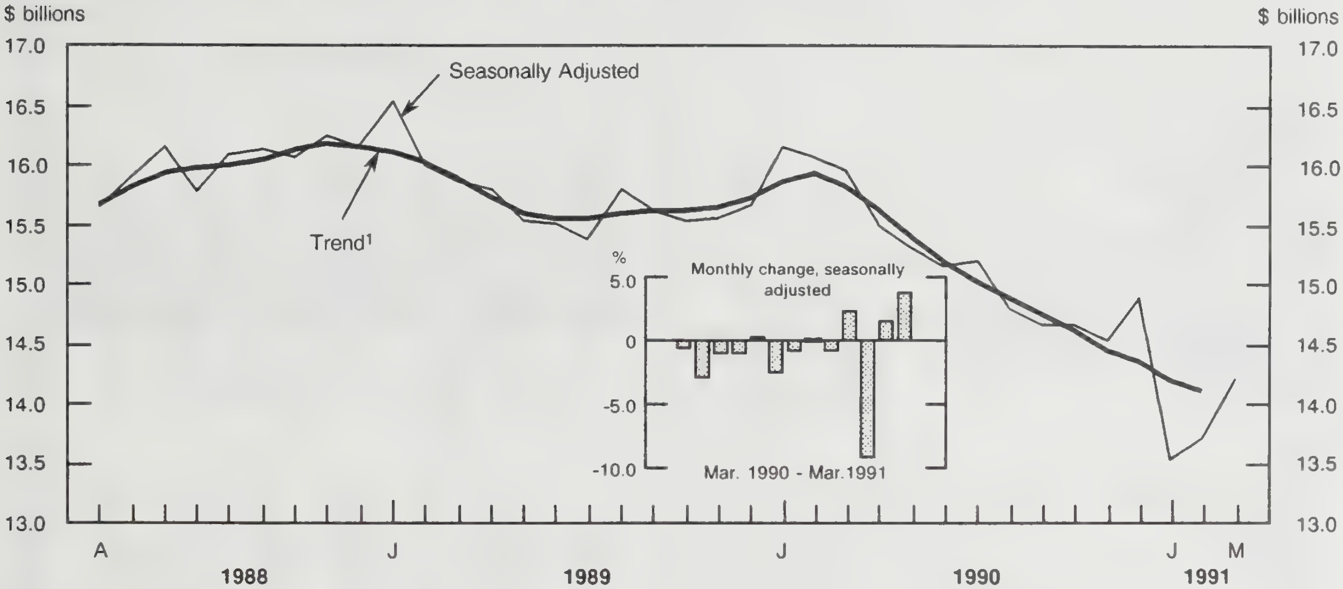
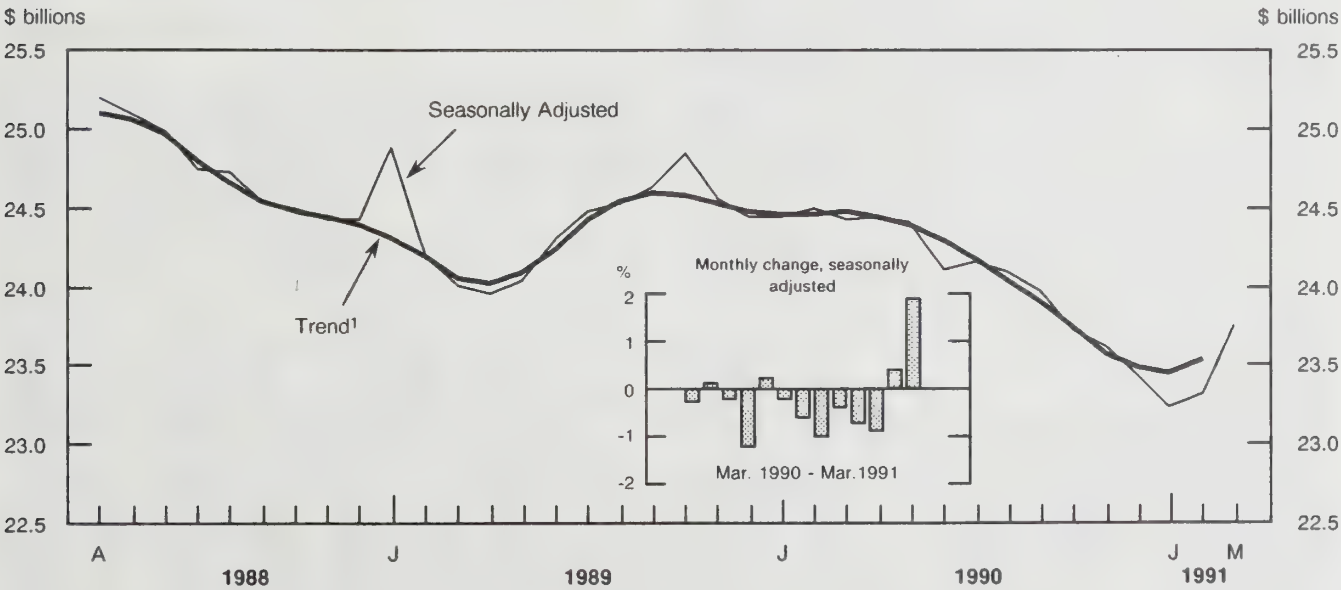


Chart 2

Wholesale Merchants' Inventories



[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.*

Wholesale Merchants Sales, by Trade Group and Region
March 1991

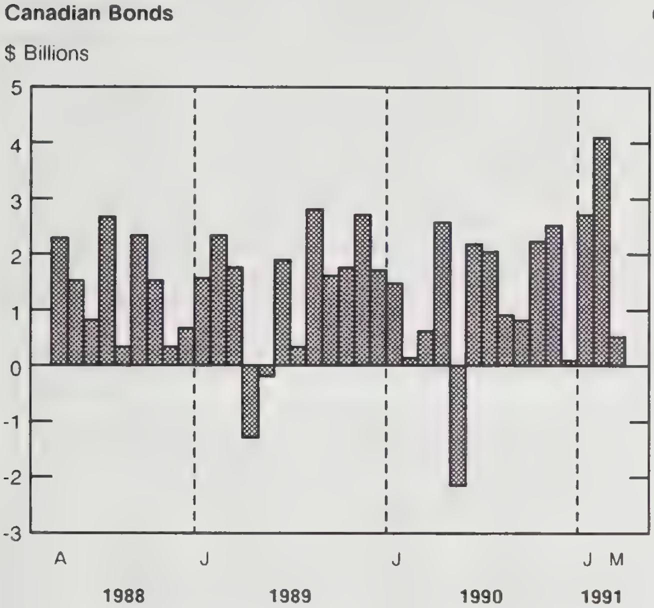
Trade group	Unadjusted Mar. 1990	Unadjusted Feb. 1991 r	Unadjusted Mar. 1991 p	Unadjusted Mar. 1991/1990	Seasonally adjusted Mar. 1990	Seasonally adjusted Dec. 1990 r	Seasonally adjusted Jan. 1991 r	Seasonally adjusted Feb. 1991 r	Seasonally adjusted Mar. 1991 p	Seasonally adjusted Mar./Feb. 1991	Seasonally adjusted Mar. 1991/1990*
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,531	3,225	3,578	1.3	3,577	3,639	3,507	3,589	3,670	2.3	2.6
Apparel and dry goods	500	368	394	-21.2	398	301	284	324	317	-2.0	-20.2
Household goods	625	403	486	-22.1	575	497	474	456	455	-0.1	-20.9
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	2,013	1,496	1,987	-1.3	1,808	1,740	1,639	1,683	1,747	3.8	-3.4
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,361	849	1,012	-25.7	1,279	1,072	929	901	952	5.7	-25.6
Lumber and building materials	1,415	851	1,070	-24.4	1,567	1,262	1,184	1,145	1,187	3.7	-24.2
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	328	192	292	-10.9	382	332	250	291	339	16.6	-11.3
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	4,311	2,751	3,605	-16.4	3,785	3,601	2,908	2,922	3,170	8.5	-16.2
Other products	2,628	2,123	2,401	-8.6	2,598	2,430	2,344	2,396	2,376	-0.8	-8.5
Total, all trades	**16,711**	**12,257**	**14,826**	**-11.3**	**15,968**	**14,874**	**13,518**	**13,706**	**14,214**	**3.7**	**-11.0**
Regions											
Newfoundland	158	133	145	-8.4	160	176	149	155	154	-0.5	-3.6
Prince Edward Island	42	25	28	-31.7	41	31	28	28	28	-0.4	-31.7
Nova Scotia	429	272	346	-19.3	419	337	309	322	334	3.6	-20.3
New Brunswick	262	195	218	-16.9	273	242	224	230	236	2.3	-13.6
Quebec	4,092	3,078	3,741	-8.6	3,943	3,810	3,394	3,408	3,674	7.8	-6.8
Ontario	6,862	5,111	6,273	-8.6	6,449	6,084	5,556	5,652	5,835	3.2	-9.5
Manitoba	511	378	419	-17.9	519	452	419	444	437	-1.5	-15.8
Saskatchewan	497	365	418	-15.9	521	495	417	449	450	0.1	-13.8
Alberta	1,522	1,177	1,367	-10.2	1,492	1,484	1,358	1,356	1,353	-0.2	-9.3
British Columbia	2,313	1,509	1,851	-19.9	2,134	1,743	1,651	1,646	1,698	3.1	-20.5
Yukon and Northwest Territories	23	13	19	-19.1	17	20	14	16	16	3.0	-4.6

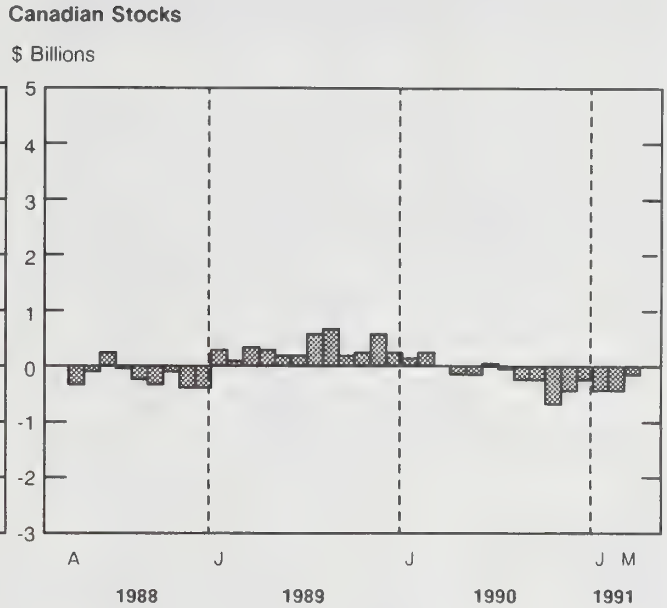
Wholesale Merchants Inventories, by Trade Group
March 1991

Trade group	Unadjusted Mar. 1990	Unadjusted Feb. 1991 r	Unadjusted Mar. 1991 p	Unadjusted Mar. 1991/1990	Seasonally adjusted Mar. 1990	Seasonally adjusted Dec. 1990 r	Seasonally adjusted Jan. 1991 r	Seasonally adjusted Feb. 1991 r	Seasonally adjusted Mar. 1991 p	Seasonally adjusted Mar./Feb. 1991	Seasonally adjusted Mar. 1991/1990*
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	2,591	2,525	2,548	-1.7	2,623	2,666	2,499	2,561	2,569	0.3	-2.0
Apparel and dry goods	827	740	746	-9.7	831	728	726	738	739	0.1	-11.1
Household goods	1,215	927	970	-20.1	1,215	1,020	922	927	970	4.7	-20.1
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,468	3,632	3,715	7.1	3,327	3,483	3,621	3,590	3,593	0.1	8.0
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	2,065	1,730	1,901	-7.9	2,004	1,754	1,725	1,768	1,827	3.3	-8.9
Lumber and building materials	2,608	2,295	2,399	-8.0	2,485	2,311	2,328	2,330	2,305	-1.1	-7.2
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,648	1,440	1,466	-11.0	1,587	1,441	1,423	1,425	1,411	-1.0	-11.1
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	7,330	6,761	7,218	-1.5	7,344	6,934	6,906	6,862	7,215	5.1	-1.8
Other products	3,123	3,159	3,217	3.0	3,013	3,100	3,072	3,112	3,123	0.4	3.7
Total, all trades	**24,874**	**23,209**	**24,180**	**-2.8**	**24,429**	**23,438**	**23,223**	**23,311**	**23,752**	**1.9**	**-2.8**

* *Percentage changes contained in these tables are not adjusted for the change in indirect taxes. Caution should be exercised in their use.*
r *Revised figure.*
p *Preliminary figure.*

Security Transactions with Non-residents
(Net sales to non-residents + / net purchases from non-residents –)





Canada's International Transactions in Securities

March 1991

Canadian Securities

In March 1991, non-residents invested $0.4 billion in all Canadian securities, well below the $1.9 billion average monthly net investment since October 1990. The decline was due to sharply lower net foreign investment in Canadian bonds.

Non-resident investment in Canadian bonds amounted to only $0.5 billion in March, down from substantial investments of $4.1 billion in February and $2.7 billion in January. The slowdown arose largely from the secondary market which registered the second largest monthly net sell-off on record. Non-residents continued to invest heavily in new issues, which more than replenished record retirements.

In the secondary market, the net disinvestment amounted to $1.6 billion, the first significant net disinvestment since May 1990 when non-residents sold a record $2.3 billion. Most of the activity was again in Government of Canada bonds where the interest-rate differential with the United States stabilized during March following two months of narrowing. The gross value of trading (sales and purchases) rose by some 10% to $28 billion in March, again establishing a new high.

As in the previous two months, new bond sales to non-residents remained strong, reaching $4.2 billion in March. Led by the provinces and their enterprises ($2.1 billion), Canadian borrowers continued to issue bonds directly in foreign markets. Non-residents were net buyers of $1.4 billion of new domestic issues of the Government of Canada following a similar net investment in February. Geographically, purchases of new issues were widespread. Retirements of Canadian bonds held by non-residents rose to a record $2.2 billion in March. Retiring issues of the federal government and federal enterprises made up over half the retirements in the current month.

Non-resident investment in the Canadian money market was negligible in March 1991, sharply contrasting the net disinvestment of $2.0 billion recorded in February.

Non-residents reduced their holdings of Canadian stocks by a further $0.2 billion in March, making them net sellers in 11 of the last 12 months. Their total net disinvestment was $3.1 billion over this period. The gross value of trading in Canadian stocks rose to $4.0 billion in March, surpassing the record set in February. Canadian stock prices, as measured by the TSE 300 Composite Index, closed up by 1.0% in March.

Foreign Securities

Residents acquired, on a net basis, $0.1 billion of foreign securities in March, down from $0.7 billion in February. In the current month, small net investments were directed to both foreign bonds and foreign stocks.

The March issue of *Canada's International Transactions in Securities* (67-002, $15.80/$158) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information in this release, contact D. Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division.

Canada's International Transactions in Securities

(Net sales to non-residents + /net purchases from non-residents -)

Period	Canadian Securities						Foreign Securities		
	Bonds			Money-market paper	Stocks	**Total**	Bonds	Stocks	**Total**
	Outstanding bonds (net)	New issues[1]	Total bonds						
					millions of $				
1990									
January	609	870	1,479	116	165	**1,760**	-640	-96	**-737**
February	-59	209	150	-385	229	**-7**	582	38	**620**
March	-408	1,005	597	684	-1	**1,280**	429	-38	**392**
April	611	1,938	2,549	1,162	-165	**3,545**	-703	127	**-575**
May	-2,282	126	-2,156	402	-129	**-1,882**	281	397	**678**
June	499	1,654	2,152	-820	32	**1,364**	-434	49	**-384**
July	1,246	782	2,029	1,576	-28	**3,577**	-200	-95	**-295**
August	557	329	886	663	-239	**1,311**	-65	-539	**-604**
September	688	121	810	-106	-260	**443**	653	-371	**283**
October	726	1,499	2,225	443	-687	**1,981**	395	-24	**371**
November	639	1,907	2,545	-179	-423	**1,943**	254	-200	**54**
December	206	-35	170	1,972	-221	**1,921**	-593	-302	**-894**
1991									
January	-232	2,935	2,703	-497	-418	**1,788**	257	91	**348**
February	183	3,926	4,110	-1,960	-450	**1,700**	-390	-311	**-701**
March	-1,553	2,081	528	-16	-153	**359**	-57	-30	**-87**
Year									
1989	9,252	8,025	17,069	1,139	3,871	**21,475**	-1,556	-768	**-2,324**
1990	3,048	10,403	13,421	5,528	-1,723	**16,407**	-66	-1,084	**-1,149**

[1] *Net of retirements.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation

April 1991

Manufacturers shipped 2 678 256 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in April 1991, up 24.0% from the 2 159 901 square metres shipped a year earlier and up 32.4% from the 2 022 741 square metres shipped the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of April 1991 totalled 8 623 595 square metres, a decrease of 33.1% from the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The April 1991 issue of *Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia

March 1991

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 624 700 cubic metres of lumber and ties in March 1991, a decrease of 18.9% from the 3 236 500 cubic metres produced in March 1990.

January-to-March 1991 production was 7 493 800 cubic metres, a decrease of 17.0% from the 9 033 800 cubic metres produced in the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The March 1991 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, $7.10/$71) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3C9. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills East of the Rockies

March 1991

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies decreased 17.2% to 1 674 036 cubic metres in March 1991 from 2 021 716 cubic metres (after revisions) in March 1990.

Stocks on hand at the end of March 1991 totalled 3 311 155 cubic metres, an increase of 19.3% compared to 2 775 613 cubic metres in March 1990.

Year-to-date production in 1991 amounted to 4 779 687 cubic metres, a decrease of 16.4% compared to 5 716 676 cubic metres (after revisions) for the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2, 2.2, 3.2) and 122 (series 2).

The March 1991 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, $10/$100) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

February 1991

In February 1991, a total of 73 Canadian urban transit systems with gross annual total operating revenues of $1,000,000 or more (subsidies included) carried 122,345,408 fare passengers, a decrease of 3.9% from the previous month. Operating revenues totalled $105,741,155, down 3.5% from January 1991.

During the same period, 22 passenger bus carriers earning $1,000,000 or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1,063,558 fare passengers, down 10.5% from the previous month. Earnings of these carriers totalled $18,811,918, a 13.4% decrease from the January 1991 operating revenues.

All 1990 figures and 1991 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The February 1991 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, $7.10/$71) will be available the second week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Processed Fruits and Vegetables

January 1991

Data on processed fruits and vegetables for January 1991 are now available.

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables - Monthly (32-011, $5/$50) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian Economic Observer, May 1991.
Catalogue number 11-010
(Canada: $22.00/$220.00; United States: US$26.00/US$260.00; Other Countries: US$31.00/US$310.00).

Primary Iron and Steel, March 1991.
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Railway Carloadings, March 1991.
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: $8.30/$83.00; United States: US$10.00/US$100.00; Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116.00).

Campus Bookstores, Academic Year 1989-90.
Catalogue number 63-219
(Canada: $22.00; United States: US$26.00; Other Countries: US$31.00).

The Labour Force, April 1991.
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: $17.90/$179.00; United States: US$21.50/US$215.00; Other Countries: US$25.10/US$251.00).

How to Order Publications

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, May 24, 1991 For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(Continued on page 2)

Guide to Managing Statistics Canada Publications in Libraries

This new guide provides librarians with advice on building a reference collection of Statistics Canada publications in order to have at least 10 years of the most recently revised data. The guide features a comprehensive listing of all catalogued publications released since 1917, by Statistics Canada publication number. In addition to suggested retention policy, the entries provide links between current and discontinued publications and other useful reference notes. The guide replaces the uncatalogued *Retention Guidelines for Statistics Canada Publications in Libraries* and will be updated annually.

Guide to Managing Statistics Canada Publications in Libraries (11-208E, $75 in Canada, US$90 in the United States and US$105 in other countries) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Fred Baker (613-951-0953), Statistics Canada Library (FAX: 613-951-0939).

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

June 4
CENSUS DAY

MAJOR RELEASES

Department Store Sales and Stocks
March 1991

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- Department store sales including concessions totalled $1,094 million in March 1991, a slight increase of 0.1% from the previous month's revised total of $1,093 million.
- The marginal increase in March followed a 9.7% increase in February and a sharp drop of 19.0% in January (after removing the federal sales tax from 1990 data).
- Due to the large decrease in January, department store sales fell 7.4% (after adjustment for tax) in the first quarter of 1991, compared to virtually no change in the last quarter of 1990.
- Department store stocks (at selling value) totalled $4,803 million at the end of March. The ratio of stocks to sales stood at 4.39:1 in March, an increase over the ratio of 4.34:1 observed in February.

Note to Users

Department store sales estimates exclude the Goods and Services Tax (GST). Prior to January 1991, sales data include the Federal Sales Tax (FST). Due to this change in indirect taxes, data for 1991 are not strictly comparable with those of previous years. For users interested in deriving comparable data, an estimate of the amount of FST included in department store sales for 1990 is available for Canada (3.5%).

Data users should note that unadjusted monthly department store sales estimates for the previous year (1990) have been revised to incorporate late responses. Seasonally adjusted data have been revised for the period January 1987 to February 1991, and incorporate latest unadjusted data as well as trading-day adjustment factors.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 112 (levels 1-3, series 4, 5, 6).

The March 1991 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, $13/$130) will be available the third week of July.

Contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Department Store Sales, Canada (including concessions)

	Unadjusted			Seasonally Adjusted				
	March 1990	Feb. 1991	March 1991	March 1990	Dec. 1990 r	Jan. 1991 r	Feb. 1991 r	March 1991p
	millions of $							
Total Sales	1,025	706	909	1,177	1,231	997	1,093	1,094
Total Stocks	4,761	4,314	4,778	4,723	4,932	4,553	4,745	4,803
Stock to Sales Ratio	4.64	6.11	5.26	4.01	4.01	4.57	4.34	4.39

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*

■

Retail Commodity Survey

1989

Highlights

- Retail outlets in Canada registered sales of $190 billion in 1989, or slightly more than $7,250 for every man, woman and child in Canada.
- On a provincial basis, Ontario accounted for 38% of the national total, followed by Quebec (25%), British Columbia (12%), Alberta (10%), Manitoba, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and New Brunswick (each with around 3%), Newfoundland (2%), and Prince Edward Island, the Northwest Territories and Yukon (each with less than half of one per cent).
- Outlays per person ranged from a high of $7,930 in Alberta to a low of $5,477 in Saskatchewan, where the drought depressed consumer sales.
- Although the proportion of expenditures on major retail commodities did not change appreciably between 1974 and 1989, the survey reflects a number of shifts in consumer preferences, and helps to confirm the trends observed from other indicators such as the family expenditure survey. For example, food sales represented about the same proportion of retail sales as in 1974, but poultry was a much more significant component of the food basket at the expense of other meat products. As well, expenditures on tobacco products declined slightly over this period as a proportion of total retail sales, despite large relative price increases.

Note to Users

The 1989 Retail Commodity Survey, containing broad-based data on patterns of retail trade and consumer demand in Canada, is the first survey of its type to be undertaken since 1974. It provides benchmark data on the types of goods Canadians buy, and allows analysis of structural changes in buying habits and marketing patterns.

The survey was designed in consultation with members of the retail business community. It reflects more detailed information than is normally available from the accounting records of Canadian retailers, and so provides more extensive information than ongoing surveys such as the monthly retail trade survey or the biennial family expenditure survey. Returns covering approximately 200 commodity groupings, 16 types of retail outlet and the province or territory of sale were filed by a sample of retail businesses. The survey covered sales not only of merchandise but also of repairs, rentals and other services provided by retailers.

A number of new product categories were added to the 1989 survey including, among others, deli foods; imported, specialty and gourmet foods; mineral water; microwave ovens; computers, peripheral equipment and supplies; and compact disks.

- Among other changes confirmed by the survey are the shift in buying habits away from general merchandise stores (including department, variety and general stores) and towards specialty retailers. Sales at general merchandise stores declined from 16.5% of total retail sales in 1974 to 10.9% in 1989. By comparison, women's clothing stores accounted for 41.3% of total sales of women's clothing in 1989, almost twice as much as in 1974.

Retail Commodity Survey, 1989 (63-541, $75) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Gerald Snyder (613-951-3561) or Maurice Massaad (613-951-9862), Industry Division

Estimated Retail Commodity Sales, by Commodity Group

1974 and 1989

Group	1974 ($000,000)	Percentage Distribution	1989 ($000,000)	Percentage Distribution
Food	10,102	21.0	41,008	21.5
Beverages	2,209	4.6	8,400	4.4
Apparel and Dry Goods	5,793	12.0	20,897	11.0
Automotive and Allied Products	14,307	29.7	55,035	28.9
Hardware, Home Furnishings and Supplies	6,093	12.6	20,600	10.8
Drugs, Drug Sundries and Health Appliances	1,625	3.4	8,265	4.3
Sporting and Recreational Equipment and Supplies	1,167	2.4	3,770	2.0
Other Merchandise	4,739	9.8	18,350	9.6
Repairs, Rentals and Other Services	2,140	4.4	14,037	7.4
Sum of Commodities	**48,174**	**100.0**	**190,362**	**100.0**

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Tobacco Products

April 1991

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 3.38 billion cigarettes in April 1991, an 18.4% decrease from the 4.14 billion cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1990. Production for the first four months of 1991 totalled 15.86 billion cigarettes, down 1.8% from 16.15 billion cigarettes for the corresponding period in 1990.

Domestic sales in April 1991 totalled 3.65 billion cigarettes, an increase of 2.5% over the 3.56 billion cigarettes sold in April 1990. Year-to-date sales for 1991 totalled 12.72 billion cigarettes, down 8.6% from 1990 cumulative amount of 13.92 billion cigarettes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The April 1991 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, $5/$50) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Shipments of Office Furniture Products

First Quarter 1991

For the quarter ending March 31, 1991, shipments of office furniture products totalled $191.9 million, a decrease of 15.9% compared to $228.3r (revised) million shipped during the same quarter of the previous year.

Manufacturers' shipments of office furniture products for the first quarter of 1991 are now available. Data for province of destination as well as exports are also available.

The March 1991 issue of *Shipments of Office Furniture Products* (35-006, $6.75/$27) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

Oil Pipeline Transport

February 1991

Highlights

- In February, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into Canadian pipelines increased 5.9% from the same period last year to 13 932 878 cubic metres (m^3). Year-to-date receipts, at 29 143 899 m^3, were up 4.1% from 1990.

- Pipeline exports of crude oil increased 55.2% compared to February 1990, while pipeline imports rose 30.0% for the same period. On a cumulative basis, exports in 1991 were up 43.7% from 1990 levels, while imports were up 20.6%.

- Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries in February declined 6.9% from 1990, while deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products decreased 3.3%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The February 1991 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, $10/$100) will be available the last week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact G. O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)

March 1991

Commodity-country export trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S.) for March 1991 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

The March 1991 issue of *Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)* (65-004, $55.10/$551) will be available the second week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division. ■

Ferro-alloys Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the ferro-alloys industry (SIC 2911) totalled $207.0 million, up 7.2% from $193.2 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5505.

Data for this industry will be released in *Primary Metal Industries* (41-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact G. W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Clay Products Industry (From Domestic Clay)

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the clay products industry (from domestic clay) (SIC 3511) totalled $193.7 million, up 2.7% from $188.6 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6849.

Data for this industry will be released in *Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries* (44-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Karnail Singh Gill (613-951-3520), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Guide to Managing Statistics Canada Publications in Libraries, April 1991.
Catalogue number 11-208E
(Canada: $75.00; United States: US$90.00; Other Countries: US$105.00).

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, April 1991.
Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Electric Lamps (Light Bulbs and Tubes), April 1991.
Catalogue number 43-009
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

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Statistics Canada, 10-L, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of May 27-31

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
May		
28	Crime Statistics	1990 (Preliminary)
29	Industrial Product Price Index	April 1991
29	Raw Materials Price Index	April 1991
29	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	March 1991
30	Building Permits	March 1991
30	Employment, Earnings and Hours	March 1991
30	Farm Cash Receipts	January-March 1991
31	Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	March 1991
31	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	April 1991

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, May 27, 1991 | For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

Preliminary Data on Full-time Postsecondary Enrolment in Community Colleges and Related Institutions

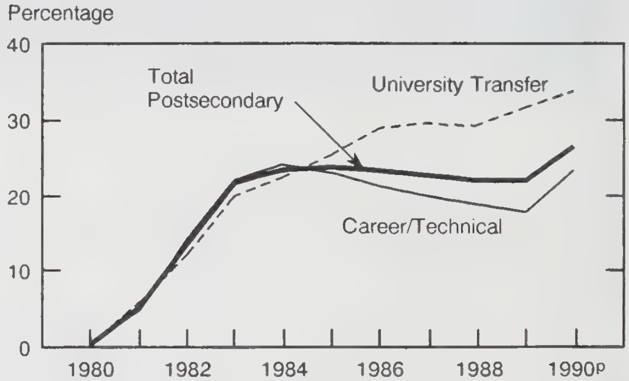
1990-91

Preliminary data for the fall of 1990 indicate an increase in full-time enrolment for postsecondary programs at community colleges and related institutions[1]. Compared to data compiled for the same period in 1989, enrolment increased 2.4% to a total of 329,000 students. This growth in enrolment was due primarily to career programs, where enrolment increased 3.2% over 1989. Enrolment in university transfer programs remained at virtually the same level as in the previous year.

These new figures suggest a reversal of the downward trend in full-time postsecondary enrolment that had prevailed since 1985, decreasing by 1.5% over the four-year period. Factors that likely influenced this trend in college enrolment are the number of Canadians in the 18 to 21 age group, the primary source of community college students, and the participation rate of those individuals in college education.

[1] *By definition, this population refers to postsecondary non-degree granting institutions such as colleges of applied arts and technology, technical institutes, general and vocational colleges (CEGEP), and other institutions providing training in specialized fields such as agriculture, arts and forestry. Schools of nursing and other training programs (postsecondary level) which are administered in hospitals, clinics or regional schools are also included.*

Percentage Change in Full-time Postsecondary Enrolment of Community Colleges Since 1980, by Program Type, Canada, Fall 1980 to 1990p



p *Preliminary.*

From 1985 to 1988, the population aged 18 to 21 dropped 9.8% from 1,719,900 to 1,551,200. However, in 1989, for the first time in seven years, this population increased slightly to 1,559,600. In addition, the proportion of students in the 18 to 21 age group who registered full-time in postsecondary programs (i.e., the participation rate) has increased since 1985 from 18.7% to 21.1% in 1990.

Preliminary data on the number of students in community colleges and related institutions are obtained before the regular annual survey of enrolments. These preliminary figures traditionally have slightly overestimated final enrolment counts at the national level.

For further information on this survey, contact Sylvie Bonhomme (613-951-1526) or Raynald Lortie (613-951-1525), Postsecondary Education Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. □

Preliminary Full-time Postsecondary Enrolment in Community Colleges and Related Institutions
Fall 1990 and Percentage Change from Fall 1989[1]

Province	Career Programs	Percentage Change	University Transfer Program	Percentage Change	Postsecondary Enrolment	Percentage Change
Newfoundland	3,973	7.8	..	..	3,973	7.8
Prince Edward Island	956	3.6	..	..	956	3.6
Nova Scotia	2,703	-0.5	..	..	2,703	-0.5
New Brunswick	2,736	4.4	..	..	2,736	4.4
Quebec	69,653	0.9	84,806	-0.6	154,459	0.6
Ontario	102,723	5.4	..	..	102,723	5.4
Manitoba	3,840	2.0	83	10.7[2]	3,923	2.2
Saskatchewan	3,506	6.6	..	..	3,506	6.6
Alberta	21,077	3.8	5,031	6.8	26,108	4.3
British Columbia	13,096	-2.3	14,832	5.5	27,928	1.7
Northwest Territories	109	5.8[2]	103	-12.0[2]	212	-3.6
Yukon	251	10.1[2]	15	-44.4[2]	266	4.3
Canada	**224,623**	**3.2**	**104,870**	**0.5**	**329,493**	**2.4**

[1] *The 1989 preliminary count has been revised to reflect changes in the coding.*
[2] *The magnitude of the percentage change is affected by the small absolute number of enrolments involved.*
.. *Nil or zero.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending May 14, 1991

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.9 million tonnes, an increase of 1.5% from the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 15.0% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded also decreased 6.4% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 1.9% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1990 figures and 1991 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Electric Power Statistics

March 1991

Highlights

- Net generation of electric energy in Canada in March 1991 increased to 44 310 gigawatt hours (GWh), up 6.6% from the corresponding month last year. Exports increased 83.8% to 1 449 GWh, while imports decreased from 2 304 GWh to 532 GWh.
- Year-to-date figures show net generation at 136 568 GWh, up 5.8% over the previous year's period. Exports, at 3 911 GWh, were up 38.8%, while imports, at 1 860 GWh, were down 69.1%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The March 1991 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, $9/$90) will be available the first week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products

May 1, 1991

Total frozen meat in cold storage as of May 1 amounted to 30 785 tonnes compared with 31 576 tonnes a month earlier and 33 799 tonnes a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

Order the statistical bulletin, *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products* ($11.50/$115), by contacting Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more information on this release, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2510), Agriculture Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending May 18, 1991

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending May 18, 1991 totalled 249 907 tonnes, a decrease of 4.1% from the preceding week's total of 260 563 tonnes and down 15.6% from the year-earlier level of 296 125 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1991 was 5 077 600 tonnes, a decrease of 7.5% from 5 488 988 tonnes for the same period in 1990.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The Dairy Review, March 1991.
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: $12.20/$122.00; United States: US$14.60/146.00; Other Countries: US$17.10/US$171.00).

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, April 1991.
Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: $2.70/$27.00; United States: US$3.20/US$32.00; Other Countries: US$3.80/US$38.00).

Production and Stocks of Tea, Coffee and Cocoa, Quarter Ended March 1991.
Catalogue number 32-025
(Canada: $6.75/$27.00; United States: US$8.00/US$32.00; Other Countries: US$9.50/US$38.00).

Exports – Merchandise Trade, 1990.
Catalogue number 65-202
(Canada: $166.00; United States: US$199.00; Other Countries: US$232.00).

Imports – Merchandise Trade, 1990.
Catalogue number 65-203
(Canada: $166.00; United States: US$199.00; Other Countries: US$232.00).

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, May 28, 1991

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

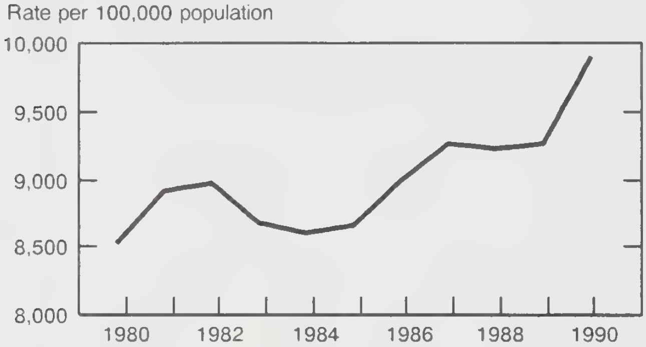
MAJOR RELEASES

Preliminary Crime Statistics
1990

Highlights

- In 1990, over 2.6 million Criminal Code non-traffic offences were reported by the police in Canada. The crime rate of 9,903 offences per 100,000 population showed an increase of 7% over the rate in 1989. In addition, there were 232,000 Criminal Code traffic offences.

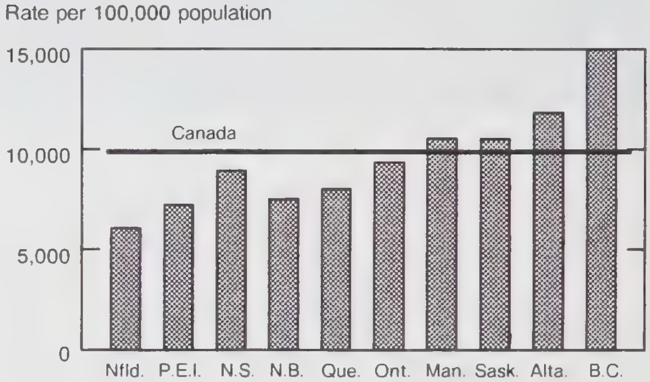
Criminal Code Offence Rate, Canada, 1980-1990



- Saskatchewan was the only province to record a decrease in its crime rate. Newfoundland, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta all showed increases less than the national average.

- The violent crime rate increased 7% over 1989. This rate has increased each year since 1977. Violent crimes account for approximately 10% of all Criminal Code offences.

Criminal Code Offence Rate, Canada and the Provinces, 1990



- Despite an increase of 7% in 1990, the property crime rate of 5,869 per 100,000 population remained below the peak rate of 5,967 in 1982.

- The rate of narcotic/drug offences decreased 8% from 1989; cocaine offences declined 20%.

- Youths aged 12-17 accounted for 22% of all persons charged with Criminal Code offences; two-thirds of these youths were charged with property crime offences.

- Males accounted for almost 90% of all persons charged with violent crimes, compared to just under 80% for property crimes.

Vol. 11, No. 9 of *Juristat: Preliminary Crime Statistics, 1990* (85-002, $3.60/$90) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. □

Preliminary Crime Statistics, Canada

1990

	Number of actual offences[1]			Rate of actual offences[2]		
	1990	1989	Five-year average 1985-1989	1990	1989	Five-year average 1985-1989
Crimes of violence	269,118	248,580	219,061	1,012	948	853
Crimes against property	1,560,308	1,443,135	1,445,271	5,869	5,503	5,635
Other crimes	803,107	734,440	663,076	3,021	2,801	2,582
Criminal Code – Non-traffic (total)	2,632,533	2,426,155	2,327,408	9,903	9,252	9,070
Criminal Code – Traffic	231,603	236,713	239,800	871	903	935
Criminal Code – Total	**2,864,136**	**2,662,868**	**2,567,208**	**10,774**	**10,155**	**10,005**
Federal statutes on narcotics and drugs	63,412	67,808	60,470	239	259	236
Other federal statutes	32,441	40,362	39,383	122	154	154
Provincial statutes – Crime	350,528	361,293	370,139	1,319	1,378	1,443
Provincial statutes – Traffic[3]	172,576	176,110	168,214	649	672	656
Municipal by-laws	102,095	98,950	101,363	384	377	395
Total	**3,585,188**	**3,407,391**	**3,306,777**	**13,486**	**12,994**	**12,890**

1 *Actual offences are those reported or known to the police, for which their investigation established that an offence did occur.*
2 *Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population using population estimates as of June 1, 1985-1990 and have been rounded to remove the decimal.*
3 *Includes failure to stop or remain, dangerous driving or without due care or attention, and driving while disqualified or license was suspended.*

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

April 1991

The Canada Total Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for construction trades (1986 = 100) rose 0.1% in April from the level of 119.8 in March. On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased by 5.1%, from 114.1 to 119.9.

On a monthly basis, the indexes for both Calgary and Edmonton increased marginally by 0.2% in April due to increments in the existing contracts. On a year-over-year basis, Toronto registered an increase of 7.1%, followed by Sudbury and Thunder Bay (6.3%), Windsor (6.2%), Winnipeg (6.1%), Ottawa (5.5%), St. Catharines and London (5.1%) and St. John's (5.0%). Year-over-year increases for other cities ranged between 3.9% and 4.7%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958 and 2033 to 2038.

The second quarter 1991 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Union Wage Rate Indexes, Basic Rate Plus Supplements
April 1991
(1986 = 100)

	April 1991	March 1991	April 1990	% change April 1991/ March 1991	% change April 1991/ April 1990
Canada	**119.9**	**119.8**	**114.1**	**0.1**	**5.1**
St. John's	119.6	119.6	113.9	–	5.0
Halifax	115.5	115.5	110.8	–	4.2
Saint John	121.7	121.7	116.7	–	4.3
Quebec City	124.1	124.1	119.0	–	4.3
Chicoutimi	124.1	124.1	119.0	–	4.3
Montreal	124.1	124.1	119.0	–	4.3
Ottawa	125.5	125.5	119.0	–	5.5
Toronto	127.6	127.6	119.1	–	7.1
Hamilton	123.8	123.8	118.2	–	4.7
St. Catharines	124.6	124.6	118.6	–	5.1
Kitchener	124.4	124.4	119.7	–	3.9
London	125.3	125.3	119.2	–	5.1
Windsor	125.2	125.2	117.9	–	6.2
Sudbury	126.0	126.0	118.5	–	6.3
Thunder Bay	125.7	125.7	118.3	–	6.3
Winnipeg	115.4	115.4	108.8	–	6.1
Calgary	110.9	110.7	106.2	0.2	4.4
Edmonton	108.8	108.6	104.2	0.2	4.4
Vancouver	116.8	116.8	111.9	–	4.4
Victoria	115.9	115.9	111.4	–	4.0

– *Nil or zero.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Selected Financial Indexes
April 1991

Data for April 1991 are now available for the Selected Financial Indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

The second quarter 1991 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Fruit and Vegetable Production, May 1991.
Catalogue number 22-003
(Canada: $18.00/$72.00; United States: US$21.50/US$86.00; Other Countries: US$25.25/US$101.00).

Coal Mines, 1989.
Catalogue number 26-206
(Canada: $22.00; United States: US$26.00; Other Countries: US$31.00).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies (Excluding Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island), March 1991.
Catalogue number 35-002
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation, April 1991.
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Gas Utilities, January 1991.
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: $12.70/$127.00; United States: US$15.20/US$152.00; Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178.00).

Juristat: Preliminary Crime Statistics, 1990, Vol. 11, No. 9.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $3.60/$90.00; United States: US$4.30/US$108.00; Other Countries: US$5.00/US$126.00).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, May 29, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

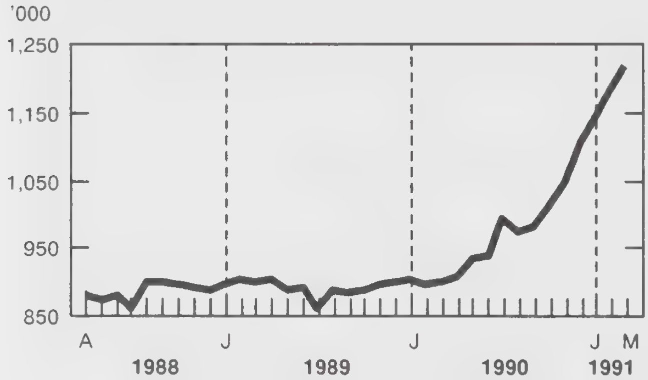
Unemployment Insurance Statistics
March 1991

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- For the week ended March 16, 1991, the preliminary estimate of the number of beneficiaries[1] who received regular unemployment insurance benefits was 1,220,000, up 3.5% from a month earlier.

Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Unemployment Insurance Benefits, Canada

Seasonally adjusted



- Between February and March 1991, the number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits increased in all provinces and territories. The changes were as follows:

	% Changes
• Ontario	6.2
• British Columbia	4.4
• New Brunswick	3.0
• Nova Scotia	2.8
• Prince Edward Island	2.6
• Manitoba	2.6
• Yukon	2.2
• Alberta	1.9
• Quebec	1.8
• Newfoundland	1.8
• Northwest Territories	1.1
• Saskatchewan	0.8

- Total benefit payments, adjusted for seasonal variations and the number of working days, rose 3.5% to $1,391 million, while the number of benefit weeks advanced 1.3% to 5.8 million.

Data Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variation

- In March 1991, the number of beneficiaries[1] (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) stood at 1,590,000, up 28.0% from the same month a year ago. Over the same period, the number of male beneficiaries rose 33.7% to 972,000, while the number of female beneficiaries advanced 20.0% to 618,000.

- Benefits paid during March 1991 totalled $1,625 million[2], up 31.8% from March 1990. For the first quarter of 1991, disbursements amounted to $5,003 million, an increase of 34.3% compared with the same period a year ago. For the same three-month span, the average weekly payment increased 5.1% to $244.82, while the number of benefit weeks advanced 27.1% to 20.3 million.

- A total of 283,000 claims[2] (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in March 1991. This represents an increase of 10.7% over the same month a year earlier. Since the start of 1991, 1,035,000 claims have been received, up 18.3% from last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735 and 5736. The last two matrices contain monthly data, starting in March 1984, on beneficiaries by sex and Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) or Census Agglomeration (CA).

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1 *The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.*

2 *Benefits paid, number of benefit weeks, and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month, and these data are usually final estimates when released. It should be noted that these estimates are affected by the number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. If short-term comparisons are made, it is not uncommon to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.*

The March 1991 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, $14.70/$147), containing data for January, February, and March 1991, will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

Unpublished beneficiaries data, including statistics for small areas defined by data users, are also available on request. For special tabulations or further information, contact André Picard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division (Fax: 613-951-4087).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

	March 1991	February 1991	January 1991	March 1990	% change March 1991/ February 1991
	Seasonally adjusted				
Benefits					
Amount paid ($000)	1,390,520	1,343,212	1,325,342	1,056,484	3.5
Weeks of benefit (000)	5,838	5,764	6,208	4,536	1.3
Beneficiaries – Regular benefit (000)	**1,220p**	**1,179p**	**1,136r**	**896**	**3.5**

	March 1991	February 1991	January 1991	March 1990	% change March 1991/ March 1990
	Unadjusted				
Benefits					
Amount paid ($000)	1,624,564	1,590,435	1,788,018	1,232,844	31.8
Weeks of benefit (000)	6,536	6,456	7,319	5,290	23.6
Average weekly benefit ($)	244.94	245.32	244.29	233.07	5.1
Claims received (000)	**283**	**300**	**453**	**256**	**10.7**
Beneficiaries (000)					
Total	1,590p	1,556p	1,521r	1,242	28.0
Regular benefits	1,380p	1,358p	1,332r	1,069	29.1

	January to March		% change 1991/1990
	1991	1990	
Benefits			
Amount paid ($000)	5,003,017	3,724,148	34.3
Weeks of benefit (000)	20,311	15,983	27.1
Average weekly benefit ($)	244.82	233.01	5.1
Claims received (000)	**1,035**	**875**	**18.3**
Beneficiaries			
Year-to-date average (000)	**1,556 p**	**1,251**	**24.3**

p Preliminary figures.
r Revised figures.

■

Industrial Product Price Index

April 1991

According to preliminary figures, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1986 = 100) edged down 0.3% to 109.7 in April 1991 from the revised level of 110.0 in March. This is the third consecutive monthly decrease registered by the IPPI. Of the 21 major groups of products, 12 decreased while six increased and three stayed unchanged. The main indexes which decreased were paper and paper products (-1.7%), followed by petroleum and coal products (-1.2%). One additional factor in April was the 0.5% decline of the U.S dollar versus its Canadian counterpart, and the downward effect on prices of exported goods denominated in U.S. dollars. Mainly affected were autos, trucks and other transportation equipment (-0.3%). Increases in lumber, sawmill and other wood products (1.6%) and beverages (0.8%) moderated the overall decrease.

Since April 1990, the IPPI has increased 0.5%. This is down from the year-over-year rate of change of 2.3% registered in January 1991. The major force behind the annual change was the petroleum and coal products index, which has shown an increase of 8.7% since April 1990. Other contributing increases came from chemicals and chemical products (3.9%) and autos, trucks and other transportation equipment (1.9%). The finished goods index is now showing a year-to-year rate of 2.7% – down from 4.0% in January 1991 – reflecting in a large way the effect of the above increases. Those were largely offset by decreases in paper and paper products (-6.2%), lumber, sawmill and other wood products (-4.5%), and primary metals products (-4.1%). These three groups of products were the main force behind the year-to-year rate of -0.8% shown by the intermediate goods index; in January 1991 the rate stood at 1.1%. Excluding petroleum and coal products, the 12-month change was 0.1% in April.

Highlights

- For a seventh consecutive month, the paper and paper products index fell (-1.7% in April 1991) due to the combined effect of a 3.1% drop in pulp prices and a decline of 3.3% for newsprint paper. In both instances, lower prices were experienced on both domestic and export markets. Over the last 12 months, the pulp index has fallen 22.6% and was the major factor behind the 6.2% decline in the paper and paper products index, while the newsprint paper index was up 5.8%.

- According to initial estimates, the petroleum and coal products price index declined 1.2% during April, mainly reflecting lower prices for fuel oils and other fuel. Over the last 12 months, the petroleum and coal index has risen 8.7%, but this rate is down from its year-over-year rate of 28.3% in December 1990.

- Both the autos, trucks and other transportation equipment and the chemicals and chemical products indexes decreased by 0.3% in April. In the first case, the effect of the lower U.S. dollar was the major factor for the decline. In April, a widespread pattern of decline in synthetic resins (-2.3%) led the way in pushing down the chemical products index, its third consecutive monthly decline.

- After an increase of 1.2% in March, that ended nine consecutive monthly declines, the lumber, sawmill and other wood products index went up 1.6% in April. Leading the way, the softwood lumber index was up 3.1% reflecting higher prices in all regions. Higher prices were also registered for Douglas fir plywood (7.4%) and other softwood plywood (7.6%). Nevertheless, over the last 12 months, lower prices for softwood lumber (-5.5%), coupled with declines for softwood veneer and plywood (-6.0%), particleboard and waferboard (-9.1%) and pulpwood chips (-4.6%), caused lumber, sawmill and other wood products to fall 4.5%.

- Higher prices for carbonated soft drinks (1.8%) and exported whiskey (6.2%) led the way in pushing the beverages index up 0.8% in April. A similar pattern of changes shown over the last 12 months caused a 5.3% increase for the beverages index.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The April 1991 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, $18.20/$182) will be available towards the end of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Section (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

Industrial Product Price Indexes
(1986 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance[1]	Index April 1991[2]	April 1991/ March 1991	April 1991/ April 1990
			% change	
Industrial Product Price Index – Total	**100.0**	**109.7**	**-0.3**	**0.5**
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products[3]	**93.6**	**110.1**	**-0.2**	**0.1**
Intermediate goods	**60.4**	**109.6**	**-0.4**	**-0.8**
First-stage intermediate goods	13.4	112.4	-0.6	-4.8
Second-stage intermediate goods	47.0	108.8	-0.4	0.4
Finished goods	**39.6**	**109.9**	**0.0**	**2.7**
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	115.2	0.1	2.9
Capital equipment	10.4	107.6	-0.1	1.8
All other finished goods	19.3	108.4	0.0	3.2
Aggregation by commodities:				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	110.2	-0.2	2.4
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	112.4	0.1	-1.0
Beverages	2.0	122.5	0.8	5.3
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	134.2	0.0	11.1
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	115.0	-0.3	0.1
Textile products	2.2	109.1	-0.1	-0.5
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	113.4	0.3	1.3
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	104.8	1.6	-4.5
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	118.8	0.0	1.5
Paper and paper products	8.1	114.2	-1.7	-6.2
Printing and publishing	2.7	125.6	0.5	4.5
Primary metal products	7.7	108.6	-0.1	-4.1
Metal fabricated products	4.9	112.0	-0.1	-0.1
Machinery and equipment	4.2	114.9	-0.1	1.3
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	98.3	-0.3	1.9
Electrical and communication products	5.1	111.0	0.1	0.2
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	111.9	-0.1	-0.4
Petroleum and coal products[3]	6.4	104.7	-1.2	8.7
Chemicals, chemical products	7.2	116.8	-0.3	3.9
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	112.0	0.0	2.4
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	78.3	-1.9	1.2

1 *Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1986 Input/Output table.*
2 *Indexes are preliminary.*
3 *This index is estimated for the current month.*

■

Raw Materials Price Index

April 1991

Preliminary estimates for the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1986 = 100) show a 1.4% decline between March and April 1991 to a level of 103.3. The major contributor to this fifth consecutive monthly decrease was the mineral fuels component which registered a 3.9% drop. The RMPI excluding mineral fuels decreased by 0.3%.

Between April 1990 and April 1991, the RMPI decreased 2.6%. Excluding the mineral fuels component, the RMPI was down by 3.3%. The main contributors to the year-to-year decrease were vegetable products (-15.2%) and non-ferrous metals (-10.1%).

Highlights

- The mineral fuels index declined by 3.9% in April, mainly due to a 4.1% decrease in crude mineral oil prices. Compared to a year ago, prices for crude mineral oil decreased by 1.6% and caused the mineral fuels index to drop by 1.2%. Prices for coal were up by 5.7% from a year earlier.

- The vegetable products index was up by 0.7% from the previous month. Increases in prices for grains (2.5%) and oilseeds (2.1%) were partially offset by decreases in prices for unrefined sugar (-5.9%). Between April 1990 and April 1991, the vegetable products index decreased by 15.2% as the result of lower prices for grains (-19.9%), fresh potatoes (-38.0%) and unrefined sugar (-40.8%).

- The animal and animal products index decreased by 0.6% in April. This was mainly due to lower prices for hogs (-2.7%). On a year-to-year basis, the animal and animal products index increased 2.6%. The main contributors to this increase were unprocessed whole milk (2.9%) and fresh fish (24.3%).

- The non-ferrous metals index was down 1.3% in April, mainly as a result of lower prices for aluminum materials (-4.2%). Over the last 12 months, the index decreased by 10.1% as lower prices were recorded for copper (-9.0%), lead (-29.1%), zinc (-21.5%), precious metals (-7.6%) and other base metals (-6.7%). Only prices for radioactive concentrates (6.7%) and nickel concentrates (1.3%) have risen.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Section (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Raw Materials Price Index
(1986 = 100)

	Relative Importance	Index April 1991[1]	April 1991/ March 1991	April 1991/ April 1990
			% Change	
Raw Materials Total	**100**	**103.3**	**-1.4**	**-2.6**
Mineral fuels	32	97.7	-3.9	-1.2
Vegetable products	10	90.0	0.7	-15.2
Animal and animal products	25	106.5	-0.6	2.6
Wood	13	124.2	0.5	-0.3
Ferrous materials	4	92.3	-0.2	0.0
Non-ferrous metals	13	102.5	-1.3	-10.1
Non-metallic minerals	3	106.3	-0.1	3.1
Total excluding mineral fuels	**68**	**105.9**	**-0.3**	**-3.3**

[1] *These indexes are preliminary.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Production and Sales of Major Appliances

April 1991

Domestic sales of major appliances by Canadian manufacturers totalled 137,573 units in April 1991, up 4.6% from 131,495 units in March 1991, but down 12.9% from the 157,888 units sold in the same month of 1990.

Year-to-date domestic sales from January to April 1991 amounted to 498,448 units compared to 681,652 units for the same period of 1990, a 26.9% decrease.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 65, 66 and 122 (series 30).

The April 1991 issue of *Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances* (43-010, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Gypsum Products

April 1991

Manufacturers shipped 15 376 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in April 1991, down 22.4% from the 19 802 thousand square metres shipped in April 1990, but up 8.4% from the 14 190 thousand square metres shipped in March 1991.

Year-to-date shipments were 56 116 thousand square metres, a decrease of 35.3% from the January-to-April 1990 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The April 1991 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Asphalt Roofing

April 1991

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 4 199 271 metric bundles in April 1991, an increase of 18.4% from the 3 546 130 shipped a year earlier.

January-to-April 1991 shipments were 8 240 621 bundles, down 26.4% from 11 192 542 bundles shipped during the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 to 28).

The April 1991 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Electric Power Selling Price Indexes

January-April 1991

Electric Power Selling Price Indexes (1986 = 100) are now available for the period of January to April 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2020.

The April 1991 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, $18.20/$182) will be available at the end of June. See "How to order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, April 1991.
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, March 1991.
Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71.00; United States: US$8.50/US$85.00; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99.00).

Industry Price Indexes, March 1991.
Catalogue number 62-011
(Canada: $18.20/$182.00; United States: US$21.80/US$218.00; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255.00).

Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics, January 1991.
Catalogue number 63-011
(Canada: $6.10/$61.00; United States: US$7.30/US$73.00; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85.00).

Employment, Earnings and Hours, February 1991.
Catalogue number 72-002
(Canada: $38.50/$385.00; United States: US$46.20/US$462.00; Other Countries: US$53.90/US$539.00).

Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas, June 1, 1989 (Component Method).
Catalogue number 91-212
(Canada: $22.00; United States: US$26.00; Other Countries: US$31.00).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, May 30, 1991

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(Continued on page 2)

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

1991 • CENSUS
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MAJOR RELEASES

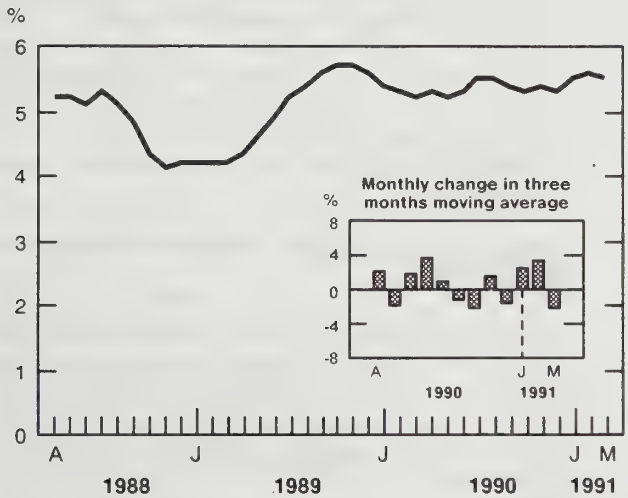
Employment, Earnings and Hours
March 1991 (Unadjusted)

Industrial Aggregate Summary

In March, the preliminary estimate of average weekly earnings for all employees in the industrial aggregate[1] was $532.22, up 0.7% from February. Earnings increased 5.9%[2] ($29.42) from March 1990.

Canada industrial aggregate employment was estimated at 9,476,000, down 21,000 (-0.2%) from the February 1991 level. On a year-over-year basis, employment decreased for the 15th consecutive month and was down 6.3% from March 1990.

Three-months moving average of the year-over-year percent change in average weekly earnings
Industrial Aggregate – Canada



National Highlights

Average Weekly Earnings

- In March, the year-over-year growth in earnings in the goods-producing industries was 4.8% compared with the 1990 annual growth of 5.8%.
- The year-over-year increase in earnings in the service-producing industries was 7.1% in March, up from the 1990 average of 5.8%.

> ***Note to Users***
>
> *Average weekly and hourly earnings data are affected by compositional shifts in employment by industry, occupation and province as well as by changes in the underlying rates of pay. To partially adjust for this, fixed-weighted average hourly earnings series have been constructed. For further information on fixed-weighted earnings data, refer to "Recent Trends in Wages" published in Perspectives on Labour and Income, Winter 1990 (75-001E).*

- The March 1991 growth in earnings for non-commercial services[3] (7.8%) was higher than the annual growth rates in both 1990 and 1989 (5.8% and 3.6%, respectively). The strength in the average weekly earnings was in part due to contract settlements in both education and related services, and health and welfare services.
- Finance, insurance and real estate had the lowest year-over-year growth (3.8%) in average weekly earnings in the service-producing industries. This weakness was primarily due to the real estate industry which has shown year-over-year declines for 14 consecutive months.

Number of Employees

- Employment in the goods-producing industries has declined for 16 consecutive months on a year-over-year basis, and was down 13.0% from March 1990. Manufacturing accounted for more than three-quarters of this drop.
- In construction, employment dropped 17.7% from March 1990, continuing a generally declining trend evident since the beginning of 1990.
- On a year-over-year basis, the number of employees in the service-producing industries declined for the ninth consecutive month and was down 4.1% from March 1990.

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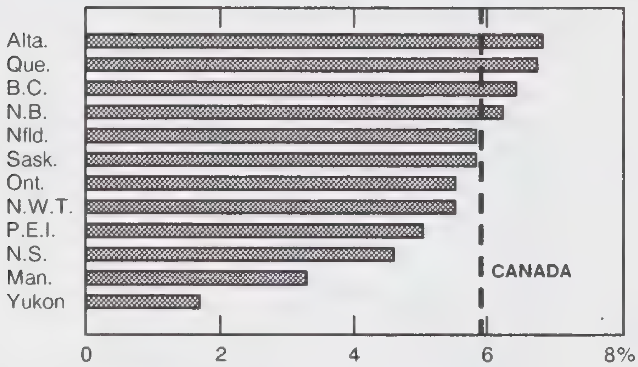
1 *The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and military personnel.*
2 *Not adjusted for inflation.*
3 *Commercial services comprise amusement and recreation services, services to business management, personal services, accommodation and food services and miscellaneous services. Non-commercial services include education and health and welfare.*

- Commercial services[3] has shown year-over-year declines in employment for 14 consecutive months. Services to business management (-6.0%) and accommodation and food services (-12.6%) were the major contributors to the decline in March.

- Non-commercial services[3] had the strongest year-to-year employment growth (2.8%) of all industries. Both education and related services, and health and welfare services contributed to this increase.

Percent Change in Average Weekly Earnings March 1990 – March 1991



Hours and Hourly Earnings

- In March 1991, average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour[4] were estimated at 30.5, down from 31.1 a year ago. On a year-over-year basis, the average weekly hours have generally been declining since 1989.

- In the goods-producing industries, average weekly hours for hourly-paid employees were estimated at 37.4, while in the service-producing industries the average was 27.5. This compares with average weekly hours of 38.5 in the goods-producing and 27.7 in the service-producing industries in March 1990.

- Manufacturing of non-durable goods and construction contributed to the drop in weekly hours observed in the goods-producing industries over the past year.

- Average hourly earnings for employees paid by the hour were estimated at $13.47, up 6.6% from 12 months ago. Hourly earnings were estimated at $16.00 in the goods-producing and $11.99 in the service-producing industries.

Provincial and Territorial Highlights

- In March 1991, year-over-year declines in employment occurred in all provinces and territories, with Quebec (-6.8%) and Ontario (-8.1%) having the largest decreases.

- In March, New Brunswick (6.2%), Quebec (6.7%), Alberta (6.8%) and British Columbia (6.4%) had higher year-over-year growth in earnings than the Canada Industrial Aggregate (5.9%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 8003-9000 and 9584-9638.

Data are available from *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, $38.50/$385) and by special tabulation. For further information on this release or on the program, products and services, contact Sylvie Picard (613-951-4090), Labour Division (Fax: 613-951-4087).

[4] *Employees paid by the hour account for approximately half of industrial aggregate employment.* □

Employment, Earnings and Hours

March 1991 (Data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group – Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	Number of employees *					
	March 1991p	February 1991r	March 1990	March 1991/1990	Jan.-Dec. 1990/1989	Jan.-Dec. 1989/1988
	Thousands			Year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	**9,476.3**	**9,496.9**	**10,109.1**	**-6.3**	**-1.8**	**2.3**
Goods-producing industries	**2,113.9**	**2,125.5**	**2,430.3**	**-13.0**	**-7.0**	**1.6**
Forestry	43.7	46.9	43.2	1.2	-11.7	-0.3
Mines, quarries & oil wells	148.7	145.1	145.9	1.9	-2.4	-6.8
Manufacturing	1,564.6	1,578.5	1,807.4	-13.4	-7.3	0.8
Construction	356.9	355.0	433.9	-17.7	-6.4	6.6
Service-producing industries	**7,362.4**	**7,371.3**	**7,678.8**	**-4.1**	**-0.0**	**2.5**
Transportation, communication & other utilities	808.4	809.9	849.6	-4.8	0.8	3.4
Trade	1,673.7	1,688.0	1,838.7	-9.0	-0.3	1.3
Finance, insurance & real estate	633.0	633.8	643.6	-1.7	0.6	0.4
Community, business & personal services	3,544.1	3,543.9	3,648.9	-2.9	-0.5	3.4
Public administration	703.3	695.8	697.9	0.8	1.3	2.7
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	131.4	131.5	139.8	-6.0	-1.1	2.9
Prince Edward Island	34.1	34.0	34.5	-1.3	1.9	1.2
Nova Scotia	276.7	280.6	285.9	-3.2	-0.8	4.9
New Brunswick	210.2	210.7	215.6	-2.5	-0.5	3.4
Quebec	2,293.1	2,288.9	2,460.9	-6.8	-3.0	1.0
Ontario	3,804.9	3,837.2	4,138.7	-8.1	-3.0	2.3
Manitoba	367.5	369.8	378.0	-2.8	-0.4	-0.1
Saskatchewan	289.0	288.5	297.8	-3.0	-0.4	0.8
Alberta	933.5	930.3	980.0	-4.7	0.7	3.6
British Columbia	1,107.3	1,096.9	1,148.9	-3.6	1.6	4.5
Yukon	9.7	9.4	9.7	-0.2	-7.0	6.8
Northwest Territories	19.0	18.9	19.5	-2.7	-2.6	2.1
	Average weekly earnings *					
	Dollars			Year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	**532.22**	**528.47**	**502.80**	**5.9**	**5.3**	**5.0**
Goods-producing industries	**652.63**	**652.17**	**622.84**	**4.8**	**5.8**	**5.4**
Forestry	719.11	751.92	673.80	6.7	3.3	6.0
Mines, quarries & oil wells	916.00	904.23	861.67	6.3	5.4	6.5
Manufacturing	627.90	626.16	601.20	4.4	5.5	5.1
Construction	643.21	651.62	627.64	2.5	6.6	6.3
Service-producing industries	**497.64**	**492.80**	**464.80**	**7.1**	**5.8**	**4.8**
Transportation, communication & other utilities	672.33	668.96	628.96	6.9	4.2	4.1
Trade	384.24	380.86	368.32	4.3	4.8	5.6
Finance, insurance & real estate	555.95	549.53	535.70	3.8	1.5	4.2
Community, business & personal services	460.98	454.70	425.58	8.3	6.9	4.9
Public administration	698.99	701.66	658.82	6.1	7.5	4.6
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	504.80	503.07	476.94	5.8	4.0	4.9
Prince Edward Island	435.84	435.58	414.94	5.0	4.7	5.6
Nova Scotia	472.55	475.43	452.00	4.5	5.9	3.6
New Brunswick	485.85	485.87	457.49	6.2	4.7	5.1
Quebec	522.10	521.56	489.31	6.7	6.2	4.2
Ontario	555.17	551.36	526.25	5.5	5.3	5.5
Manitoba	475.37	473.39	460.05	3.3	4.0	5.5
Saskatchewan	457.85	456.39	432.59	5.8	4.7	3.5
Alberta	534.47	529.11	500.64	6.8	5.3	4.7
British Columbia	536.14	522.99	503.83	6.4	5.0	5.4
Yukon	631.99	629.04	621.30	1.7	4.6	5.2
Northwest Territories	740.56	736.23	701.88	5.5	6.3	6.9

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*
* *For all employees.*

Building Permits

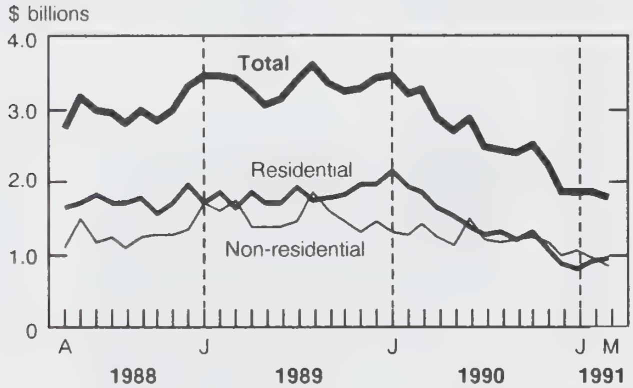
March 1991

Summary

The preliminary value of building permits issued in Canada in March declined 4.6% to a level of $1,775 million, down from $1,861 million in February. The non-residential construction sector was entirely responsible for this decline.

Value of Building Permits Issued in Canada

Seasonally adjusted



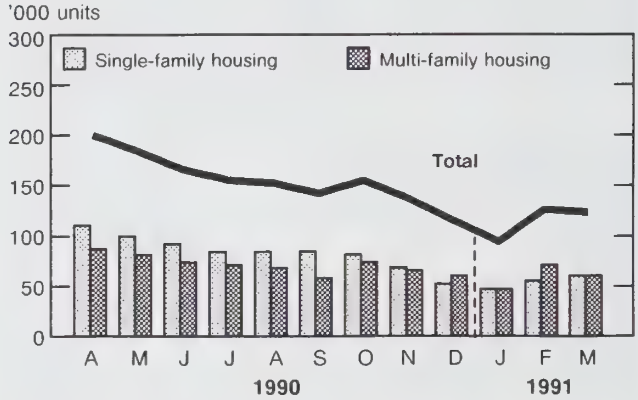
Note: Revised data for February, preliminary data for March.

Residential Sector

- The preliminary value of residential building permits increased by 3.9% in March to $952 million, up from $917 million in February.
- The single-family dwelling sector was up 9.0% to a level of $621 million, while a drop of 4.6% to $331 million was recorded in the multi-family dwelling sector.
- The Atlantic region was the only region to report a decline in the value of residential building permits in March.
- The total number of dwelling units authorized in March decreased 4.0% to 121,000 units at annual rates. The number of dwelling units increased by 7.3% in the single-detached sector to a level of 60,000 units, but dropped 12.9% in the multiple-dwelling sector to 61,000 units.

Dwelling Units Authorized in Canada

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates



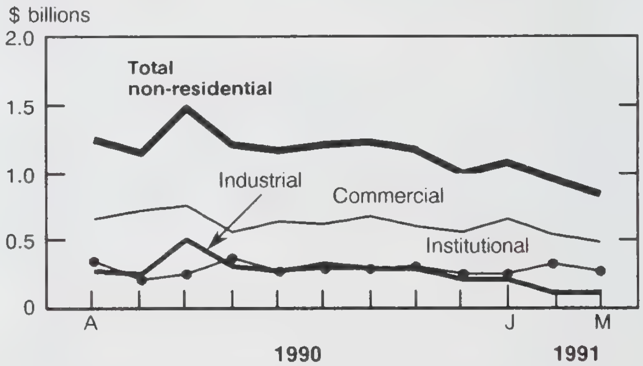
Note: Revised data for February, preliminary data for March.

Non-residential Sector

- The preliminary value of non-residential building permits decreased by 12.8% in March to a level of $823 million, down from $944 million in February.

Value of Non-residential Permits Issued in Canada

Seasonally adjusted



Note: Revised data for February, preliminary data for March.

- The value of building permits declined in the commercial sector by 9.9% to a level of $472 million, and in the institutional sector by 23.7% to $245 million. The industrial sector reported a 7.3% gain, to a level of $106 million.

- The Prairies and British Columbia were the only regions to report a gain in the value of non-residential building permits in March.

Short-term Trend

- In January, the short-term trend (excluding engineering projects) continued its downward trend for the seventeenth consecutive month, with a 4.7% drop to 85.6.

- The trend index of residential permits dropped 5.4% to 73.8 while the non-residential trend index declined 4.0% to a level of 101.7.

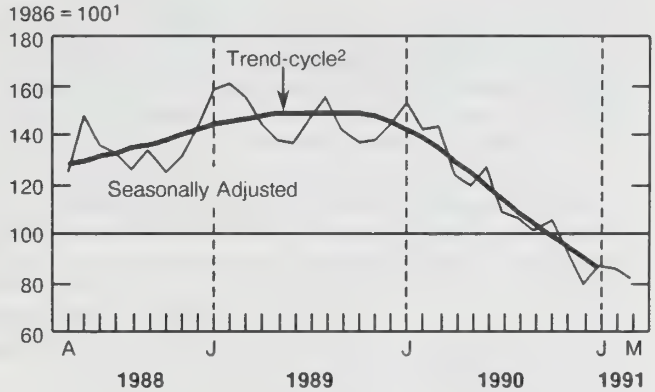
Advance Estimate of Residential Building Permits for April 1991

- The advance estimate for April indicates that the value of residential building permits issued in Canada rose to $1,200 million, up 26.1% from the preliminary value for March.

- The advance estimate of dwelling units authorized in April increased 26.9% to 154,000 units at an annual rate. (On average, the building permit is issued two months before the housing start.)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 16-22), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073.

Building Permits Indices



[1] *This series is deflated by using the construction input price index which includes cost of material and labor.*

[2] *The trend-cycle shows the seasonally-adjusted value of Building Permits without irregular influences which can obscure the short-term trend.*

The March 1991 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, $22/$220) is scheduled for release the second week of June.

For further information on statistics, contact Pierre Pichette (613-951-2585) or Marcel Poirier (613-951-2026), and for analytical information, contact Paul Gratton (613-951-2025), Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

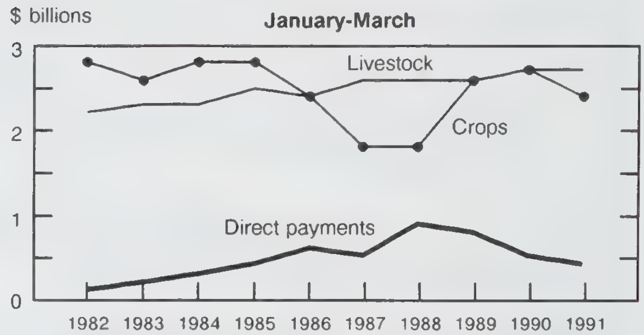
Farm Cash Receipts

January-March 1991

Farm cash receipts for January to March 1991 fell 4% compared to the same period a year earlier to $5.6 billion. Declines in crop receipts and direct program payments were not offset by higher livestock receipts.

Provincially, the sharpest drops in farm cash receipts were registered in Prince Edward Island (-27%) and New Brunswick (-14%), followed by the three Prairie provinces. The decline in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick was due to a drop of almost 50% in potato receipts. In the Prairie provinces, reduced program payments and lower receipts in the grains and oilseeds sector were responsible for the drop.

Farm Cash Receipts, Canada



Crop Receipts

Crop receipts for the first quarter 1991 were $2.4 billion, 10% below the year-earlier level. This was the first drop since 1987 when crop receipts stood at $1.8 billion, the lowest level of the decade. A smaller final Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) payment, fewer liquidations of deferred grain receipts and lower soybean, potato and corn receipts were responsible for the decline.

- The CWB final payment for wheat, excluding durum, marketed between August 1, 1989 and July 31, 1990 was $209 million. This was 40% below the final payment made on the previous crop. (The final payment made to producers represents the CWB's profit from grain sales after purchasing and marketing expenses are deducted.)

- The liquidation of receipts for grain sold in 1990 but deferred to 1991 was $430 million, a drop of 15% from year-earlier levels.

- Soybean and corn receipts fell 55% and 21%, respectively, because of lower prices and marketings. Low prices and restoration of the interest-free aspect of the cash advance program may have contributed to below-average marketings for both of these commodities. These programs provide producers with interest-free advance payments on stored grain, thus increasing their cash flow.

- Potatoes receipts dropped 28% due to lower prices and marketings. Prices declined 26% from record first-quarter levels a year earlier. Contributing to the drop in prices was the partial restriction of exports to the United States due to the PVYn virus.

- Wheat receipts rose 13% on the strength of record marketings as prices were 18% lower during the first quarter. Marketings were below average for the first part of the crop year (August to December 1990) in spite of record wheat production. Prices for all grains and oilseeds were below year-earlier levels; the declines ranged from 3% for soybeans to 43% for flaxseed.

Direct Program Payments

Direct program payments fell 9% to $430 million during the first three months of 1991. Sharp declines in crop insurance and tripartite payments were responsible for the drop. Payments under the Western Grain Stabilization Act (WGSA), however, partially offset the decline.

- Crop insurance payments fell $182 million to $69 million, due to overall good growing conditions in 1990. This compares to the previous five-year average of $213 million when drought conditions prevailed in several years.

- Payments under tripartite plans declined by 87% to $12 million. The drop was due primarily to lower payments for hogs as significant price improvements throughout 1990 did not result in a payment during the first quarter of 1991.

- A WGSA interim payment of $158 million was made during the first quarter of 1991. This was the first interim payment since 1988 and was well below the $505 million average paid between 1984 and 1988.

Livestock Receipts

Livestock and animal product receipts increased 2% to a record $2.7 billion. All major livestock and animal product receipts increased or remained unchanged except for turkey receipts.

- Hog receipts increased 5% to $492 million on the strength of higher prices. At 10% above year-earlier levels, first-quarter prices were at their highest since 1987.
- Cattle receipts remained unchanged at $913 million as a slight drop in prices was offset by a corresponding increase in the quantities marketed. The bulk of the increased marketings were in exports (+25%) as the number of animals slaughtered was down 7%. Exports of live animals accounted for 20% of the first quarter cattle receipts, compared to a five-year average of 10%.

Note to Users

Farm cash receipts measure the gross returns to farmers in current dollars from the sale of all agricultural products except those associated with direct sales between farms in the same province. They also include Canadian Wheat Board and Ontario Wheat Producers Marketing Board payments, deferred grain receipts and direct payments to farmers from various federal, provincial and municipal programs.

Realized net farm income, which takes into account producers' operating expenses and depreciation charges, is published in Agriculture Economic Statistics (21-602E).

- Turkey receipts fell 6% to $42 million as both prices and marketings fell. Lower feed prices in the cost-of-production formula were responsible for the drop in turkey prices. A reduction in the size of the birds slaughtered resulted in lower marketings.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3582 to 3592.

Order the January-March 1991 issue of *Farm Cash Receipts* (21-001, $11/$44), scheduled for release on June 10. Contact Jacqueline LeBlanc-Cooke or Gail-Ann Breese (613-951-8706), Agriculture Division.

Total Cash Receipts from Farming Operations
January-March
(Millions of Dollars)

	1990	1991	1991/1990
			%
Newfoundland	14.0	14.2	2.0
Prince Edward Island	71.6	52.0	-27.4
Nova Scotia	70.6	71.7	1.5
New Brunswick	67.2	57.7	-14.1
Quebec	797.3	804.1	0.9
Ontario	1,313.6	1,256.0	-4.4
Manitoba	571.1	537.7	-5.8
Saskatchewan	1,354.4	1,300.0	-4.0
Alberta	1,286.3	1,204.7	-6.3
British Columbia	299.7	289.3	-3.5
Canada	**5,845.8**	**5,587.5**	**-4.4**

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Net Farm Income

Preliminary 1990

Highlights

- Total net farm income in Canada declined 12% to $4.3 billion in 1990, despite a record grain harvest and an increase in farm-held stocks.

- Realized net farm income fell 28%, from $4.1 billion in 1989 to $3.0 billion in 1990, as farm cash receipts dropped by $1.0 billion.

Although the value of inventory change reached a record level of $1.3 billion in 1990, total net farm income in Canada decreased 12% to $4.3 billion. The increase in the value of inventory change followed a record 1990 grain harvest and a 32% increase in year-end stocks of farm-held grains. Total net income declined in all provinces except Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Manitoba and British Columbia. Ontario and Alberta experienced the steepest declines in total net income at 27% and 25%, respectively.

Realized net farm income, which does not account for the value of inventory change, fell to $3.0 billion in 1990, a 28% drop from the year-earlier level of $4.1 billion. The decrease was primarily due to a $1.0 billion decline in farm cash receipts (-4%), although farm operating expenses and depreciation charges rose $172 million (+1%). Realized net income dropped 58% in the Prairie provinces, from more than $1.8 billion in 1989 to just under $0.8 billion in 1990. Farm cash receipts in the Prairies fell by almost $1.0 billion in 1990 because of substantially lower program payments.

Farm Cash Receipts

- Farm cash receipts fell 4% to $21.5 billion as direct program payments dropped by $1.4 billion.

Farm cash receipts for January to December 1990 fell 4% from the previous year's level to $21.5 billion. Despite the first decline since 1985, 1990 receipts were lower than only the 1988 and 1989 levels. Sharply-reduced direct program payments were responsible for the lower receipts as livestock receipts climbed while crop receipts remained stable.

The drop in farm cash receipts was not evenly distributed throughout the regions. The Prairie provinces experienced the largest year-over-year declines because of a $1.1 billion drop in direct program payments. The other provinces, with the exception of Prince Edward Island and Ontario, all registered increases in receipts due to the performance of the livestock sector.

Direct Program Payments

Direct program payments in 1990 fell 42% to $1.9 billion. The $1.4 billion drop left payments at their lowest level since 1985. Declines were registered in all major programs but over $1 billion of the drop was due to lower crop insurance, tripartite and other (ad hoc) payments.

- Crop insurance payments fell 35% to $643 million. In spite of this large decline, the payments were only slightly lower than the average of the previous five years. (Crop insurance payments in 1989 were at record levels because of the 1988 drought.)

- Tripartite payments dropped 70% to $149 million from the record level of $486 million set the previous year. Lower payments for hogs were responsible for the decline as hog prices improved significantly during 1990.

- Other (ad hoc) payments fell 38% to $557 million, their lowest level since 1986. The near-completion of payments made as a result of the 1988 drought was responsible for the decline, as payments dropped from $736 million in 1989 to $40 million in 1990. Payments of $471 million made in 1990 under the Special Income Assistance Program did not offset the decline.

Livestock and Animal Products

Livestock and animal products receipts rose $341 million to a record level of $11.1 billion. Receipts increased in all major categories and in all the provinces. However, 71% of the net increase was shared between Alberta and Quebec.

- Cattle receipts rose 2% to a record $3.6 billion. The number of slaughtered cattle decreased 7% to 2.9 million head, while the number of animals exported increased by 85% to 845,000 head.

- Hog receipts were at their highest level since 1987, increasing by 13% to $2 billion. Prices rose 19% from 1989, when prices were at their second lowest level during the last 10 years. The price rise in 1990 resulted from higher demand and tighter supplies in North America.

- Poultry (hens and chickens, turkeys) receipts rose 5% to $1.2 billion. Even though farm prices for these products remained stable, marketings increased 6% and 7%, respectively, reflecting increased consumption.

Crops

Crops receipts remained unchanged at $8.5 billion. Higher wheat receipts offset lower Canadian Wheat Board payments, canola receipts and barley receipts.

- Wheat receipts rose $511 million to $2.7 billion despite a 9% drop in prices. Marketings jumped 35% to more average levels from the drought-reduced marketings of 1989. On-farm stocks of wheat available for delivery rose 71% from January 1, 1989 to January 1, 1990. Prices for all grains and oilseeds declined as North American production rebounded from the 1988 drought and the international grain subsidy war continued.

- Canadian Wheat Board payments for wheat were $188 million below the year-earlier level. The timing of the payments in 1989 was responsible for most of the decrease. Part of the final payment for the 1988/89 crop, which usually would have been paid in January 1990, was made in November 1989.

- Canola and barley receipts dropped 18% and 21%, respectively, due to lower prices and marketings. A 15% decline reduced barley prices to pre-1988 drought levels. Canola marketings, meanwhile, fell 16% and stood at their lowest level since 1985.

Farm Operating Expenses and Depreciation Charges

- Farm operating expenses and depreciation charges reached $18.8 billion in 1990, an increase of 1% from 1989.

- Machinery fuel costs rose substantially in 1990, mainly as a result of sharply higher prices.

- A decline in feed costs due to lower grain prices moderated the overall increase in operating expenses.

Farm operating expenses and depreciation charges increased 1% in 1990 to a level of $18.8 billion. This represented the fourth consecutive increase in farm expenses following a decline in 1986. Most provinces recorded small increases in expenses in 1990, while Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and British Columbia registered small declines. If the effect of inflation in the general economy is removed, however, real operating and depreciation charges dropped by 2% in 1990.

The largest contributors to the increase in farm expenses included machinery expenses, cash wages and interest expenses. Total machinery expense, the largest expense item, reached almost $2.9 billion in 1990, 13% above the 1989 level of $2.5 billion. Fuel expenses rose 24%, as fuel prices reflected the sharp increase in crude oil prices that resulted from tension in the Persian Gulf. Machinery repair expenses increased 5%, reflecting higher costs for both parts and labour. Cash wages rose 4% in 1990 while interest expenses recorded a 3% increase. Subsidized interest rates moderated the effect of higher general interest rates in 1990.

The overall increase in farm expenses was partly offset by declines for some expense items. Feed expenses dropped 11% to a level of $2.2 billion in 1990, largely because of lower grain prices. Barley prices fell 15%, while corn prices declined 9%. Fertilizer expenses fell 6% as lower prices more than offset a small increase in utilization.

Direct rebates to farmers totalled $403 million in 1990, little changed from the 1989 level of $401 million. Higher interest rebates were offset by declines in provincial fuel rebates and feed rebates.

Value of Inventory Change

- The value of inventory change was a record $1.3 billion, up from the year-earlier level of $0.8 billion.

The value of the change in crop inventories was $1.3 billion, as farmers harvested a record grain crop in the fall of 1990. Between January 1 and December 31, 1990, farmer-owned stocks of grain increased 32%. Year-end wheat inventories reached their second highest level ever and were responsible for over 75% of the increase in the value of inventory change.

In the case of livestock and poultry, the value of inventory change was $27 million, as increased cattle and calf inventories more than offset a depletion in hog inventories. In 1990, cattle and calf inventories rose for the fourth consecutive year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 255, 263-272.

Agriculture Economic Statistics – Supplement 1 (21-603E, series 91-001, $21/$42) will be released in mid-June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jacqueline LeBlanc-Cooke (613-951-8707) or Ed Hamilton (613-951-2445), Agriculture Division.

Net Farm Income

	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	**Canada**
						millions of dollars					
1989											
Total Cash Receipts	58	254	313	272	3,702	5,657	2,100	4,473	4,531	1,174	**22,535**
Operating Expenses											
After Rebates	45	167	222	191	2,503	4,185	1,533	3,038	3,150	921	**15,954**
Net Cash Income (1-2)	13	87	91	82	1,199	1,472	567	1,436	1,381	253	**6,580**
Income-in-Kind	0	3	4	4	59	57	14	22	25	8	**196**
Depreciation Charges	2	18	24	19	275	605	271	654	673	91	**2,632**
Realized Net Income (3+4-5)	12	72	71	66	982	924	310	804	733	170	**4,144**
Value of Inventory Change	1	-3	-2	4	-4	185	142	392	69	0	**784**
Total Net Income (6+7)	12	70	69	70	979	1,110	451	1,196	802	170	**4,928**
1990											
Total Cash Receipts	60	248	316	276	3,723	5,554	1,969	3,966	4,221	1,205	**21,537**
Operating Expenses After											
Rebates	44	167	224	188	2,509	4,222	1,564	3,131	3,149	911	**16,107**
Net Cash Income (1-2)	16	81	91	88	1,215	1,332	405	835	1,072	294	**5,430**
Income-in-Kind	0	3	4	4	59	58	14	23	26	8	**198**
Depreciation Charges	2	18	24	20	280	617	274	631	695	91	**2,651**
Realized Net Income (3+4-5)	15	66	71	72	994	773	145	227	403	211	**2,976**
Value of Inventory Change	0	-5	-2	-9	-21	37	346	788	199	11	**1,343**
Total Net Income (6+7)	14	61	69	63	973	809	491	1,015	602	222	**4,320**

■

Farm Debt Outstanding

As of December 31, 1990

Highlights

- Canadian farm debt outstanding increased 5% to \$23.8 billion in 1990 from a revised 1989 level of \$22.6 billion.
- An increase in outstanding cash advances accounted for the rise in farm debt.

Preliminary estimates show Canadian farm debt outstanding at December 31, 1990 stood at \$23.8 billion, 5% higher than the 1989 level of \$22.6 billion and slightly higher than the 1986 previous peak of \$23.6 billion. The increase in 1990 reversed a three-year trend towards lower levels of debt.

In October 1990, the federal government partly restored the interest-free feature of the cash advance programs under the Prairie Grain Advance Payment and Advance Payments for Crops Acts. This interest-free provision applies to the 1990-91 crop year and was made retroactive to August 1, the beginning of the crop year. The removal of the interest liability stimulated demand for cash advances. As a result, advances outstanding at December 31 jumped from \$66 million in 1989 to almost \$1.3 billion in 1990, accounting for the entire increase of \$1.2 billion in total debt outstanding.

Mortgage debt outstanding increased by \$178 million from 1989 to 1990, largely as a result of a \$286 million increase in debt to chartered banks. However, non-mortgage debt, excluding cash advances, recorded a \$198 million decline as the debt held by provincial government agencies dropped \$166 million.

The overall increase in debt followed a year in which total net farm income fell 12%. However, since the increase in total debt resulted from an increase in advances outstanding, farmers did not take on additional interest liability.

The level of debt outstanding has been higher than the level of farm cash receipts since 1982. This trend continued in 1990 as debt rose 5% from the 1989 level while cash receipts dropped 4%. The year 1990 marked the first year since 1984 that debt rose while receipts declined.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5678.

Agriculture Economic Statistics – Supplement 1 (21-603E, series 91-001, \$21/\$42) will be released in mid-June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sudha Kshatriya (613-951-2442) or Ed Hamilton (613-951-2445), Agriculture Division.

Farm Debt Outstanding at December 31

	Canada			
	1988	1989	1990	1990/1989
	Millions of dollars			%
Chartered Banks	8,665	8,878	9,131	2.8
Federal Government Agencies	4,148	3,814	3,603	-5.5
Provincial Government Agencies	3,693	3,553	3,481	-2.0
Credit Unions	2,656	2,809	2,801	-0.3
Insurance, Trust and Loan Cos.	126	130	129	-0.8
Private Individual and Others	3,121	3,324	3,340	.5
Advance Payment Programs	411	66	1,293	1,858.7
Total	**22,820**	**22,573**	**23,780**	**5.3**

Farm Capital Value

As of July 1, 1990

Highlights

- Canadian farm capital value increased 4% in 1990 to $114.3 billion, following a 7% rise in 1989.
- The value of land and buildings was up 5% from 1989 levels.
- The value of machinery remained essentially unchanged from 1989, while the value of livestock increased 3%.

The value of farm capital at July 1, 1990 reached $114.3 billion, up $4.1 billion from 1989. This increase followed a 7% rise in 1989. After eliminating the effect of inflation in the general economy, the real value of farm capital, in constant 1986 dollars, increased by less than 1% in 1990, the second consecutive year that the real value has increased. However, from 1981 to 1988, real values declined by an average of 6% per year. Accordingly, the current level of real farm capital value is comparable to that of 1975.

The increase in farm capital value was led by a 5% rise in the value of farm land and buildings, which totalled $83.6 billion at July 1, 1990. Land and buildings accounted for 73% of the total value of farm capital.

For all provinces except Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan, the increase in the value of land and buildings ranged between 2% and 8%. The increase of 16% recorded in Prince Edward Island may have reflected the strong increase in potato prices that occurred in the summer and early fall of 1989. Conversely, the slight decrease in Saskatchewan was likely associated with weakness in the grains sector.

In 1990, the value of implements and machinery, at $20.3 billion, was virtually unchanged from 1989. While the value of trucks increased 6%, the value of automobiles and all other machinery fell by 1%. The value of other machinery declined because purchases of new machinery failed to keep pace with retiring capital. In 1990, the value of all other machinery represented 76% of the total value of implements and machinery, while automobiles and trucks represented 6% and 18%, respectively.

The value of livestock increased 3% to $10.4 billion in 1990. The value of pigs rose 21% as a 26% increase in value per head more than offset a 3% decline in farm numbers. The value of cattle and calves rose 2% as both value per head and farm numbers showed small increases.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 249-259 and 5631.

Agriculture Economic Statistics – Supplement 1 (21-603E, series 91-001, $21/$42) will be released in mid-June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Wanda Wiebe (613-951-2442) or Ed Hamilton (613-951-2445), Agriculture Division. □

Current Values of Farm Capital

July 1, 1989 and 1990

	Livestock and Poultry	Land and Buildings	Implements and Machinery	Total
	Thousands of dollars			
1989				
Newfoundland	14,474	82,695	14,872	112,041
Prince Edward Island	79,201	506,795	162,086	748,082
Nova Scotia	128,121	675,343	184,876	988,340
New Brunswick	94,132	478,633	172,607	745,372
Quebec	1,576,904	6,227,948	2,159,461	9,964,313
Ontario	2,114,672	22,625,124	3,630,052	28,369,848
Manitoba	864,062	5,971,522	2,275,415	9,110,999
Saskatchewan	1,550,370	17,126,843	5,659,083	24,336,296
Alberta	2,996,337	21,329,453	5,401,964	29,727,754
British Columbia	596,655	4,754,591	699,535	6,050,781
Canada	**10,014,928**	**79,778,947**	**20,359,951**	**110,153,826**
1990				
Newfoundland	15,229	84,184	14,978	114,391
Prince Edward Island	80,295	585,855	158,233	824,383
Nova Scotia	131,124	698,305	180,680	1,010,109
New Brunswick	97,870	502,565	180,574	781,009
Quebec	1,661,001	6,582,941	2,174,522	10,418,464
Ontario	2,171,523	24,118,382	3,630,390	29,920,295
Manitoba	946,546	6,437,301	2,290,918	9,674,765
Saskatchewan	1,594,160	17,058,336	5,458,716	24,111,212
Alberta	3,040,002	22,502,573	5,564,493	31,107,068
British Columbia	613,394	5,030,357	691,083	6,334,834
Canada	**10,351,144**	**83,600,799**	**20,344,587**	**114,296,530**

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Direct Program Payments in Agriculture

1990

Net direct payments received by agricultural producers in 1990 were $1.7 billion, a 46% decline from 1989. The decrease reflected a $1.5 billion drop in payments made to producers while premiums paid by producers decreased $27 million.

The direct program payments series includes data on gross payments, producer-paid premiums, rebates and net payments by program and province.

Agriculture Economic Statistics – Supplement 1 (21-603E, series 91-001, $21/$42) will be released in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information in this release, contact Jacqueline LeBlanc-Cooke or Ed Hamilton (613-951-8706), Agriculture Division. ■

Rigid Insulating Board

April 1991

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 3 423 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in April 1991, an increase of 5.1% compared to 3 256 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in April 1990.

For January to April 1991, year-to-date shipments amounted to 9 942 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) compared to 11 033 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) for the same period in 1990, a decrease of 9.9%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The April 1991 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

March 1991

In March 1991, a total of 73 Canadian urban transit systems with gross annual total operating revenues of $1,000,000 or more (subsidies included) carried 133,462,361 fare passengers, an increase of 9.1% from the previous month. Operating revenues totalled $113,687,644, up 7.5% over February 1991.

During the same period, 22 passenger bus carriers earning $1,000,000 or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1,215,578 fare passengers, up 14.3% from the previous month. Earnings of these carriers totalled $21,177,330, a 12.6% increase over the February 1991 operating revenues.

All 1990 figures and 1991 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The March 1991 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, $7.10/$71) will be available the third week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Farming Facts, 1991.
Catalogue number 21-522E
(Canada: $3.00; United States: US$3.50; Other Countries: US$4.00).

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Statistics Canada

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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry
(Seasonally Adjusted Data)
March 1991

Monthly Overview

Gross Domestic Product at factor cost declined 0.2% in March following a flat February and a 1.1% drop in January. The level of GDP in March was 3.2% below that of a year ago. After losses of 1.6% in February and 0.4% in January, goods production fell 1.3% to a level 8.4% below that of March 1990. Following a 1.4% cutback in January, the service industries continued to recover, adding 0.4% in March to a 0.8% gain in February.

Goods-Producing Industries

Manufacturing and construction accounted for 76% of the dollar loss in goods production, but mining, agriculture and fishing and trapping also posted lower output. Utilities and forestry were the only major areas where output advanced.

Although the slide in manufacturing had eased from 2.5% in November to 0.7% in February, it steepened to 1.6% in March and became more widespread as 18 of 21 major industry groups cut back production. Only 10 of these 21 groups had reduced output in February. Production in March was 13.6% below its peak in May 1989. The largest declines in March were recorded by manufacturers of chemicals, food and wood products. Manufacturers of motor vehicles and office, store, and business machines recorded the only substantial advances.

A 3.1% drop in production of chemicals followed a 1.2% decline in February and left output at its lowest level since January 1987. Manufacturers of industrial and pharmaceutical chemicals accounted for most of the dollar decline.

Food manufacturers pruned output 2.1%, the largest monthly decline since July 1983. Producers of fruit, vegetables and meat products accounted for about half the dollar decline.

Producers of wood products reduced output 3.8% to a level 30% below its peak in October 1987. Cuts by sawmills accounted for most of the fall, but these were partly offset by increased production of veneer and plywood.

Producers of transportation equipment increased output 1.3%. A 13.8% surge in motor vehicle production, the first since October 1990, was partly offset by lower output of motor vehicle parts.

Output of office, store and business machines jumped 6.8%, the largest monthly gain for this industry since October 1986.

Construction activity dropped 2.1% in March, leaving output 11.7% below its peak in April 1990. The rates of decline slowed to 1.9% for residential construction, and to 0.7% for non-residential construction, from averages for the three previous months of 4.7% and 1.6%, respectively. Reduced activity on singles and apartments accounted for most of the decline in residential construction. Industrial projects continued to be the main area of weakness in non-residential construction. Engineering construction output fell 2.7% in March.

Following a 0.5% drop in February, mining output fell 2.2% in March. Increased natural gas production partly offset declines in coal and crude oil output. Drilling activity continued to slide, dropping 8.8% in March.

Services-producing Industries

The increase in services production in March was led by wholesale trade, finance, insurance and real estate, community, business and personal services, and communications. These gains were partly offset by losses in retail trade and transportation and storage.

Wholesale trade surged 4.1% in March, its second consecutive advance since tumbling 7.3% in January with the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax. This was the largest monthly gain since February 1987. While eight of 11 categories recorded higher sales, wholesalers of machinery and equipment and motor vehicles accounted for almost 65% of the dollar gain. Wholesalers of petroleum and apparel products posted declines.

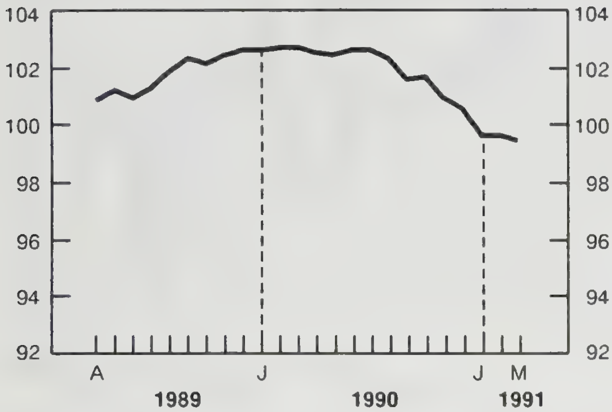
After a 2.0% gain in February, finance, insurance and real estate services advanced a further 0.5%. Real estate agents posted higher earnings as housing markets responded strongly to lower mortgage rates. Along with higher royalties and increased output by banks and credit unions, these gains were partly offset by lower activity by security brokers.

Gross Domestic Product

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates at 1986 prices

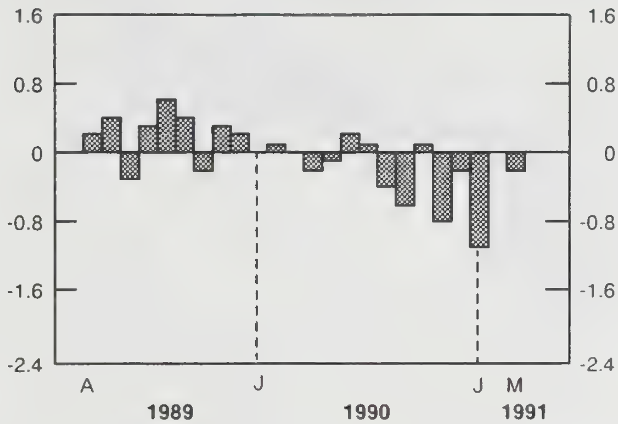
Total Economy

Index (January 1989 = 100)



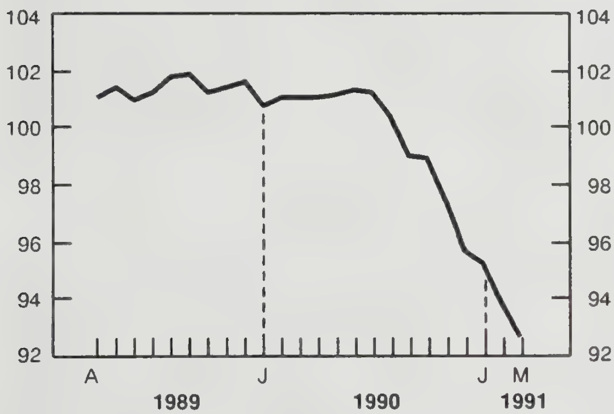
% change

Total economy



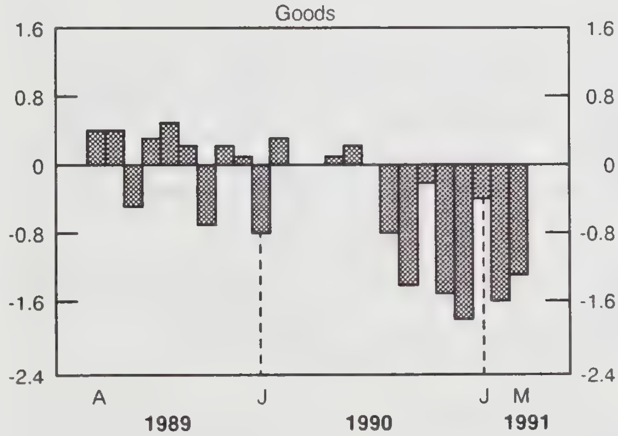
Goods

Index (January 1989 = 100)



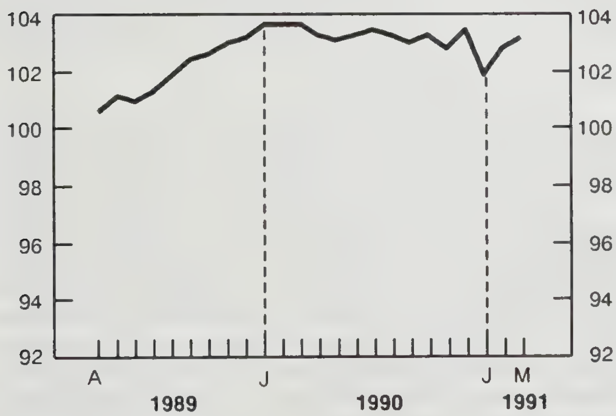
% change

Goods



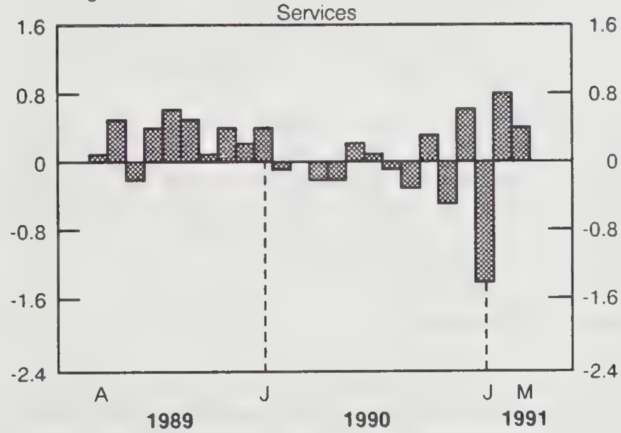
Services

Index (January 1989 = 100)



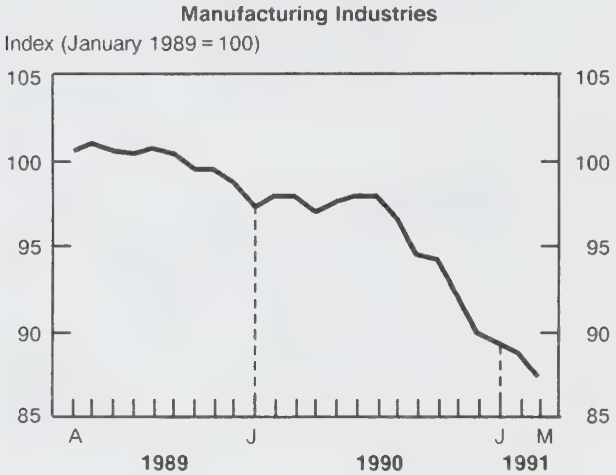
% change

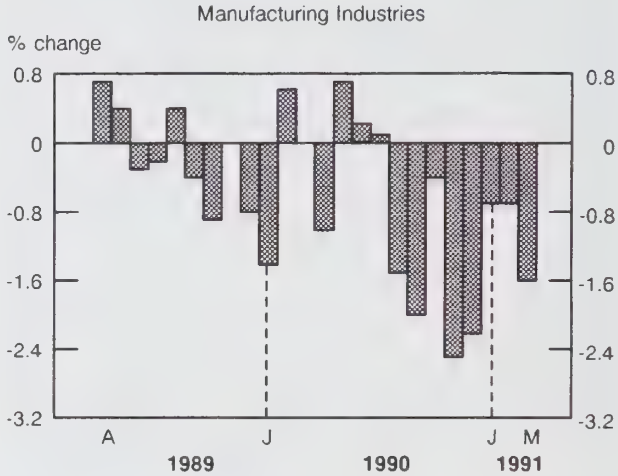
Services



Gross Domestic Product

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates at 1986 prices





Following declines in the two previous months, community, business and personal output rose 0.4% in March. Business services advanced 0.9%. Gains by professionals and computer service bureaus were partly offset by declines in miscellaneous business services. Accommodation and food services advanced 1.0%, mainly due to higher restaurant sales.

Communications output advanced 1.1% in March. While broadcasting posted only marginal gains, telecommunications output rose 1.6%, based on the strength of long-distance calling. These gains were partly offset by lower postal services.

Following a 4.7% loss in January that accompanied the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax, and a 2.6% gain in February, retail trade output retreated 1.9% in March. Declines by 13 of 18 store types were led by retailers of drugs, motor vehicles and parts, and by service station operators. Furniture and appliance stores recorded the only substantial gain.

Transportation and storage output fell 0.9%. Lower carloadings of wheat, iron ore and coal lightened rail transport by 7.8%. Urban and water transport services also declined in March. Increased throughput of natural gas accounted for most of a 4.2% gain by pipelines.

Quarterly Overview

Output fell 1.5% in the first quarter of 1991. This fourth consecutive quarterly decline was the worst so far of the recession, and about equal to the largest quarterly drops observed in the 1981/82 recession. Goods producers were the hardest hit, cutting output by 3.5% in the quarter to a level 7.1% below its peak in the second quarter of 1990. Production of services slid 0.5% in the first quarter following the introduction of the GST.

Goods-producing Industries

Manufacturers recorded the largest dollar decline among goods producers, paring output 4.0%. This was, however, a small improvement from a 4.5% drop registered in the fourth quarter of 1990. Construction output tumbled 5.4% in the first quarter, substantially worse than a 1.7% decline in the fourth quarter. Forestry and other construction-related industries such as manufacturing of wood products and non-metallic mineral products reflected the accelerated decline in construction. Agricultural output dropped 7.3% as a normal crop is anticipated in 1991 following the bumper crop of 1990.

Manufacturers of transportation equipment, electrical products, and machinery also reported larger declines in the first quarter than in the fourth as a 6.7% drop in the production of aircraft followed a marginal gain; cutbacks in telecommunications equipment (-7.2%) and electronic parts (-14.2%) succeeded moderate gains; and widespread declines were evident in various machinery industries. Elsewhere in manufacturing a 10.9% drop in refinery output followed a 4.5% gain in the fourth quarter. These declines were offset by a sharp improvement by pulp and paper and primary metals producers.

Output of pulp and paper advanced 6.6% following a 4.1% drop, and production of primary metals gained 2.5% following a 7.6% decline. Both of these industries were involved in labour disputes in the fourth quarter.

A 3.7% drop in engineering construction following a 1.8% gain in the previous quarter was the main reason for the steeper decline in construction. Residential and non-residential building construction also contributed, with both recording slightly larger declines in the first quarter than in the fourth. Industrial projects remained the weakest non-residential building activity, while declines were relatively evenly spread in residential construction.

Forestry output tumbled 12.2% in the first quarter. This third consecutive quarterly decline left output 27.6% below its peak in the second quarter of 1990.

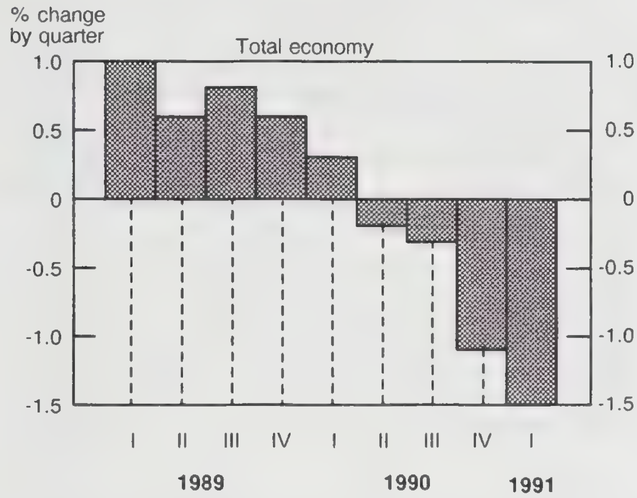
Services-producing Industries

Sharply higher activity by security brokers, stock exchanges, and real estate agents led the finance, insurance, and real estate industry to a 2.0% gain in the first quarter, about four times its growth rate in recent quarters. These, and smaller gains elsewhere in services were more than offset, however, by lower output in wholesale and retail trade, transportation, and community, business, and personal services. The resulting 0.5% decline in overall services production was the largest to date of the recession.

The gains by security brokers, stock exchanges, and real estate agents followed sustained reductions in interest rates and are among the first concrete signs the recession may be coming to an end.

Elsewhere, communications services advanced 1.0%, led by increased telephone calling, and storage services soared 24.8% as the grain elevator system processed last year's bumper grain crop.

Gross Domestic Product



Wholesale and retail trade, air and truck transport, and restaurant services fell steeply in January when the GST was introduced, and recorded their largest declines of the current recession in the first quarter. Wholesale and retail trade were off 3.8% and 3.2%, respectively, while air transport tumbled 13.5%, truck transport 9.0%, and restaurant services by 8.2%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4670-4674.

Order the March 1991 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, $12.10/$121), scheduled for release in June.

For further information, contact Darryl Rhoades (613-951-3621), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. □

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1986 Prices by Month

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
($ millions)

	1990		1991		
	March	December	January	February	March
Total Economy	**512,500.0**	**502,438.7**	**497,069.4**	**497,187.9**	**496,329.1**
Business Sector:	**422,246.8**	**411,212.3**	**405,723.0**	**405,726.3**	**404,723.5**
Goods:	**176,827.2**	**167,333.2**	**166,704.1**	**164,058.8**	**161,952.3**
Agriculture	10,794.0	10,550.4	10,236.0	10,003.2	9,834.0
Fishing and Trapping	1,100.4	1,105.2	1,124.4	1,122.0	1,118.4
Logging Industry	2,732.4	2,182.8	2,019.6	1,959.6	2,025.6
Mining Industries	19,611.6	19,682.4	19,951.2	19,860.0	19,426.8
Manufacturing Industries	93,061.2	85,420.0	84,813.7	84,201.2	82,869.9
Construction Industries	34,200.0	32,236.8	31,894.8	31,135.2	30,494.4
Other Utility Industries	15,327.6	16,155.6	16,664.4	15,777.6	16,183.2
Services:	**245,419.6**	**243,879.1**	**239,018.9**	**241,667.5**	**242,771.2**
Transportation and Storage	22,858.8	22,135.2	21,260.4	21,392.4	21,195.6
Communication Industries	18,484.8	19,174.8	19,224.0	19,238.4	19,446.0
Wholesale Trade	28,599.6	26,713.2	24,770.4	25,203.6	26,224.8
Retail Trade	31,808.4	30,728.4	29,280.0	30,055.2	29,490.0
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	79,555.2	81,193.2	81,133.2	82,741.2	83,120.0
Community, Business and Personal Services	64,112.8	63,934.3	63,350.9	63,036.7	63,294.8
Non-business Sector:	**90,253.2**	**91,226.4**	**91,346.4**	**91,461.6**	**91,605.6**
Goods:	**952.8**	**937.2**	**936.0**	**969.6**	**979.2**
Services:	**89,300.4**	**90,289.2**	**90,410.4**	**90,492.0**	**90,626.4**
Government Service Industry	33,274.8	33,464.4	33,567.6	33,602.4	33,712.8
Community and Personal Services	52,928.4	53,682.0	53,703.6	53,748.0	53,766.0
Other Services	3,097.2	3,142.8	3,139.2	3,141.6	3,147.6
Other Aggregations:					
Goods-producing Industries	177,780.0	168,270.4	167,640.1	165,028.4	162,931.5
Services-producing Industries	334,720.0	334,168.3	329,429.3	332,159.5	333,397.6
Industrial Production	128,953.2	122,195.2	122,365.3	120,808.4	119,459.1
Non-durable Manufacturing	43,710.0	41,234.5	41,310.5	41,404.6	40,621.0
Durable Manufacturing	49,351.2	44,185.5	43,503.2	42,796.6	42,248.9

International Travel Account

First Quarter 1991
(Preliminary Estimates)

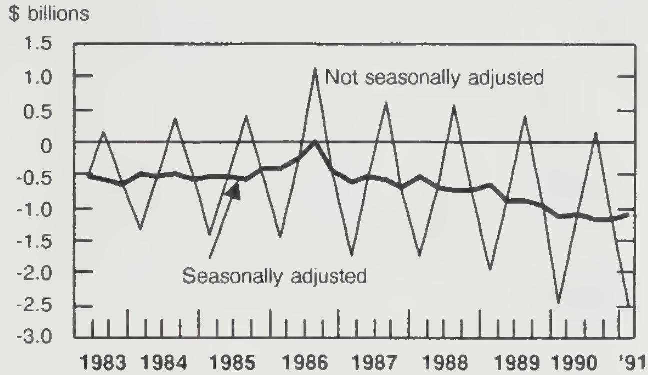
Unadjusted Data

- Unadjusted for seasonal variations, Canada's travel account registered a record deficit of $2,538 million during the first quarter of the year.
- Receipts from both the United States and from other countries were up over the same period last year (by 5.1% and 6%, respectively).
- International travel payments by Canadian residents increased 1.7% to reach $3,466 million, due to the large increase in payments to the United States (8.7% or $198 million). Payments to all other countries actually decreased by 12.3% from the first quarter of 1990.

Seasonally Adjusted

- Adjusted for seasonal variations in travel patterns, data for the first quarter of 1991 indicate a deficit of $1.1 billion, slightly smaller than those for the previous four quarters. This easing of the general downward trend which has been evident since the Expo year 1986 was as much due to the decrease in payments abroad by Canadian residents as to the increase in international receipts.

Travel Account Balance by Quarter



- Receipts from both the United States and all other countries increased by less than 2% in the first quarter of 1991, while spending by Canadian residents in countries other than the U.S. dropped by 11.7%. This latter drop is more the result of the Gulf war than the start of a significant trend.

The January-March issue of *Travel Between Canada and Other Countries* (66-001, $38.50/$154) will be available in July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. □

International Travel Receipts and Payments
(Millions of $)

	1990p					1991p
	Q.I r	Q.II	Q.III	Q.IV	Total	Q.I
	Unadjusted					
United States						
Receipts	514	1,083	2,040	731	4,368	540
Payments	2,265	2,048	1,918	1,520	7,751	2,463
Balance	-1,751	-965	122	-789	-3,383	-1,923
All other countries						
Receipts	366	847	1,328	528	3,069	388
Payments	1,144	1,030	1,305	897	4,376	1,003
Balance	-778	-183	23	-369	-1,307	-615
Total, all countries						
Receipts	880	1,930	3,368	1,259	7,437	928
Payments	3,409	3,078	3,223	2,417	12,127	3,466
Balance	-2,529	-1,148	145	-1,158	-4,690	-2,538

	1990p					1991p
	Q.I	Q.II	Q.III	Q.IV	Total	Q.I
	Seasonally Adjusted*					
United States						
Receipts	1,076	1,092	1,092	1,108	4,368	1,125
Payments	1,896	1,877	1,946	2,032	7,751	2,073
Balance	-820	-785	-855	-924	-3,383	-948
All other countries						
Receipts	752	770	767	779	3,069	794
Payments	1,077	1,098	1,126	1,075	4,376	949
Balance	-324	-328	-359	-295	-1,307	-155
Total, all countries						
Receipts	1,828	1,862	1,859	1,888	7,437	1,919
Payments	2,973	2,975	3,072	3,107	12,127	3,022
Balance	-1,144	-1,113	-1,214	-1,219	-4,690	-1,103

* *Seasonally adjusted data may not add to totals due to rounding.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised preliminary figures for Canadian payments.*

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

April 1991

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Seasonally adjusted, preliminary estimates of sales of refined petroleum products in April totalled 6.7 million cubic metres (m^3), an increase of 10.2% over March 1991.

- All four major products contributed to the monthly increase in sales. Sales of motor gasoline were up 17.1% after two consecutive declines, and diesel fuel oil picked up 6.2% for the third increase in 1991. The same situation existed for light fuel oil and heavy fuel oil, showing jumps of 10.8% and 12.5%, respectively.

Unadjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that total sales of refined petroleum products declined 3.4% from April 1990, to a volume of 6.3 million cubic metres. Only two of the four main products contributed to the decrease: heavy fuel oil dropped by 27.8% and light fuel oil by 6.5%. Sales of motor gasoline gained 3.9% and diesel fuel oil increased 2.0%, reversing the large decrease in March 1991. (Note that these data may be affected by company reporting practices regarding their month-end. Some March sales are included in April.)

- Following this decrease in April, total refined product sales in 1991 were 8.8% lower than volumes recorded in the same period of 1990. By product, heavy fuel oil decreased 30.5%, light fuel oil 12.6%, diesel fuel oil 4.8% and motor gasoline 3.1%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The April 1991 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, $18.20/$182) will be available the third week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

	January 1991[r]	February 1991[r]	March 1991[r]	April 1991[p]	April 1991/ March 1991
	Adjusted for Seasonal Variation				
	thousands of cubic metres				%
Total, All Products	**6 635.0**	**6 464.4**	**6 115.9**	**6 741.7**	**10.2**
Main Products:					
Motor Gasoline	2 868.1	2 709.6	2 534.8	2 968.9	17.1
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 368.8	1 382.8	1 227.5	1 303.6	6.2
Light Fuel Oil	476.6	480.3	463.4	513.5	10.8
Heavy Fuel Oil	607.1	543.3	591.9	666.1	12.5
	April 1990	April 1991	Total January-April 1990	Total January-April 1991	Cumulative 1991/1990
	Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation				
	thousands of cubic metres				%
Total, All Products	**6 470.2**	**6 253.1**	**27 067.9**	**24 685.9**	**-8.8**
Main Products:					
Motor Gasoline	2 620.3	2 722.6	10 305.9	9 987.6	-3.1
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 193.3	1 216.8	4 962.6	4 724.1	-4.8
Light Fuel Oil	564.4	527.7	3 320.1	2 900.4	-12.6
Heavy Fuel Oil	963.1	695.8	3 694.6	2 567.1	-30.5

p Preliminary.
r Revised.

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Oil Pipeline Transport
March 1991

Highlights

- In March, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into Canadian pipelines decreased 3.7% from the same period last year to 14 703 361 cubic metres (m^3). Year-to-date receipts, now at 43 847 260 m^3, are up 1.4% from 1990.

- Pipeline exports of crude oil increased 30.8% compared to March 1990 while pipeline imports rose 7.0% for the same period. On a cumulative basis, exports in 1991 are now up 39.3% from 1990 levels, while imports are up by 15.4%.

- Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries this month declined 17.2% from 1990 while deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products decreased 24.3%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The March 1991 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, $10/$100) will be available the first week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact G. O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder
April 1991

Production of process cheese in April 1991 totalled 5 938 004 kilograms, a decrease of 23.9% from the revised March 1991 and a decrease of 3.8% from the revised April 1990 figures. The 1991 year-to-date production totalled 25 883 937^r (revised) kilograms, compared to the corresponding 1990 amount of 28 601 524^r.

Total production of instant skim milk powder during the month was 337 404 kilograms, a decrease of 30.6% from March 1991 but an increase of 26.6% from April 1990. Cumulative year-to-date production totalled 1 578 302 kilograms, compared to the 1 539 184 kilograms reported for the corresponding period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The April 1991 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms
Week Ending May 25, 1991

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending May 25,1991 totalled 231 863 tonnes, a decrease of 7.2% from the preceding week's total of 249 907 tonnes and down 22.2% from the year-earlier level of 298 183 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1991 was 5 309 463 tonnes, a decrease of 8.3% from 5 787 171 tonnes for the same period in 1990.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Building Board Industry
1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the building board industry (SIC 2714) totalled $114.8 million, up 1.6% from $113.0 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5486.

The data for this industry will be released in *Paper and Allied Products Industries* (36-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Steel Foundries Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the steel foundries industry (SIC 2912) totalled $269.1 million, up 11.0% from $242.4 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5506.

The data for this industry will be released in *Primary Metal Industries* (41-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact G. W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Oil Pipe Line Transport, February 1991.
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: June 1991

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
June 1991		
5	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	March 1991
5	Help-wanted Index	May 1991
6	Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises	Fourth Quarter 1990
7	Labour Force Survey	May 1991
7	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	April 1991
10	New Motor Vehicle Sales	April 1991
10	New Housing Price Index	April 1991
11	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	April 1991
14	Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises	First Quarter 1991
11	Farm Product Price Index	April 1991
12	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	March 1991
14	The Consumer Price Index	May 1991
18	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	April 1991
18	Sales of Natural Gas	April 1991
19	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade	April 1991
20	National Income and Expenditure Accounts (Gross Domestic Product)	First Quarter 1991
20	Canada's Balance of International Payments	First Quarter 1991
20	Financial Flow Accounts	First Quarter 1991
21	Retail Trade	April 1991
21	Department Store Sales and Stocks	April 1991
24	Wholesale Trade	April 1991
25	International Transactions in Securities	April 1991
26	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	April 1991
26	Industrial Product Price Index	May 1991
26	Raw Materials Price Index	May 1991
27	Building Permits	April 1991
27	Employment, Earnings and Hours	April 1991
28	Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	April 1991
28	Field Crop Reporting Series: No. 4 – Preliminary Estimates of Principal Field Crop Area, Canada	
28	Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing Industries	First Quarter 1991
28	Major Release Dates	July 1991

The July 1991 release schedule will be published on June 28, 1991. **Users note**: This schedule can be retrieved from **CANSIM** by command **DATES**. Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1116), Communications Division.

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, June 3, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

INDEX TO DATA RELEASES : May 1991

Crop Condition Assessment Program

In 1989, Statistics Canada initiated a program to assess crop conditions in the Prairie provinces. The Crop Condition Assessment Program (CCAP) provides information for monitoring crop growing conditions on a weekly basis throughout the growing season.

The CCAP reports are produced using statistical information derived from digital satellite data. These data are incorporated into a vegetation index which indicates the level of vegetation stress resulting from conditions that could include drought, disease or insect damage. The products include hardcopy colour visual images, maps, graphs and tabular data at the crop district and rural municipality level. The CCAP is available on a 15-week subscription basis with prices ranging from $1,200 to $3,750, depending on output options. Educational institutions can purchase the 1990 reports for $500.

This year the August 2 CCAP report will include, along with the standard vegetation indexes, an experimental data set on yields, for evaluation purposes. This data set will consist of an early season yield estimate for spring wheat, by crop district, derived from the satellite information.

For more information on the Crop Condition Assessment Program, contact Ken Korporal or Norah Hillary (613-951-3872, Fax 613-951-3868), Remote Sensing Unit, Agriculture Division.

MAJOR RELEASE

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

February 1991

Highlights

- Preliminary figures indicate that production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons in February 1991 amounted to 7 798.0 thousand cubic metres, an increase of 9.0% over February 1990. When compared to the same month of the previous year, this represents the seventh gain in the last eight months. The most significant components of this increase were the production of heavy crude oil that increased 12.1% to 1 521.8 thousand cubic metres and the production of synthetic crude oil that climbed 78.7% to 1 041.6 thousand cubic metres (output for February 1990 was below normal production levels).

- Imports of crude oil decreased 18.3% from February 1990 to 2 527.2 thousand cubic metres, while exports increased 51.6%, marking the ninth increase in 10 months when compared to the same month of the previous year.

- Deliveries to refineries were 6 553.1 thousand cubic metres. Although this volume shows a 1.2% increase over January 1991, it is the second lowest level recorded since June 1988 (the lowest being January 1991).

- Marketable production of natural gas, at 8 294.7 million cubic metres, rose 1.5% over February 1990, the fifth consecutive increase over the same period of the previous year. Exports of gas registered an increase (8.2%) for the eleventh consecutive period. At 3 298.5 million cubic metres, these exports accounted for 35.8% of all sales. Domestic sales of natural gas (including direct sales) were down 5.6% from February 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 127 and 128.

The February 1991 issue of *Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, $10/$100) will be available the first week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	February 1991	% Change from February 1990	January - February 1991	% Change from January - February 1990
	thousands of cubic metres			
Crude Oil and Equivalent				
Production	7 798.0	9.0	16 142.2	7.3
Exports	4 024.0	51.6	8 012.1	42.3
Imports	2 527.2	-18.3	4 558.9	-16.1
Refinery receipts	6 553.1	-14.3	13 026.9	-13.9
	millions of cubic metres			
Natural Gas				
Marketable production	8 294.7	1.5	18 362.4	5.6
Exports	3 298.5	8.2	7 513.8	12.0
Canadian sales	5 908.7	-5.6	13 149.9	0.4

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings
Seven-day Period Ending May 21, 1991

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the seven-day period totalled 4.8 million tonnes, an increase of 6.0% over the same period last year.

- Piggyback traffic decreased 10.7% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 2.3% during the same period.

- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 1.5% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1990 figures and 1991 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613- 951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Cement
April 1991

Canadian manufacturers shipped 816 069 tonnes of cement in April 1991, a decrease of 6.0% from the 867 755 tonnes shipped a year earlier but an increase of 81.5% from the 449 681 tonnes shipped in March 1991.

January to April 1991 shipments totalled 1 945 091 tonnes, down 26.5% from the 2 648 144 tonnes shipped during the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 (series 1.1 and 1.2) and 122 (series 35) .

The April 1991 issue of *Cement* (44-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns
March 1991

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled $1,323 million for March 1991, a decrease of 11.6% from the $1,497 million reported for the same period last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The March 1991 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, $6.10/$61) will be available in approximately three weeks time. See "How to Order Publications"

For more detailed information on this release, contact William Birbeck (613-951-3506), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

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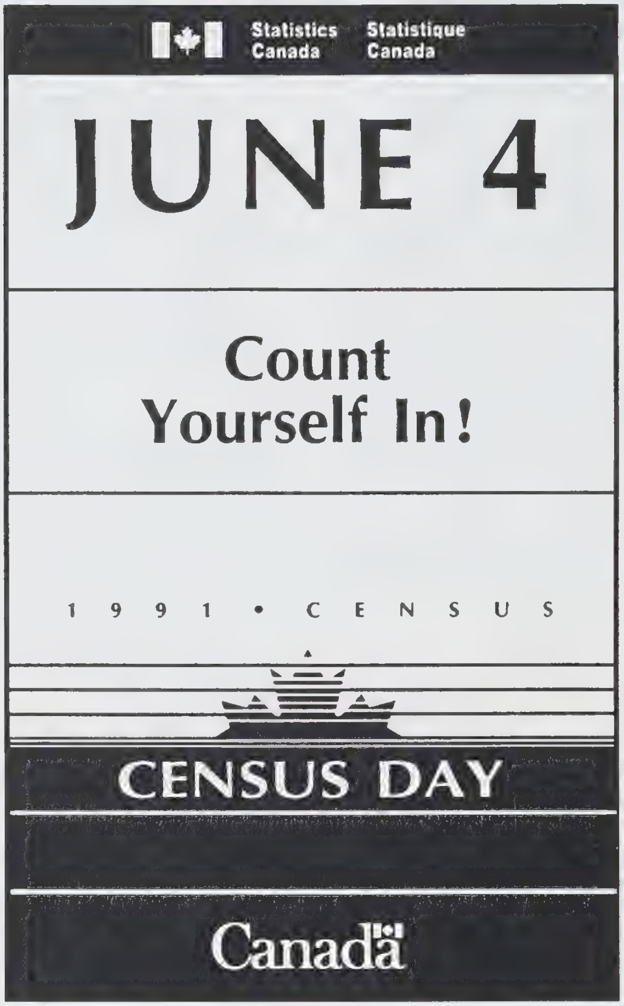
Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)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Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Index to Data Releases

May 1991

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Air Carrier Operations in Canada	April-June 1990	May 9, 1991
Apartment Construction Price Indexes	First Quarter 1991	May 16, 1991
Appliances, Specified Domestic Electrical	March 1991	May 6, 1991
Asphalt Roofing	March 1991	May 1, 1991
	April 1991	May 29, 1991
Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin	February 1991	May 9, 1991
Building Board Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufacturers	May 31, 1991
Building Permits	March 1991	May 30, 1991
Business Conditions Survey, Quarterly, Canadian Manufacturing Industries	April 1991	May 6, 1991
Cable Television	1990	May 16, 1991
Campus Bookstores	1989-90	May 13, 1991
Canadian Civil Aviation Statistics	March 1991	May 10, 1991
Canadian Domestic Travel	Fourth Quarter and Annual 1990	May 2, 1991
Canadian Economic Observer	May 1991	May 23, 1991
Chewing Gum Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	May 9, 1991
Children as Victims of Violent Crime		May 7, 1991
Clay Products Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	May 24, 1991
Computers in the Workplace		May 15, 1991
Concordance Between the Standard Industrial Classifications of Canada and the United States		May 1, 1991
Construction Type Plywood	March 1991	May 17, 1991
Construction Union Wage Rate Index	April 1991	May 28, 1991
Consumer Price Index	April 1991	May 17, 1991
Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers	April 1991	May 17, 1991
Crime Statistics, Preliminary	1990	May 28, 1991
Crude Oil and Natural Gas	January 1991	May 9, 1991

Index to Data Releases, May 1991

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Dairy Review	March 1991	May 13, 1991
Department Store Sales and Stocks	March 1991	May 24, 1991
Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	March 1991	May 15, 1991
Direct Program Payments in Agriculture	1990	May 30, 1991
Eggs, Production	March 1991	May 13, 1991
Electric Lamps	April 1991	May 21, 1991
Electric Power Selling Price Indexes	January-April 1991	May 29, 1991
Electric Power Statistics	March 1991	May 27, 1991
	February 1991	May 2, 1991
Electric Utilities Construction Price Indexes	1989 and 1990	May 1, 1991
Employment, Earnings and Hours	March 1991	May 30, 1991
Export and Import Price Indexes	March 1991	May 17, 1991
Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)	March 1991	May 24, 1991
Farm Capital Value	July 1, 1990	May 30, 1991
Farm Cash Receipts	January-March 1991	May 30, 1991
Farm Debt Outstanding	December 31, 1990	May 30, 1991
Farm Input Price Index	First Quarter 1991	May 9, 1991
Farm Product Price Index	March 1991	May 10, 1991
Ferro-alloys Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	May 24, 1991
Footwear Statistics	March 1991	May 10, 1991
Fruit and Vegetable Production	May 1991	May 14, 1991
Fruits and Vegetables, Processed	December 1990	May 14, 1991
	January 1991	May 23, 1991
Full-time Postsecondary Enrolment in Community Colleges and Related Institutions	1990-91	May 27, 1991
General Social Survey Public-use Microdata File: Family and Friends	1990	May 22, 1991
Grain Marketing Situation Report	April 1991	May 21, 1991
Guide to Managing Statistics Canada Publications in Libraries	1991	May 24, 1991
Gypsum Products	April 1991	May 29, 1991
Health Promotion Survey Microdata Tape	1990	May 8, 1991
Help-wanted Index	April 1991	May 8, 1991
Household Furniture Products, Shipments	First Quarter 1991	May 21, 1991
Housing Price Index, New	March 1991	May 10, 1991
Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)	March 1991	May 22, 1991
Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins	March 1991	May 6, 1991
Industrial Product Price Index	April 1991	May 29, 1991
International Trade, Preliminary Statement	March 1991	May 17, 1991
International Travel Account	First Quarter 1991	May 31, 1991
Labour Force Survey	April 1991	May 10, 1991
Labour Income, Estimates	February 1991	May 8, 1991
Leading Indicator, Composite	February 1991	May 3, 1991

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Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Leisure and Personal Services	1986-1988	May 7, 1991
Local Government Long-term Debt	April 1991	May 22, 1991
Local Government Short-term Debt	March 1991	May 17, 1991
Machinery and Equipment Price Indexes	First Quarter 1991	May 21, 1991
Major Grains, Deliveries	March 1991	May 22, 1991
Meat Products, Stocks of Frozen	May 1, 1991	May 27, 1991
Milling and Crushing Statistics	March 1991	May 10, 1991
Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation	April 1991	May 23, 1991
Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Survey	Fourth Quarter 1990	May 14, 1991
Motor Vehicle Sales, New	March 1991	May 16, 1991
Mushroom Production	1990	May 10, 1991
National Balance Sheet Accounts	1990 (Preliminary)	May 2, 1991
Natural Gas, Sales	March 1991	May 17, 1991
Net Farm Income	Preliminary 1990	May 30, 1991
Non-residential Building Construction Price Index	First Quarter 1991	May 6, 1991
Office Furniture Products, Shipments	First Quarter 1991	May 24, 1991
Oil, Crude and Natural Gas	January 1991	May 9, 1991
Oil Pipeline Transport	February 1991	May 24, 1991
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Oils and Fats	March 1991	May 10, 1991
Paperboard Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	May 17, 1991
Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard	March 1991	May 10, 1991
Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics	January 1991	May 13, 1991
	March 1991	May 30, 1991
	February 1991	May 23, 1991
Perspectives on Labour and Income	Summer 1991	May 15, 1991
Plastic Film and Bags	First Quarter 1991	May 13, 1991
Poultry and Eggs, Annual Production	1990	May 3, 1991
Poultry Products, Stocks of Frozen	May 1, 1991	May 15, 1991
Price Indexes for Electronic Computing Equipment	May 16, 1991	
Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder	April 1991	May 31, 1991
Production and Sales of Major Appliances	April 1991	May 29, 1991
Provincial Economic Accounts	1990 (Preliminary)	May 2, 1991
Provincial Estimates of International Trade in Business Services	1987-1989	May 8, 1991
Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics	March 1991	May 8, 1991
Radio/Television Industry	1990	May 6, 1991
Railway Carloadings	March 1991	May 8, 1991
	Seven-day Period Ending April 21, 1991	May 1, 1991
	Nine-day Period Ending April 30, 1991	May 10, 1991
	Seven-day Period Ending May 7, 1991	May 21, 1991
	Seven-day Period Ending May 14, 1991	May 27, 1991

Index to Data Releases, May 1991

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Raw Materials Price Index	April 1991	May 29, 1991
Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	March 1991	May 31, 1991
Refined Petroleum Products, Sales	April 1991	May 31, 1991
Registered Nurses	1990	May 16, 1991
Residential Care Facilities	1988-89	May 14, 1991
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Retail Commodity Survey	1989	May 24, 1991
Retail Trade	March 1991	May 22, 1991
Rigid Insulating Board	April 1991	May 30, 1991
	March 1991	May 1, 1991
Sawmills East of the Rockies	March 1991	May 23, 1991
Sawmills in British Columbia	March 1991	May 23, 1991
Selected Financial Indexes	April 1991	May 28, 1991
Short-term Expectations Survey	April 1991	May 8, 1991
Small Area Data Guide		May 7, 1991
Soft Drinks	April 1991	May 17, 1991
Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products, Shipments	First Quarter 1991	May 1, 1991
Steel Foundries Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufacturers	May 31, 1991
Steel Pipe and Tubing	March 1991	May 10, 1991
Steel Primary Forms	March 1991	May 8, 1991
	Week Ending April 27, 1991	May 2, 1991
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	Week Ending May 18, 1991	May 24, 1991
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Steel, Shipments of Rolled	March 1991	May 13, 1991
Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products	March 1991	May 8, 1991
Structural Steel Price Indexes	First Quarter 1991	May 16, 1991
Sugar Sales	April 1991	May 8, 1991
Tea, Coffee and Cocoa	March 1991	May 21, 1991
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Tobacco Products	April 1991	May 24, 1991
Transactions in Securities, International	March 1991	May 23, 1991
Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	March 1991 and First Quarter 1991	May 15, 1991
Travel-log – Touriscope	Spring 1991	May 10, 1991
Traveller Accommodation Statistics	1986-1988	May 7, 1991
Unemployment Insurance Statistics	March 1991	May 29, 1991
University Finance Trend Analysis	1979-80 to 1988-89	May 21, 1991
Wholesale Trade	March 1991	May 23, 1991

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, June 4, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

Socio-economic Profiles of Taxfilers
1989

The Labour Force Income and Economic Dependency Profiles are now available. The data featured in these profiles are derived from income tax returns for 1989. The profiles are available for Canada, the provinces and for all census divisions throughout the country. These profiles can also be produced for user-defined areas upon request.

Selected highlights of these releases are published in today's *Daily* edition.

For more information, contact the Small Area and Administrative Data Division (613-951-9720).

MAJOR RELEASES

Labour Force Income Profile
1989

Highlights

- In Canada, the gap between the median[1] employment income of men and women decreased between 1985 and 1989, with women experiencing a percentage increase of 26.0% in median employment income during the period compared with a 20.7% increase for men.

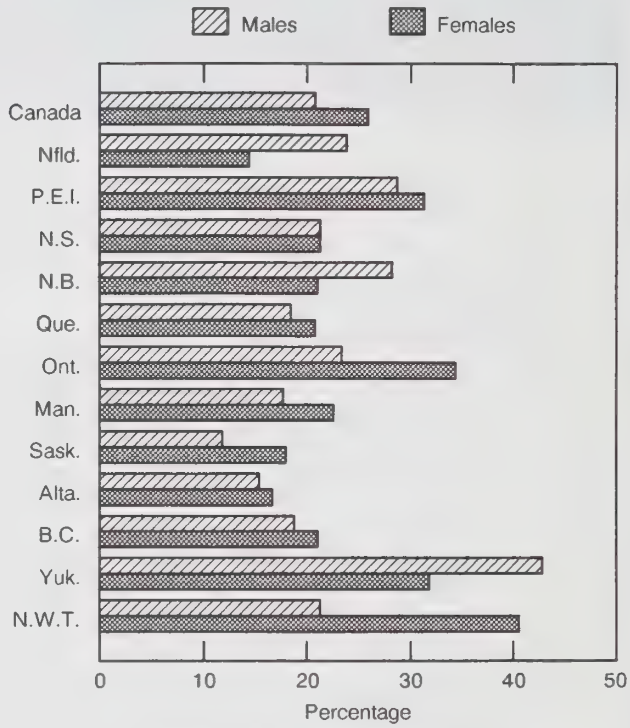
- For women, the regions in which the highest percentage increases in median employment income were recorded from 1985 to 1989 were the Northwest Territories (40.5%), Ontario (34.4%) and the Yukon (31.8%). Newfoundland (14.3%), Alberta (16.7%) and Saskatchewan (18.0%) had the lowest percentage increases.

- For men, the highest percentage increases in median employment income from 1985 to 1989 were in the Yukon (42.8%), Prince Edward Island (28.6%) and New Brunswick (28.1%). The lowest increases were in Saskatchewan (11.7%), Alberta (15.4%) and Manitoba (17.6%)

- In Canada, between 1985 and 1989 the ratio of women's median employment income to men's median employment income rose from .536 to .559.

- In 1989, the highest ratios of median employment income were posted in Saskatchewan (.630), Prince Edward Island (.622) and the Northwest Territories (.601), whereas the lowest ratios were recorded in New Brunswick (.483), British Columbia (.504) and Nova Scotia (.514).

Percentage Change in Median Employment Income, Males and Females, 1985-89



For more information on this release, contact the Small Area and Administrative Data Division (613-951-9720) ■

[1] *The median is the value of the middle number of a series ranked in order of size.*

Economic Dependency Profile

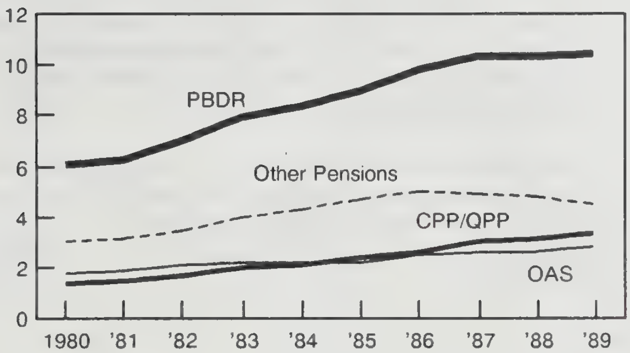
1989

Highlights

- Between 1980 and 1989, Canadians became more dependent on pension benefits, with the pension benefits dependency ratio* increasing from 6.0% in 1980 to 10.4% in 1989.

- However, between 1986 and 1989, the pension benefits dependency ratio began to plateau and remained in the 10.3% to 10.4% range. This occurred despite the continued aging of the Canadian population.

Pensions Benefits Dependency Ratio (PBDR), Canada, 1980-89



- "Other Pension" benefits made up the major component of total pension benefits from 1980 to 1989. "Other Pension" benefits as a percentage of employment income continued to rise from 1980 to 1986, but then declined from 1986 to 1989 (from 5.0% to 4.4%). This decrease was the major cause of the pension benefits dependency ratio levelling off from 1986 to 1989.

- CPP/QPP as a percentage of employment income showed the largest increase of pension benefits, from 1.3% in 1980 to 3.3% in 1989. In 1985, CPP/QPP exceeded OAS to become the second largest component of total pension benefits.

- OAS as a percentage of employment income showed a steady increase throughout the 10-year period, from 1.7% in 1980 to 2.7% in 1989.

- In 1989, Saskatchewan (14.0%), Nova Scotia (13.8%) and Manitoba (13.7%) had the highest pension benefits dependency ratios of all provinces and territories. The lowest ratios were in the Northwest Territories (1.5%), the Yukon (3.1%), Alberta (8.0%) and Ontario (9.8%).

- In 1989, the pension benefits dependency ratio for all of Canada was 10.4%. By sex, it was 9.5% for men and 12.4% for women.

For more information on this release, contact the Small Area and Administrative Data Division (613-951-9720). ■

Note To Users

The accompanying graph depicts, over a 10-year period, the Pension Benefits Dependency Ratio (PBDR) of the Canadian economy. It is an indicator of the reliance of Canadians on pension income.

The PBDR is calculated by summing the total amounts as reported in the Economic Dependency Profile for Old Age Security (OAS) benefits, Canada and Quebec Pension Plan (CPP/QPP) benefits and "Other Pension" benefits (pension payments other than OAS and CPP/QPP such as private pension benefits). This sum is then divided by the total employment income reported and multiplied by 100.

The graph also shows the individual contributions of OAS, CPP/QPP and "Other Pension" benefits to the PBDR.

* *This ratio is calculated by summing the total amounts reported for Old Age Security (OAS) benefits, Canada and Quebec Pension Plan (CPP/QPP) benefits and "Other Pension" benefits (pension payments other than OAS and CPP/QPP such as private pension benefits). This sum is then divided by the total employment income reported and multiplied by 100.*

Dependence on Government Transfer Payments
1971-1989

The Summer 1991 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* salutes the Census of Canada with three articles using results from past censuses. These articles examine Canada 100 years ago, visible minorities in the Canadian labour force, and women's earnings and family income. This issue of *Perspectives* also includes informative studies on computers in the workplace, child-care arrangements of working mothers and an article entitled "Dependence on government transfer payments, 1971-1989". The latter study shows that transfer payments have increased more rapidly per capita than the national income. Almost half of all government transfer payments for families are distributed among those with incomes twice that of the low income cut-off level.

Highlights

- In 1989, federal, provincial and local governments dispensed $75.9 billion in cash transfer payments – an increase of 156% in 1989 dollars since 1971. This amount represents 11.6% of the total value of goods and services produced in Canada.

- About 5% of families and 15% of all unattached individuals in 1989 were totally dependent on government transfers. Transfer payments accounted for 10% of the total income for all families in 1989, compared with only 6% in 1971, and 18% of the total income of unattached individuals in 1989, compared with only 10% in 1971.

- About 24% of all unattached individuals and 28% of families received three or more types of transfer payments in 1989; such payments made up 60% and 26%, respectively, of total incomes of these groups.

- Government transfer payments provided in 1989 about two-thirds of the total incomes for low-income unattached individuals and lone-parent families headed by females, and about one-half the total incomes for low-income families with both a husband and a wife. In the absence of government transfers, about one-half of all unattached individuals and female-headed, lone-parent families likely would have fallen into the low-income category.

The Summer 1991 edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, $13.25/$53) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Raj K. Chawla (613-951-6901. ■

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Provincial Economic Accounts, Preliminary Estimates 1990.
Catalogue number 13-213P
(Canada: $26.00; United States: US$31.00; Other Countries: US$36.00).

The Sugar Situation, April 1991.
Catalogue number 32-013
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Quarterly Shipments of Household Furniture Products, Quarterly Ended March 1991.
Catalogue number 35-007
(Canada: $6.75/$27.00; United States: US$8.00/US$32.00; Other Countries: US$9.50/US$38.00).

Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances, April 1991.
Catalogue number 43-010
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Gypsum Products, April 1991.
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, January 1991.
Catalogue number 53-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71.00; United States: US$8.50/US$85.00; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99.00).

Consumer Prices and Price Indexes, October-December 1990.
Catalogue number 62-010
(Canada: $18.00/$72.00; United States: US$21.50/US$86.00; Other Countries: US$25.25/US$101.00).

Imports by Commodity, March 1991.
Numéro de catalogue 65-007
(Canada: $55.10/$551.00; United States: US$66.10/US$661.00; Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771.00).

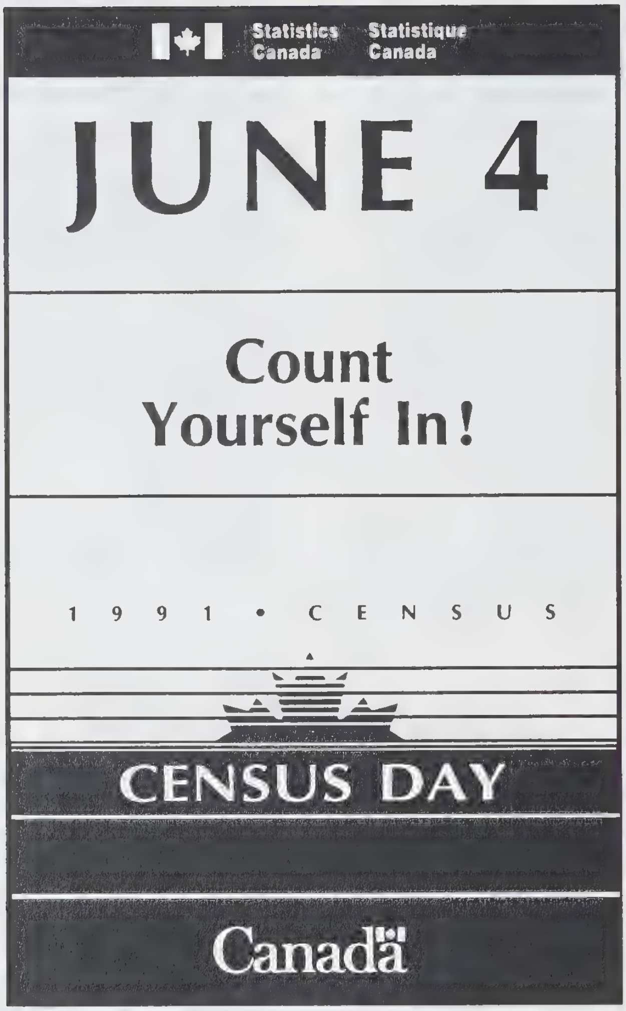
How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, June 5, 1991 For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

Environmental Information System

In your business or research, do you analyze the social and economic factors that influence environmental conditions? Statistics Canada's *Environmental Information System* is now available to assist you.

The system contains a broad selection of Statistics Canada data sets that are key in the analysis of environmental issues. Over 1,000 demographic, agricultural and manufacturing variables are geographically coded to permit the aggregation of data for common environmental units such as river basins, ecological zones and soil regions. A selection of data on physical characteristics of the environment is also available.

Data in the system may be combined with information provided by the client and tabulated within standard or client-supplied boundaries. Output from the system can be in the form of tables, maps or diskettes.

For more information, contact Environment and Wealth Accounts Division (613-951-3742) or your nearest Regional Reference Centre.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

1991 · CENSUS

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MAJOR RELEASES

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

March 1991

Seasonally Adjusted

Shipments increased 0.5% in March following decreases in the previous four months. Motor vehicles, parts and accessories industries accounted for most of this increase; shipments for the rest of manufacturing decreased 1.2%. Unfilled orders for all manufacturing industries dropped 1.2%, the seventh decrease in a row. Inventory levels declined for the fifth time in the last six months.

The **short-term trends** for shipments and unfilled orders have been declining since April 1989, but at a slightly slower pace in the last two periods. The trend for new orders has been decreasing for eight months, but at a diminishing pace in the last three periods.

The inventories trend decreased at a slightly faster pace from November 1990 to January 1991 and at the same rate in the most recent period. As a result of a gently declining trend for inventories and a more sharply declining trend for shipments, the trend for the inventory to shipments ratio has increased from 1.54 in July 1990 to 1.64 in February 1991.

Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian manufacturers' **shipments** were $22.6 billion in March, an increase of 0.5% from the previous month. A jump of 13.1% in motor vehicles, parts and accessories industries was partly offset by a 1.2% decrease for the rest of manufacturing. The increase followed a total drop of 28% over the previous four months.

- The trends for shipments (in current dollars) for all 22 major groups decreased, although in most cases at a slightly slower pace over the last two or three periods.

- **Inventories** (owned) decreased 0.3% in March to $37.3 billion. A decrease in the refined petroleum and coal products industry (-6.7%) was partly offset by increases in the paper and allied products (3.1%) and primary metal (2.0%) industries.

- The trend for inventories (owned) has declined since January 1990.

Note to Users

With the March 1991 release, the estimated values of shipments, inventories and orders have been revised back to January 1988. These revisions result from benchmarking to the 1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). The benchmarking and revision process adjusts monthly sample estimates in the benchmark year (1988) to the annual ASM levels, updates the sample, uses new and revised data and re-estimates the seasonal adjustment factors. Additional information regarding changes to the data and/or the publication can be found on page 20 of the March 1991 issue of Monthly Survey of Manufacturing.

- The **inventories to shipments ratio** decreased from 1.66 in February to 1.65 in March. The trend continued to increase from a low of 1.54 in July 1990 to 1.64 in February 1991.

- **Unfilled orders** decreased 1.2% in March to $25.0 billion, the seventh decrease in a row. A decrease in transportation equipment industries, notably aircraft and aircraft parts, accounted for most of the decline.

Unfilled orders are the stock of orders which will generate future shipments, assuming that orders are not cancelled.

New orders are defined as the sum of shipments for the current month (i.e., orders received this month and shipped within the same month) plus the change in unfilled orders.

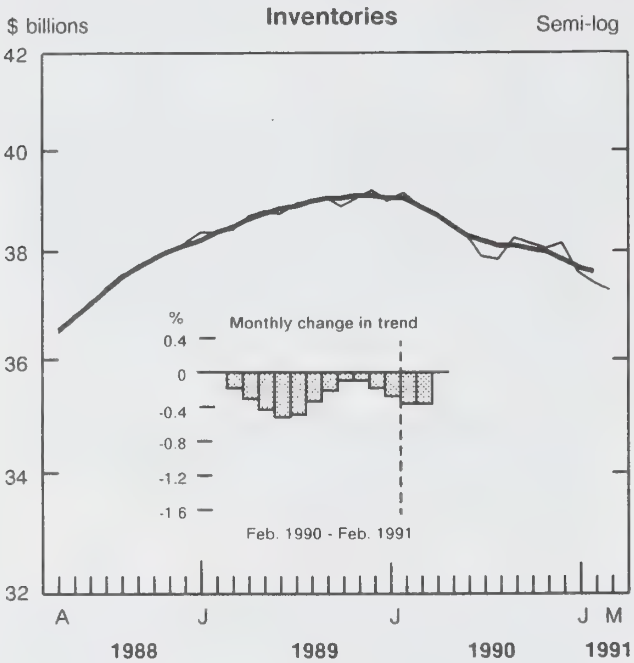
- **New orders** increased 1.2% in March to a level of $22.3 billion. This increase followed large decreases in the two previous months.

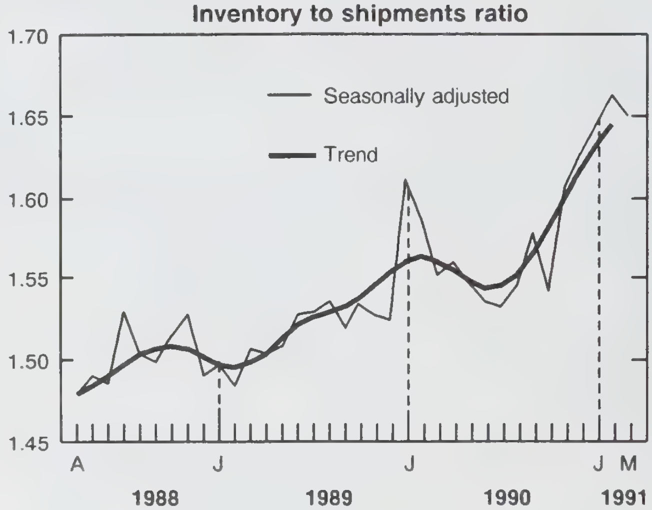
Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

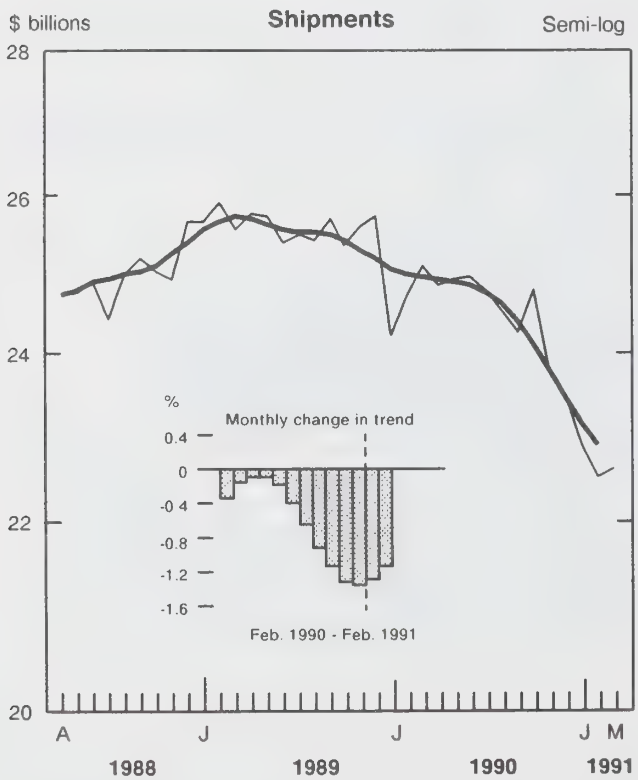
For more information, consult the March 1991 issue of *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing* (31-001, $17.30/$173), available shortly.

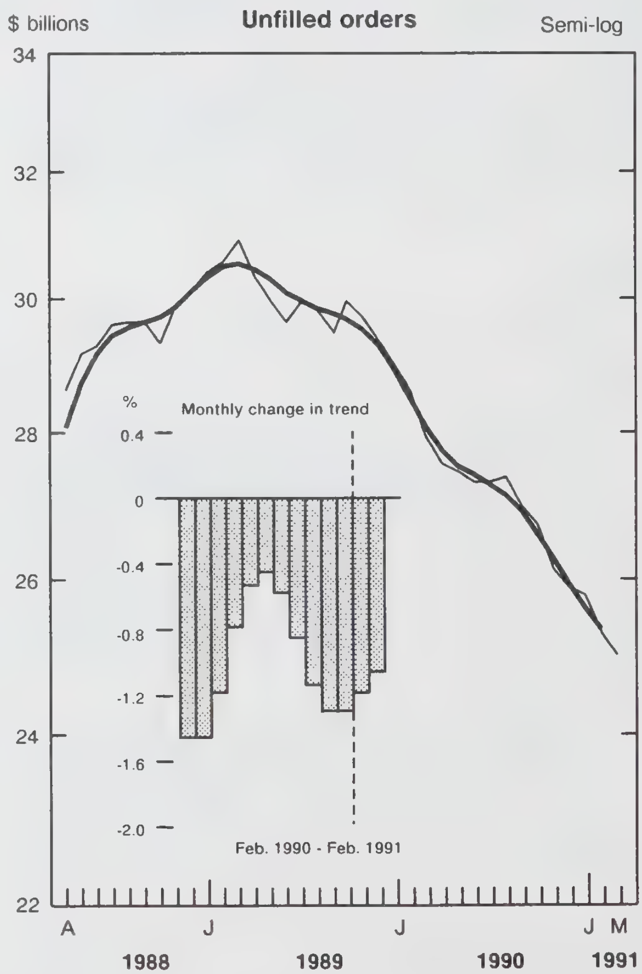
Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request. For further information, contact Bob Traversy (613-951-9497) or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division. □

Manufacturers' Inventories, Shipments and Unfilled Orders, March 1991









Shipments, Inventories and Orders in All Manufacturing Industries
March 1991

Period	Not seasonally adjusted: Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders	Seasonally adjusted: Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders
	$ millions							
March 1990	26,418	39,452	28,013	25,933	25,062	38,859	27,944	24,422
April 1990	24,494	39,259	27,763	24,244	24,821	38,703	27,546	24,424
May 1990	26,872	38,750	27,900	27,008	24,902	38,519	27,450	24,805
June 1990	26,338	38,204	27,480	25,918	24,940	38,288	27,292	24,783
July 1990	22,601	37,647	27,484	22,605	24,750	37,888	27,314	24,771
August 1990	24,278	37,816	27,585	24,379	24,519	37,864	27,348	24,554
September 1990	24,682	37,840	27,027	24,125	24,253	38,239	26,969	23,874
October 1990	26,715	37,914	26,587	26,275	24,766	38,183	26,712	24,508
November 1990	24,359	37,749	25,831	23,603	23,710	38,061	26,115	23,113
December 1990	21,354	37,411	25,267	20,790	23,456	38,132	25,874	23,215
January 1991	21,617	37,712	25,500	21,849	22,866	37,594	25,747	22,739
February 1991	20,992	37,916	25,129	20,622	22,484	37,367	25,278	22,015
March 1991	23,016	37,815	24,956	22,843	22,588	37,264	24,970	22,281

Period	Seasonally adjusted: Shipments S.A.	Shipments Trend	Inventories S.A.	Inventories Trend	Inventory to shipments ratio S.A.	Inventory to shipments ratio Trend	Unfilled orders S.A.	Unfilled orders Trend	New orders S.A.	New orders Trend
	Month to month % change				Ratio		Month to month % change			
March 1990	1.5	-0.2	-0.7	-0.3	1.55	1.56	-2.2	-1.5	0.5	-0.1
April 1990	-1.0	-0.1	-0.4	-0.4	1.56	1.55	-1.4	-1.2	0.0	0.3
May 1990	0.3	-0.1	-0.5	-0.5	1.55	1.55	-0.4	-0.8	1.6	0.4
June 1990	0.2	-0.2	-0.6	-0.5	1.54	1.54	-0.6	-0.5	-0.1	0.1
July 1990	-0.8	-0.4	-1.0	-0.4	1.53	1.54	0.1	-0.4	0.0	-0.3
August 1990	-0.9	-0.6	-0.1	-0.2	1.54	1.55	0.1	-0.6	-0.9	-0.8
September 1990	-1.1	-0.9	1.0	-0.1	1.58	1.56	-1.4	-0.8	-2.8	-1.2
October 1990	2.1	-1.2	-0.1	-0.1	1.54	1.58	-1.0	-1.1	2.7	-1.5
November 1990	-4.3	-1.3	-0.3	-0.2	1.61	1.60	-2.2	-1.3	-5.7	-1.5
December 1990	-1.1	-1.4	0.2	-0.3	1.63	1.62	-0.9	-1.3	0.4	-1.4
January 1991	-2.5	-1.3	-1.4	-0.4	1.64	1.63	-0.5	-1.2	-2.1	-1.2
February 1991	-1.7	-1.1	-0.6	-0.4	1.66	1.64	-1.8	-1.1	-3.2	-1.0
March 1991	0.5	*	-0.3	*	1.65	*	-1.2	*	1.2	*

* *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

Help-wanted Index

May 1991

Note to Users

The report, *Help-wanted Index, 1981-1990* ($25), is now available. It provides historical data as well as highlights which describe recent trends, charts which relate the index to other labour market indicators, and technical notes which explain the construction of the index. To order the report, or to obtain further information, contact Carole Lacroix-McCann (613-951-4039).

The Help-wanted Index serves as an early indicator of the demand for labour by monitoring changes in the number of help-wanted ads published in 20 major metropolitan areas.

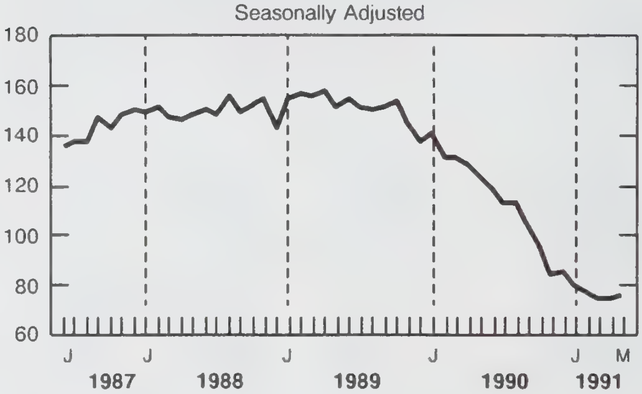
Highlights – Seasonally Adjusted

- The Help-wanted Index for Canada (1981 = 100) advanced one point to 75 in May 1991. The Canada index has been declining since its peak of 157 in April 1989, but the rate of decrease has slowed in recent months. Between January and May 1991, the index declined 5.1% compared with a decrease of 12.1% over the same period a year ago.

Changes by Region

- Between April and May 1991, the Help-wanted Index increased 10.3% in the Atlantic provinces (to 118 from 107) and 3.5% in Quebec (to 89 from 86). The index declined 5.5% in the Prairie provinces (to 52 from 55), 2.5% in British Columbia (to 78 from 80), and 1.5% in Ontario (to 66 from 67).
- Compared with May 1990, the Help-wanted Index decreased in all regions, falling 44.5% in Ontario, 39.5% in the Prairie provinces, 37.3% in Quebec, 33.3% in British Columbia and 27.2% in the Atlantic provinces.

Help-wanted Index, Canada (1981 = 100)



Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 5 and 7).

For further information, contact André Picard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division (Fax: 613-951-4087).

Help-wanted Index (1981 = 100), Canada and Regions

Year and month	Canada	Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
	Seasonally Adjusted					
1990						
May	**123**	162	142	119	86	117
June	**118**	165	137	111	79	120
July	**113**	182	119	108	81	117
August	**112**	157	122	107	77	119
September	**104**	159	112	100	77	116
October	**94**	138	109	87	71	97
November	**84**	124	99	74	69	93
December	**85**	135	96	77	68	87
1991						
January	**79**	117	88	73	63	85
February	**76**	120	84	70	57	79
March	**74**	114	78	71	56	78
April	**74**	107	86	67	55	80
May	**75**	118	89	66	52	78

■

Short-term Expectations Survey

Note to Users

For 14 months, Statistics Canada has been canvassing a small group of economists and asking them to forecast each month the year-over-year change in the Consumer Price Index, the unemployment rate and the merchandise trade balance. On average, 23 economists have participated in the survey.

Short-term forecasts of the year-over-year change in the Consumer Price Index and the unemployment rate for May 1991 and the trade balance for April 1991 are released in this issue.

The mean forecast of the year-over-year increase in the Consumer Price Index for May is 6.2%, with minimum and maximum values of 5.9% and 6.5%, respectively. For the last two months (March and April 1991), the actual rate of increase of the Consumer Price Index has held steady at 6.3%. The mean forecast was also holding steady with a lag of one month; the forecasts for April and May were identical, and the minimum and maximum values were almost the same.

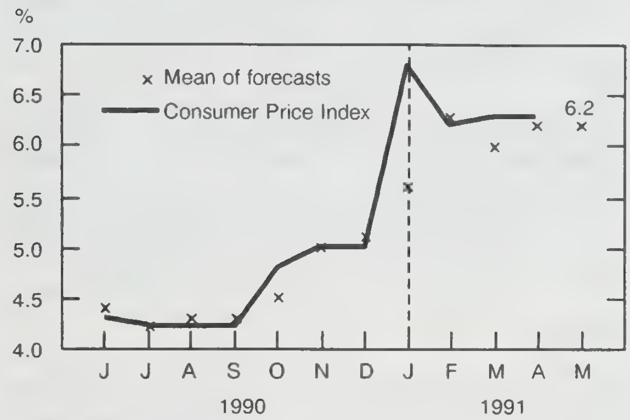
The mean forecast of the unemployment rate for May is 10.2% (minimum 9.8%, maximum 10.4%). The mean forecast for April missed the turning point of the actual series (the rate went from 10.5% in March to 10.2% in April) and was half a percentage point over the actual rate for the first time since the beginning of the survey. For the survey period taken as a whole, the overall mean, median and actual numbers were identical (8.8%).

The survey shows $931 million as the mean forecast for the trade balance in April 1991. The minimum and maximum values for these estimates range from $500 million to $1,300 million. The tendency to underestimate the trade balance continued last month: the average monthly estimated balance from March 1990 to March 1991 was $739 million, while the corresponding average of the trade balance for the same period was $942 million.

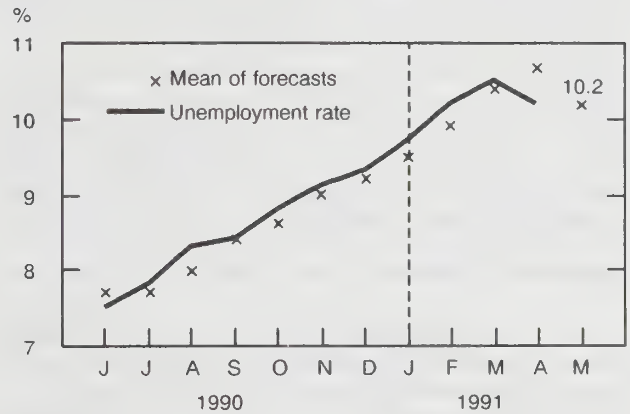
For a complete set of tables or more information concerning this survey, contact Diane Lachapelle (613-951-0568) or Christian Lajule (613-951-3351).

FORECASTS VS. ACTUAL

Year-to-Year Percentage Change of the Consumer Price Index

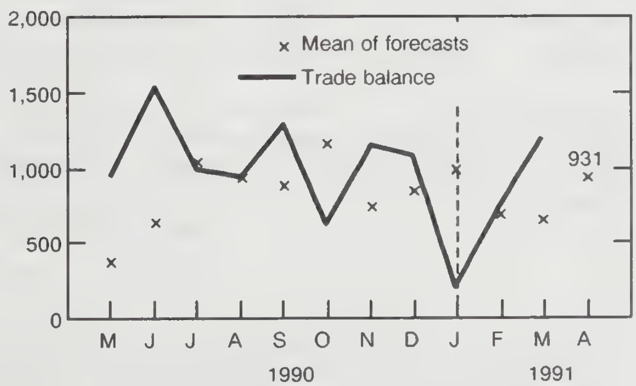


Unemployment Rate



Trade Balance

Millions of dollars



DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Milling and Crushing Statistics

April 1991

Milling

The total amount of wheat milled in April 1991 was 172 995 tonnes, up 0.5% from the 172 075 tonnes milled in April 1990.

The resulting wheat flour production increased 4% to 132 203 tonnes in April 1991 from 126 715 tonnes in April 1990.

Crushing

Canola crushings for April 1991 amounted to 119 960 tonnes, up 35% from the 89 087 tonnes crushed in April 1990. The resulting oil production increased 36% to 47 708 tonnes from 34 985 tonnes in April 1990. Meal production increased 32% to 72 816 tonnes from 55 063 tonnes a year earlier.

Soybean crushings for April 1991 decreased 20% to 72 359 tonnes from 90 183 tonnes a year earlier. As a result, oil production decreased 24% to 12 301 tonnes in April from 16 163 tonnes in April 1990. Meal production decreased 21% to 55 192 tonnes from 69 444 tonnes in April 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The April 1991 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) is scheduled for release in July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact D. Day (613-951-3859), Agriculture Division. ■

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances

April 1991

Canadian electrical appliances manufacturers produced 78,198 kitchen appliances in April 1991, up 29.7% from the 60,304r (revised) appliances produced a year earlier.

Production of home comfort products totalled 12,812 in April 1991, a decrease of 71.4% from the previous year.

Year-to-date production of kitchen appliances amounted to 247,674 compared with 296,926r units in the corresponding period of 1990.

The April 1991 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Coal and Coke Statistics

March 1991

Highlights

- Canadian production of coal totalled 6 244 kilotonnes in March 1991, up 2.6% from the corresponding month last year. The year-to-date production figure stood at 18 069 kilotonnes, up 1.6%.

- Exports in March fell 15.0% from March 1990 to 2 862 kilotonnes, while imports decreased 81.4% to 62 kilotonnes. Cumulative figures for the year showed exports of 8 357 kilotonnes, 6.0% above last year's level.

- Coke production decreased to 303 kilotonnes, a difference of 20.5% from March 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The March 1991 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, $10/$100) will be available the second week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, April 1991.
Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Pack of Selected Processed Vegetables, 1990.
Catalogue number 32-240
(Canada: $13.00; United States: US$16.00; Other Countries: US$18.00).

Rigid Insulating Board (Wood Fibre Products), April 1991.
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Cement, April 1991.
Catalogue number 44-001
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Asphalt Roofing, April 1991.
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Telephone Statistics, March 1991.
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: $8.30/$83.00; United States: US$10.00/US$100.00; Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116.00).

Capital and Repair Expenditures – Manufacturing Sub-industries, Intentions 1991.
Catalogue number 61-214
(Canada: $17.00; United States: US$20.00; Other Countries: US$24.00).

Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics, February 1991.
Catalogue number 63-011
(Canada: $6.10/$61.00; United States: US$7.30/US$73.00; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85.00).

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

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A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

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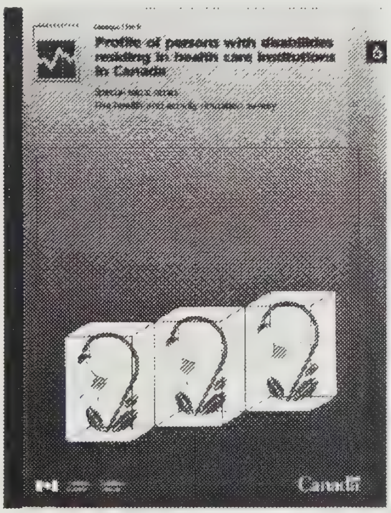
The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 6, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

(continued on page 2)



Profile of Persons with Disabilities Residing in Health Care Institutions in Canada

1986-87

The latest publication in the special topic series on disability in Canada is now available. Highlights include:

- Across Canada, over one-quarter million persons (255,090) were long-term residents of health care institutions and homes for seniors. Virtually all (96.9%) had some degree of activity limitation.

- Females with disabilities were more likely to be institutionalized than males (9.2% versus 5.6%, respectively).

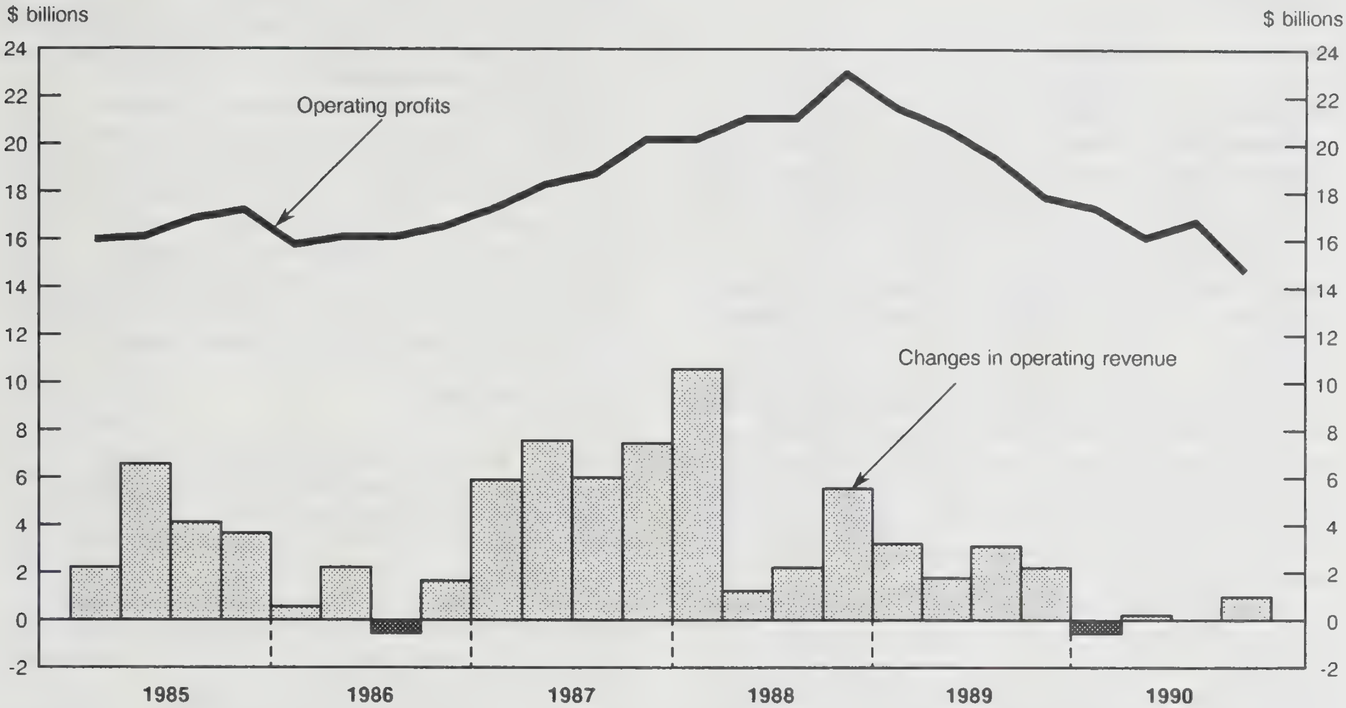
The data are from the Health and Activity Limitation Survey (HALS), a post-censal survey of persons with disabilities. This report compares disabled adults residing in institutions to those residing in households and examines such topics as the nature and severity of the disability and barriers faced in daily living.

For information, or to order *Profile of Persons with Disabilities Residing in Health Care Institutions in Canada* (82-615 – Volume 6, $35), contact Janet Pantalone, Post-censal Surveys Program (613-951-2050) or your nearest Regional Reference Centre.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

Financial and Non-financial Enterprises
Quarterly Operating Profits and Changes in Operating Revenue (seasonally adjusted)



Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises

Fourth Quarter 1990

> ***Note to Users***
>
> *Fourth quarter 1990 results were delayed as a result of a major revamping of the quarterly financial statistics series. First quarter 1991 results will be available in mid-June.*
>
> *Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises now include both financial and non-financial enterprises. The operating profits of non-financial enterprises are calculated prior to the deduction of interest expense.*

Profits Summary (Seasonally Adjusted)

In the fourth quarter of 1990, operating profits of Canadian financial and non-financial enterprises declined 12.3% from the previous quarter to $14.6 billion. The current slide, the seventh in the past eight quarters, has reduced profits to 63% of the fourth quarter 1988 peak of $23.0 billion.

In the non-financial industries, operating profits declined 13.1% to $11.2 billion in the fourth quarter. This decrease in profits was over five percentage points greater than any of the six declines of the past seven quarters, and left profits at 62% of the high of $18.1 billion in the fourth quarter of 1988. The most significant declines in profits occurred in wood and paper ($491 million), motor vehicles, parts and tires ($460 million), non-ferrous metals ($342 million) and transportation services ($209 million). The only significant profit increase was in petroleum and natural gas ($461 million).

In the financial industries, operating profits declined 9.4% to $3.4 billion, following a 9.6% rise in profits in the third quarter of 1990 and a 4.0% decrease in the second quarter of 1990. Profits have

now slipped in five of the past eight quarters. In the fourth quarter of 1990, the most significant profit decline was in chartered banks ($336 million), while property and casualty insurers posted the largest advance in profits ($191 million).

Highlights

Non-financial Industries

Petroleum and Natural Gas: Operating profits increased $461 million to $2.7 billion in the fourth quarter of 1990, following a jump of $1.3 billion in the preceding quarter. In both 1988 and 1989, quarterly operating profits averaged $1.6 billion. Higher prices for petroleum products and crude oil during the Persian Gulf crisis contributed to the improved profit performance and to a 10.6% increase in operating revenue.

Wood and Paper: Operating profits fell by $491 million to a loss of $127 million in the fourth quarter. This represented the 11th consecutive quarterly decline in profits, from the peak of $1.9 billion in the fourth quarter of 1987. Weakened demand for wood and paper products and the continuing strength of the Canadian dollar have been cited as the primary causes of the industry's poor results.

Motor Vehicles, Parts and Tires: Operating profits dropped $460 million to $187 million. Profits ranged from $650 to $700 million in the three other quarters of 1990, and were as high as $1.1 billion in the fourth quarter of 1988. Operating revenue fell $1.2 billion to $30.9 billion. Quarterly operating revenue averaged $33.1 billion in 1988 and $34.0 billion in 1989.

Non-ferrous Metals: Operating profits declined to $248 million from $590 million in the third quarter of 1990 and the high of $1.6 billion in the fourth quarter of 1988. Prices for aluminum, copper and some other non-ferrous metals tapered off in the latter part of 1990. This, coupled with generally weak demand, resulted in the profit decline.

Transportation Services: Operating profits fell from $625 million to $416 million in the fourth quarter of 1990. Profits are now at their lowest level in several years and contrast with a recent high of $887 million in the first quarter of 1988. All transport sectors including air, rail, trucking and shipping have been affected by the economic slowdown.

Financial Industries

Chartered Banks: Operating profits fell 24% to $1.1 billion in the fourth quarter of 1990. However, the profit levels were comparable to the first two quarters of 1990 and the average quarterly profits registered in both 1988 and 1989. In the fourth quarter, a 2.2% increase in operating revenue was offset by increases in interest expense, provision for loan losses and other operating expenses.

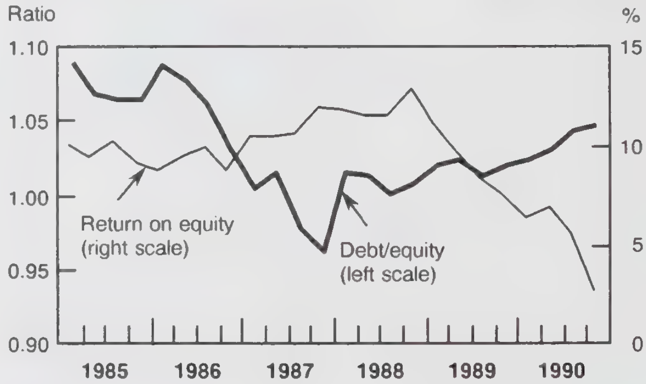
Property and Casualty Insurers: Operating profits increased 63% to $495 million in the fourth quarter from $304 million in the third quarter and $201 million in the second quarter of 1990. Throughout 1988 and 1989, quarterly operating profits averaged $300 million. While the underwriting loss grew to $309 million from $228 million, increases in net investment income and other operating profits were sufficient to generate the increase in fourth quarter profits.

Financial Ratios

Return on Equity: Profitability, as measured by the rate of return on shareholders' equity, declined to 2.7% from 5.6% in the third quarter and 6.9% in the second quarter of 1990. Over the 1988-to-1989 period, this ratio averaged 10.6%.

Debt to Equity: This solvency indicator rose slightly to 1.05 from 1.04 in the previous quarter and 1.03 in the second quarter of 1990. In 1988 and 1989, this indicator averaged around 1.01. The increase in the fourth quarter of 1990 was due to higher debt levels and a decline in shareholders' equity of $0.8 billion.

Financial and Non-financial Enterprises – Financial Ratios



The fourth quarter 1990 issue of *Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises* (61-008, $23/$92) will be available at the end of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gail Campbell or Bill Potter for non-financial industries data (613-951-9843) or Robert Moreau for financial industries data (613-951-2512), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Selected Financial Statistics
Fourth Quarter 1990

	4th Quarter 1990	3rd Quarter 1990	2nd Quarter 1990	1st Quarter 1990
	($ billions)			
Balance Sheet				
Cash and Deposits	88.7	83.6	82.3	80.0
Accounts Receivable	132.8	134.7	133.8	131.2
Inventories	135.8	135.9	137.0	137.3
Investments	387.4	383.1	372.4	367.4
Loans	597.9	589.6	580.8	570.5
Capital Assets	445.1	438.2	434.1	429.5
All Other Assets	128.1	132.8	131.7	131.0
Total Assets	**1,915.8**	**1,897.9**	**1,872.1**	**1,846.9**
Deposits (Financial Institutions)	563.0	548.4	540.2	529.0
Accounts Payable	162.1	158.0	155.9	153.5
Borrowing	458.6	457.4	447.9	444.3
All Other Liabilities	294.2	295.3	293.4	286.1
Total Liabilities	**1,477.9**	**1,459.1**	**1,437.4**	**1,412.9**
Share Capital	204.2	200.8	198.0	196.6
Retained Earnings (Including Surplus)	233.7	238.0	236.7	237.4
Total Equity	**437.9**	**438.8**	**434.7**	**434.0**
	Seasonally Adjusted			
Income Statement				
Operating Revenue	290.7	289.8	289.8	289.7
Operating Profit	14.6	16.7	16.1	17.3
Net Profit	**2.7**	**6.2**	**7.8**	**7.1**

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics
1989

Preliminary data from the 1989 Intercity and Passenger Bus Survey, covering the activities of carriers with annual revenues of $500,000 and more, are now available.

Highlights

- In 1989, there were 23 intercity passenger bus carriers with revenues of $500,000 and more. Total operating revenue was $362.0 million, and total operating expenses were $316.2 million. Some 1,273 revenue vehicles were operated by the carriers, which moved 18,325,241 fare passengers a total of 177.3 million vehicle-kilometres.

- In 1989, there 308 school bus carriers with revenues of greater than $500,000. Total operating revenue was $744.0 million, and total operating expenses were $672.0 million. Some 20,715 revenue vehicles were operated, and travelled a total of 453.3 million vehicle-kilometres.

- There were 61 other bus transportation carriers (not including urban transit carriers). Total operating revenue was $171.6 million, and total operating expenses were $161.5 million. Some 1,804 revenue vehicles were operated, which travelled a total of 108.6 million vehicle-kilometres.

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics (53-215, $36) will be available in November. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information concerning this release, contact Dan Calof (613-951-2519), Transportation Division. ■

Footwear Statistics
April 1991

Canadian manufacturers produced 2,298,435 pairs of footwear in April 1991, a decrease of 12.4% from the 2,622,500r (revised) pairs produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production for January to April 1991 totalled 8,246,056r pairs of footwear, down 24.5% from 10,922,053r pairs produced during the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

The April 1991 issue of *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Don Grant (613-951-5998), Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings
April 1991

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 22.5 million tonnes in April 1991, an increase of 5.8% from April 1990. The carriers received an additional 1.0 million tonnes from United States connections.

Total loadings in Canada for the year to date decreased 3.5% from the corresponding period in 1990, while receipts from United States connections showed a decrease of 5.0%.

All 1990 figures and 1991 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The April 1991 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, $8.30/$83) will be released the third week of June.

For seasonally adjusted revenue freight loadings, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

April 1991

Canadian chemical firms produced 144 087 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in April 1991, an increase of 11.6% from the 129 140^r (revised) tonnes produced in April 1990.

January-to-April 1991 production totalled 546 335 tonnes, up 6.3% from the 513 775^r tonnes produced during the same period in 1990.

Data are also available on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals for April 1991, April 1990, and the corresponding cumulative figures.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The April 1991 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, $5.60/$56) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

April 1991

Steel primary forms production for April 1991 totalled 1 008 580 tonnes, a decrease of 14.8% from 1 184 319 tonnes the previous year.

Year-to-date production totalled 4 386 643 tonnes, down 6.9% from 4 711 862 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The April 1991 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending June 1, 1991

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending June 1,1991 totalled 261 679 tonnes, an increase of 12.9% from the preceding week's total of 231 863 tonnes, but down 9.2% from the year-earlier level of 288 305 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1991 was 5 524 026 tonnes, a decrease of 9.1% from 6 080 163 tonnes for the same period in 1990.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin: Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Survey, Fourth Quarter 1990 (Vol. 7, No. 2).
Catalogue number 50-002
(Canada: $9.40/$75.00; United States: US$11.25/ US$90.00; Other Countries: US$13.15/US$105.00).

Wholesale Trade, February 1991.
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: $14.40/$144.00; United States: US$17.30/ US$173.00; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202.00).

Labour Force Information, May 1991.
Catalogue number 71-001P
(Canada: $6.30/$63.00; United States: US$7.60/ US$76.00; Other Countries: US$8.80/US$88.00).
Available Friday, June 7 at 7 a.m.

Profile of Persons with Disabilities Residing in Health Care Institutions in Canada, Special Topic Series: The Health and Activity Limitation Survey, May 1991.
Catalogue number 82-615, Volume 6
(Canada: $35.00; United States: US$42.00; Other Countries: US$49.00).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

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Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, June 7, 1991 For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Labour Force Survey

May 1991

Overview

According to estimates from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey for May 1991, the seasonally adjusted level of employment rose by 34,000, the second consecutive monthly increase. Unemployment increased marginally by 15,000 and the unemployment rate edged up to 10.3.

Employment

For the week ending May 18, 1991, the estimated level of employment was 12,364,000. Increases were in full-time employment, and were concentrated among women. The employment/population ratio edged up to 59.7 (+ 0.1).

- Employment rose for adult men (+ 17,000), adult women (+ 19,000) and young women (+ 11,000). Losses occurred among young men (-13,000).
- Full-time employment increased by 46,000 and part-time employment declined by 12,000. Women accounted for most of the full-time gains (+ 39,000) and almost all of the part-time losses (-11,000).
- Employment increases were concentrated in the goods-producing sector, particularly in manufacturing (+ 18,000), construction (+ 10,000), and other primary (+ 5,000).
- Most of the increase in employment was in Quebec (+ 21,000) and British Columbia (+ 6,000). There was little or no change in the other provinces.

Unemployment and Participation Rate

In May 1991, the seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment increased slightly by 15,000 to 1,413,000. The unemployment rate was 10.3 (+ 0.1) and the participation rate was 66.5 (+ 0.1).

Notes to Users

1 *The publication Methodology of the Canadian Labour Force Survey (71-526), describing the current sample design of the survey, has recently been released. It can be ordered from Publication Sales (1-800-267-6677).*

2 *Subprovincial data for individual months are no longer published. They will be available on request next week by contacting the persons listed at the end of these notes. These series have been replaced by new series based on three-month moving averages. CANSIM users can obtain information on their identification by contacting Electronic Data Dissemination Division (613-951-8200).*

3 *The results of Statistics Canada's 1991 Survey of Job Opportunities are now available. This supplement to the Labour Force Survey identifies the number and characteristics of persons who want work but are not actively seeking it. The survey looks at why these persons are not looking for work and also at their recent labour market experiences, future job expectations and willingness to move if a suitable job were offered. Data from the Survey of Job Opportunities are available since 1979, with the exception of 1990 when the survey was not conducted.*

The results of this annual survey complement data from the monthly LFS on persons who have looked for work in the previous six months but who, for various reasons, did not look for work during the past four weeks. The March survey covers a much broader group, however, since it refers to all persons who report wanting a job, whether or not they have ever actively looked for one.

For further information on this survey, contact Ernest B. Akyeampong (613-951-4624), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

4 *Monthly data are available on CANSIM on the day of release at 7 a.m. E.D.T.*

For further information call:

Doug Drew	*(613) 951-4720*
Jean-Marc Lévesque	*(613) 951-2301*
Vincent Ferrao	*(613) 951-4750*
Deborah Sunter	*(613) 951-4740*
General Inquiries	*(613) 951-9448*

- Increases in unemployment occurred among young men (+ 14,000) and young women (+ 6,000), and were partially offset by a small decrease among adult men (-6,000).

- Unemployment fell by 16,000 in Quebec, and rose by 18,000 in Ontario, 10,000 in Alberta, and 4,000 in Nova Scotia. There was little or no change in the seasonally adjusted level of unemployment in the other provinces.

- The unemployment rate jumped to 16.6 among youth (+0.7) while the rate for adults fell slightly to 8.8 (-0.1).

- By province, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rates and the monthly changes were as follows:

	May	Month-to-month Change
• Newfoundland	19.9	+0.1
• Prince Edward Island	16.3	-0.4
• Nova Scotia	12.1	+1.0
• New Brunswick	12.8	+0.2
• Quebec	11.5	-0.5
• Ontario	9.7	+0.3
• Manitoba	8.3	-0.6
• Saskatchewan	7.2	-0.2
• Alberta	8.5	+0.7
• British Columbia	9.9	+0.1

Changes Since May 1990
(Unadjusted Estimates)

- The overall estimate of employment was down by 239,000 from the level a year ago (-1.9%).

- Among those aged 15 to 24, employment fell by 175,000 (-7.5%). Among persons 25 and over, employment fell by 97,000 (-1.7%) for men, but rose by 33,000 (+0.7%) for women.

- The employment/population ratio dropped to 57.7 (-4.3) for youth and to 60.8 (-1.7) for adults.

- Full-time employment decreased by 330,000 (-3.1%) with losses of 242,000 among men and 88,000 among women. Part-time employment increased by 91,000 (+4.7%), with increases concentrated among women (+69,000).

- Employment fell by 174,000 in the goods-producing sector (-4.8%) and by 65,000 in the service-producing sector (-0.7%).

- Declines were noted in construction (-107,000), manufacturing (-102,000), trade (-83,000), and transportation, communications and other utilities (-61,000). Employment rose by 98,000 in community, business and personal services.

- The estimated number of unemployed rose by 372,000 to 1,412,000, an increase of 35.7%.

- The unemployment rate increased by 2.6 to 10.2.

- The participation rate fell by 0.4 to 67.1.

Student Data

From May to September inclusive, data on the participation of students in the labour market are collected through the Labour Force Survey. Persons aged 15 to 24 who were attending school full-time in March 1991 are asked additional questions. The information is compiled for two categories of students: those who plan to return to school in the fall of 1991, and those who do not plan to return at that time or are uncertain of their intentions.

Returning Students

- The number of returning students increased by 80,000 over last year. The unadjusted level of employment declined slightly to 823,000 and the employment/population ratio decreased by 2.4 to 46.8.

- The overall participation rate for returning students remained unchanged at 55.6.

- The unemployment rate was estimated at 15.8 in May, an increase of 4.4 from the rate noted last year. In comparison, the unemployment rate of non-student youth increased by 5.1 to 17.4.

Other Students

- The number of students in this group increased by 7,000 over last year, while their employment rose by 9,000 to 156,000. The employment/population ratio rose by 1.5 to 51.3.

- The unemployment rate was estimated at 21.3, up 1.3 over last year. The participation rate increased to 65.2 (+2.9).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074-2075, 2078-2099, 2101-2107 and table 00799999.

Order the May 1991 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, $17/$170), available the third week of June, or contact Doug Drew (613-951-4720), Household Surveys Division.

For summary information, available on the day of release, order *Labour Force Information* (71-001P, $6/$60).

Labour Force Characteristics, Canada

	May 1991	April 1991	May 1990
	Seasonally Adjusted Data		
Labour Force ('000)	13,777	13,728	13,641
Employment ('000)	12,364	12,330	12,591
Unemployment ('000)	1,413	1,398	1,050
Unemployment Rate (%)	10.3	10.2	7.7
Participation Rate (%)	66.5	66.4	66.9
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	59.7	59.6	61.8
	Unadjusted Data		
Labour Force ('000)	13,890	13,562	13,757
Employment ('000)	12,478	12,119	12,717
Unemployment ('000)	1,412	1,443	1,040
Unemployment Rate (%)	10.2	10.6	7.6
Participation Rate (%)	67.1	65.6	67.5
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	60.3	58.6	62.4

■

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

April 1991

Highlights

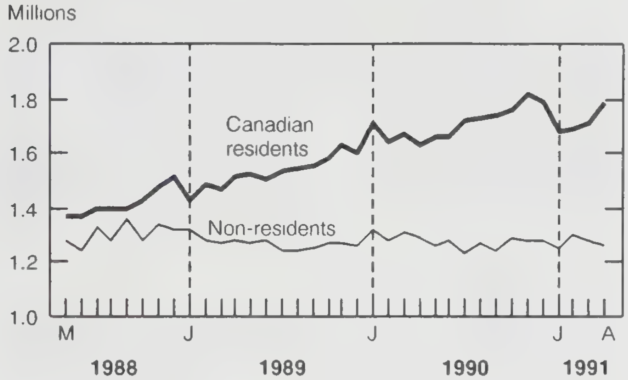
- Same-day automobile travel by Canadians to the United States increased 20.8% from April 1990, while travel of one or more nights rose 15%.
- Trips of one or more nights by other modes to the United States decreased 13.8% from April 1990, and travel to countries other than the United States fell 12.3%.
- Visits of one or more nights to Canada by non-residents dropped 10.9% from April 1990. Easter straddling the months of March and April this year could account for part of the April decline. Cumulative volume is down 2.8% for the first four months of 1991.

Recent Changes

Seasonally adjusting data removes systematic variations due to recurring events such as weather, holidays (Easter) and the number of weekends in a month, thereby allowing comparisons with the most recent months and highlighting emerging trends. Seasonally adjusted data for same-day travel only is not available.

- Overnight trips abroad by Canadian residents increased in April for the third consecutive month, after the sharp declines witnessed during the period of the Persian Gulf war. The renewed upward movement is more evident in trips to the United States than to other countries.

Trips of One or More Nights between Canada and Other Countries, Seasonally Adjusted



- Seasonally adjusted data for April indicate that foreign visits of one or more nights declined 1.5%, following a 1.9% decline in March. These decreases have ended the very modest upward trend in foreign overnight travel to Canada noted since the second half of 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697.

The April 1991 issue of *International Travel - Advance Information* (66-001P, $6.10/$61) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. □

International Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

April 1991

	April 1991 p	% Change 1991/1990	January-April 1991 p	% Change 1991/1990
	Unadjusted			
Estimated Overnight Trips[1]				
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	758,217	-10.9	2,556,341	-2.8
United States	593,660	-11.5	2,038,233	-2.7
Other Countries	164,557	-9.0	518,108	-3.2
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	1,758,346	2.1	6,348,249	1.7
United States	1,531,122	4.6	5,245,968	5.8
Auto only:	1,076,698	15.0	3,458,739	20.8
Other Countries	227,224	-12.3	1,102,281	-14.0
Estimated Same-day Trips[2]				
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	1,531,517	-5.1	5,503,122	-2.2
United States	1,514,290	-5.1	5,445,479	-2.4
Other Countries	17,227	-2.3	57,643	16.4
Residents of Canada:				
United States	4,924,955	20.7	17,947,448	21.2
Auto only:	4,830,656	20.8	17,578,550	21.9

	1991			
	April p	March r	February	January
	Seasonally Adjusted			
Estimated Overnight Trips[1]				
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	1,251,161	1,269,910	1,294,186	1,245,635
United States	1,005,138	1,023,158	1,035,378	1,000,624
Other Countries	246,023	246,752	258,808	245,011
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	1,789,469	1,700,561	1,684,648	1,680,828
United States	1,558,396	1,475,417	1,470,173	1,441,957
Other Countries	231,073	225,144	214,475	238,871

1 *Overnight estimates for the United States include auto and bus for one or more nights, and estimated one or more nights numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods. Figures for "Other Countries" exclude same day entries by land only, via the United States.*

2 *Same-day estimates for the United States include counts of auto and bus, and estimated numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods. Figures for "Other Countries" include same-day entries by land only, via the United States.*

p *Preliminary.*

r *Revised.*

Financial Statistics of Canadian Universities

1988-89

Highlights

- In 1988-89, university expenditures increased by 8.8% to $7.56 billion, the largest increase during the last six years. These expenditures accounted for 1.3% of Canada's Gross Domestic Product.

- As in the previous year, sponsored-research expenditures rose by slightly over 12%, and continued to account for an increasing portion of total expenditures (climbing from 13.8% in 1986-87 to 15.2% in 1988-89).

- British Columbia showed the largest annual increase in expenditures (19.4%) in 1988-89, for a total of almost $700 million.

- Revenues[1] by direct source of funds reached $7.76 billion, the largest increase (10.4%) in the last three years. Funds for sponsored research increased by 15.4%, and the share of this source of revenues has continuously increased during the last three years, from 14% in 1986-87 to 15.4% in 1988-89.

- Expressed on a full-time equivalent[2] student basis, operating revenues from provincial sources increased by only 3.9%, while those from tuition fees increased by 6.6%.

Vol. 13, No. 3 of *Education Statistics Bulletin: Financial Statistics of Canadian Universities, 1988-89* (81-002, $4.90/$49) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, contact Marie Rousseau-Adam (613-951-1507) or Bernard Bourgoin (613-951-1506), Finance Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

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[1] *Revenue refers to direct funding of universities. Therefore, "federal funding" reflects money spent to operate educational institutions and contributions from the federal government directly to universities for research or other activities. Since federal contributions to provincial governments in respect to post-secondary education are indirect in terms of university operations, they are not identified as a federal source.*

[2] *The number of full-time equivalent students is calculated by dividing the number of part-time students by 3.5, and adding the result to the number of full-time students.* ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics
April 1991

Pulpwood receipts amounted to 1 575 149 cubic metres in April 1991, a decrease of 2.3% from 1 613 035 cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue totalled 5 195 565 cubic metres, up 9.0% from 4 765 493 cubic metres in April 1990. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue was reported at 8 324 227 cubic metres, an increase of 4.1% from 7 994 105 cubic metres reported the previous year. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue decreased 7.0% to 19 053 884 cubic metres from 20 479 396 cubic metres a year earlier.

Year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 13 845 937 cubic metres, an increase of 3.6% from 13 359 789 cubic metres a year earlier.

Receipts of wood residue increased 1.7% to 19 355 566r (revised) cubic metres from the year-earlier level of 19 007 075 cubic metres. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue, at 34 565 084r cubic metres, was up 2.5% from 33 729 900 cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The April 1991 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001, $5.80/$58) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products
April 1991

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products for April 1991 are now available, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Shipments totalled 55 966 tonnes in April 1991, an increase of 10.0% from the 50 893 tonnes shipped during the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The April 1991 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Steel Pipe and Tubing
April 1991

Steel pipe and tubing production for April 1991 totalled 194 917 tonnes, an increase of 79.0% from the 108 901 tonnes produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production totalled 668 547 tonnes, up 28.5% from the 520 220 tonnes produced during the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The April 1991 issue of *Steel Pipe and Tubing* (41-011 $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Electric Storage Batteries
April 1991

The April 1991 data on units sold by Canadian manufacturers of electric storage batteries for automobiles and heavy duty commercial replacement batteries are now available.

Cumulative sales from January to April 1991 totalled 565,455 automotive and heavy duty commercial replacement batteries, down 9.0% from 621,153r (revised) for the period a year earlier.

Information on sales of other types of storage batteries is also available.

The April 1991 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Canadian Civil Aviation Statistics

January-March 1991

Preliminary monthly financial data for January, February and March 1991 are now available. Data reported by Canadian Level I air carriers for the first quarter of 1991 showed an operating loss of $198 million, up 107% from the $96 million loss reported in the first quarter of 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary civil aviation data for the first quarter of 1991 will be available in the June 1991 issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93). See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Bradley Snider (819-997-6195), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Greenhouse Industry

1989 and 1990

Final 1989 and preliminary 1990 data for the greenhouse industry in Canada are now available. Information is available on the market structure, the state of demand and production factors such as area under glass and plastic, gross yearly payroll and total investment in the industry. Data on production of ornamentals and greenhouse vegetables are also available. Data on vegetable production and farm value are available on CANSIM.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1058.

Greenhouse Industry, 1989 and 1990 (22-202, $26) will be available in July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Ron Brzezinski (613-951-0574), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production of Poultry and Eggs, 1990.
Catalogue number 23-202
(Canada: $34.00; United States: US$41.00; Other Countries: US$48.00).

Retail Trade, February 1991.
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: $18.20/$182.00; United States: US$21.80/US$218.00; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255.00).

Traveller Accommodation Statistics, 1986-1988.
Catalogue number 63-204
(Canada: $22.00; United States: US$26.00; Other Countries: US$31.00).

Summary of Canadian International Trade, March 1991.
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: $18.20/$182.00; United States: US$21.80/US$218.00; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255.00).

Education Statistics Bulletin: Financial Statistics of Canadian Universities, 1988-89 (Vol. 13, No. 3).
Catalogue number 81-002
(Canada: $4.90/$49.00; United States: US$5.90/US$59.00; Other Countries: US$6.90/US$69.00).

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A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of June 10-14
(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
June		
10	New Motor Vehicle Sales	April 1991
10	New Housing Price Index	April 1991
11	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	April 1991
11	Farm Product Price Index	April 1991
12	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	March 1991
14	The Consumer Price Index	May 1991

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, June 10, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

New Motor Vehicle Sales

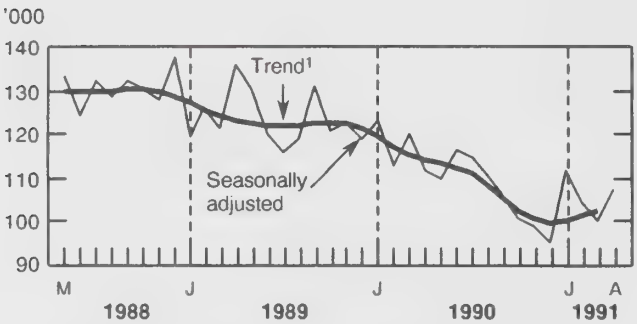
April 1991

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 107,000 units in April 1991, an increase of 6.8% over the revised March 1991 level. In April, passenger car sales increased by 4.7%, while truck sales posted a sharp gain of 11.2%.

Monthly Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, in Units, 1988-1991



[1] The short-term trend represents a moving average of the data.

- In the first four months of 1991, new motor vehicle sales have fluctuated markedly, but have increased on average about 3.5% monthly. Strong gains in January and April more than offset declines in February and March 1991.

- By origin, sales of North American passenger cars increased by 6.9% in April 1991 to a level of 45,000 units. Sales of imported passenger cars recorded a gain of 1.2% to a level of 26,000 units. The April increase for North American passenger car sales followed two consecutive monthly drops, whereas the increase in imported passenger car sales came after a marginal decline of 0.1%.

Note to Users

North American vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

Imported vehicles: Motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

Unadjusted Sales

- Sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 140,000 units in April 1991, up 4.2% over the April 1990 level. Sales of trucks recorded a gain of 7.7%, while passenger car sales increased by 2.4%.

- The April increase in passenger car sales reflected an increase of 12.9% for imported passenger cars, attributable to a notable 14.4% rise in Japanese car sales and a 7.2% gain in cars imported from "other countries". North American passenger car sales recorded a decline of 2.4%.

- The Japanese share of the Canadian passenger car market rose to 27.6% in April 1991 from 24.7% a year earlier. This gain was at the expense of North American manufacturers, as their market share declined to 65.6% from 68.8% in April 1990.

- Provincial growth rates varied considerably with sizable increases in new motor vehicle sales in British Columbia (+22.6%), Alberta (+12.7%) and Quebec (+8.1%), whereas notable decreases were noted in Saskatchewan (-16.9%), Nova Scotia (-12.9%) and Newfoundland (-10.0%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The April 1991 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, $9/$90) will be available the third week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552) or Tom Newton (613-951-9693), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

New Motor Vehicle Sales – Canada

April 1991

	Seasonally Adjusted Data			
	Jan. 1991 r	Feb. 1991 r	March 1991 r	April 1991 p
	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change
Total New Motor Vehicles	**111,454**	**104,131**	**99,939**	**106,780**
	+17.8	**-6.6**	**-4.0**	**+6.8**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	57,248	46,481	41,821	44,712
	+43.9	-18.8	-10.0	+6.9
Overseas	21,853	25,782	25,744	26,061
	-9.2	+18.0	-0.1	+1.2
Total	**79,101**	**72,263**	**67,565**	**70,773**
	+23.9	**-8.6**	**-6.5**	**+4.7**
Trucks, Vans and Buses	**32,353**	**31,868**	**32,374**	**36,006**
	+5.0	**-1.5**	**+1.6**	**+11.2**

	Unadjusted Sales			
	April 1991	Change 1991/90	January-April 1991	Change 1991/90
	Units	%	Units	%
Total New Motor Vehicles	**139,820**	**+4.2**	**414,551**	**-8.6**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	60,581	-2.4	184,950	-7.5
Japan	25,486	+14.4	75,782	-2.5
Other Countries (Including South Korea)	6,267	+7.2	20,037	-0.8
Total	**92,334**	**+2.4**	**280,769**	**-5.8**
Trucks, Vans and Buses by Origin:				
North America	40,076	+6.2	113,163	-13.8
Overseas	7,410	+17.0	20,619	-16.0
Total	**47,486**	**+7.7**	**133,782**	**-14.1**

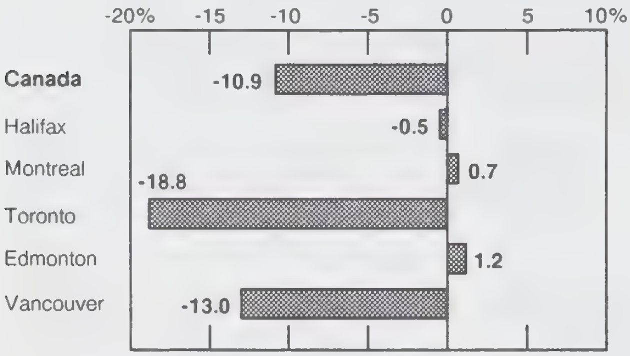
p *Preliminary.*
r *Revised.*

New Housing Price Index

April 1991

The New Housing Price Index (1986 = 100) for Canada stood at 130.2 in April, down 0.3% from March 1991.

Percentage Change in New Housing Price Index from Same Month of the Previous Year, Canada and Selected Cities, April 1991



The estimated House Only Index decreased 0.3% while the estimated Land Only Index decreased 0.1%.

More than half the cities represented in the Canada composite index posted declines in new housing prices. The largest monthly decreases were in St. Catharines-Niagara (-1.5%), Quebec City (-1.3%), Calgary (-1.1%), Montreal (-0.9%) and Hamilton (-0.9%).

This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices now stands 10.9% lower than the year-earlier level. Toronto was the major factor in this downward movement with a decrease of 18.8% since April 1990, although Vancouver with a year-over-year decrease of 13.0% also contributed significantly.

Prices Division has calculated an analytical index in which current regulations concerning the Goods and Services Tax (GST) and relevant new housing and federal sales tax rebates are applied to our current price sample to calculate an index that includes the estimated net effect of the GST. In April 1991, this index was 134.3, up 0.8% from the Canada Total level of 133.2 for March 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2032.

The second quarter 1991 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

New Housing Price Indexes

1986 = 100

	April 1991	March 1991	April 1990	% change April 1991/ March 1991	% change April 1991/ April 1990
Canada Total	**130.2**	**130.6**	**146.1**	**-0.3**	**-10.9**
Canada (House only)	**120.2**	**120.6**	**138.1**	**-0.3**	**-13.0**
Canada (Land only)	**157.6**	**157.7**	**169.5**	**-0.1**	**-7.0**
St. John's	126.7	126.8	115.8	-0.1	9.4
Halifax	109.1	109.1	109.6	–	-0.5
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	113.6	114.5	112.6	-0.8	0.9
Quebec City	133.6	135.4	129.8	-1.3	2.9
Montreal	134.3	135.5	133.4	-0.9	0.7
Ottawa-Hull	123.5	123.6	124.5	-0.1	-0.8
Toronto	146.1	146.4	180.0	-0.2	-18.8
Hamilton	136.8	138.1	147.3	-0.9	-7.1
St. Catharines-Niagara	134.4	136.4	141.6	-1.5	-5.1
Kitchener-Waterloo	129.6	128.7	143.6	0.7	-9.7
London	144.2	145.0	144.8	-0.6	-0.4
Windsor	128.0	127.9	128.3	0.1	-0.2
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	134.6	135.1	134.2	-0.4	0.3
Winnipeg	108.3	108.9	108.6	-0.6	-0.3
Regina	111.4	112.0	108.8	-0.5	2.4
Saskatoon	106.4	106.4	107.5	–	-1.0
Calgary	132.3	133.8	138.6	-1.1	-4.5
Edmonton	139.6	140.0	137.9	-0.3	1.2
Vancouver	122.6	122.2	140.9	0.3	-13.0
Victoria	120.5	119.3	129.3	1.0	-6.8

- *Nil or zero.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Deliveries of Major Grains
April 1991

Producer deliveries of major grains by Prairie farmers showed an increase from April 1990, except in the case of durum wheat and oats where marketings decreased. Deliveries for April 1990 and April 1991 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

	1990	1991
• Wheat (excluding durum)	1 294.5	1 473.8
• Durum wheat	351.7	304.1
• **Total wheat**	**1 646.2**	**1 777.9**
• Oats	82.7	48.8
• Barley	342.8	457.3
• Rye	24.1	24.7
• Flaxseed	17.3	44.1
• Canola	207.2	251.6
• **Total**	**2 320.3**	**2 604.4**

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The April 1991 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) will be released in July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact Debbie Day (613-951-3859), Agriculture Division. ■

Oils and Fats
April 1991

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in April 1991 totalled 56 168 tonnes, a decrease of 12.3% from the 64 058ʳ (revised) tonnes produced in March 1991. The year-to-date production in 1991 totalled 230 034ʳ tonnes, an increase of 15.6% from the corresponding 1990 figure of 198 915ʳ tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 9 735 tonnes in April 1991, down from the 10 853 tonnes sold the previous month. The cumulative sales to date were 40 396 tonnes compared to cumulative sales of 36 531ʳ tonnes in 1990.

Sales of packaged salad oil decreased to 4 692 tonnes in April 1991 from 8 992 tonnes a month earlier. The cumulative sales in 1991 were 25 178 tonnes, compared to cumulative sales of 23 857 tonnes in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The April 1991 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Statement of Data Quality and Methodology for CARTLIB
1986

The Geography Division has produced a new supplement to its CARTLIB user guide. This report defines and describes the 1986 Census Subdivision CARTLIB file for Canada which contains 6,009 census subdivisions. This report covers lineage, positional accuracy, logical consistency, completeness and attribute accuracy. It also includes a glossary of terms and an explanation of product use.

For more information on this release, contact Guylaine Duperré or Barbara King (613-951-3889), Marketing and Client Liaison, Geography Division (Fax: 613-951-0569). ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, March 1991.
Catalogue number 22-007
(Canada: $13.80/$138.00; United States: US$16.60/US$166.00; Other Countries: US$19.30/US$193.00).

Electric Power Statistics, March 1991.
Catalogue number 57-001
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).

Farm Input Price Index, First Quarter 1991.
Catalogue number 62-004
(Canada: $12.25/$49.00; United States: US$14.75/US$59.00; Other Countries: US$17.25/US$69.00).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, June 11, 1991

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

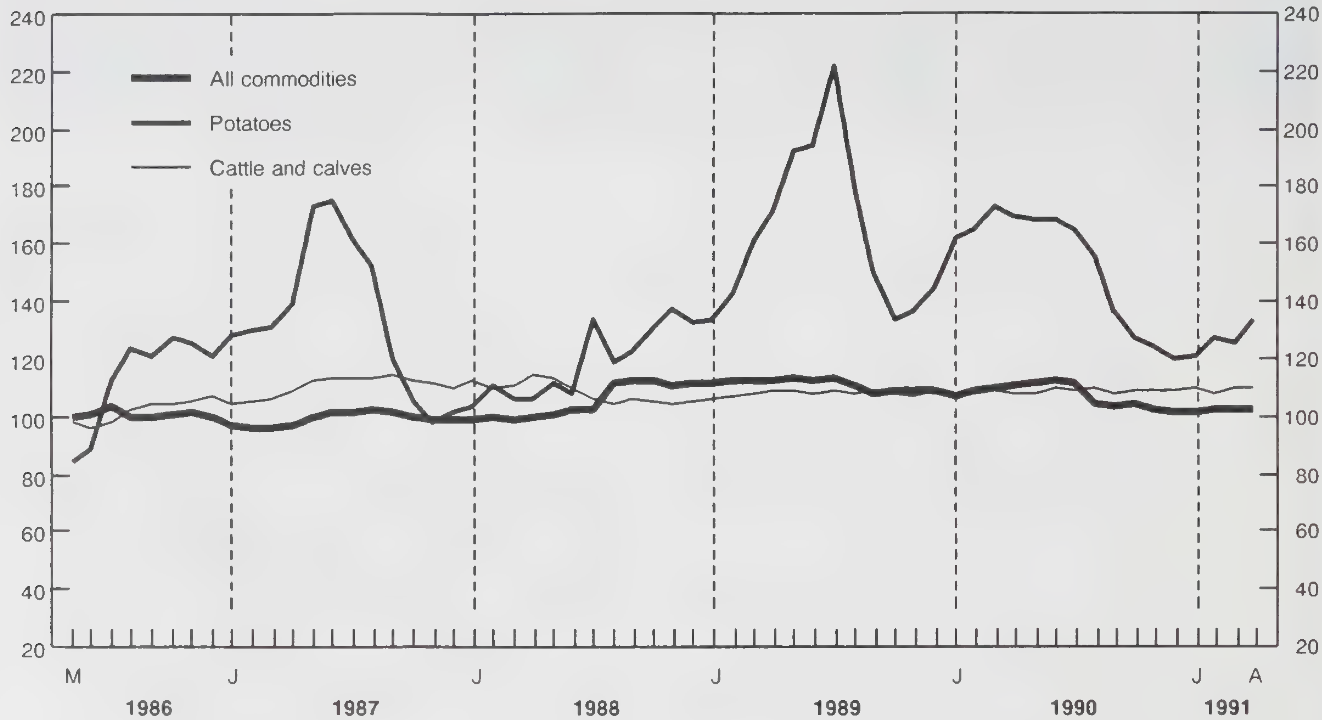
Charitable Donations Data Bank
1989

The 1989 Charitable Donations Data Bank provides demographic and socio-economic information relating to taxfilers and those taxfilers who made charitable donations. Data include the number of taxfilers, the number of donors, comparisons between the characteristics of donors and taxfilers, total and median donations as well as the median age of donors.

For further information, contact your nearest Regional Reference Centre or the Small Area and Administrative Data Division (613-951-9720).

MAJOR RELEASES

Farm Product Price Index (1986 = 100)



Farm Product Price Index

April 1991

The Farm Product Price Index (1986 = 100) for Canada stood at 101.6 in April, down 0.1% from the revised March level of 101.7. The crops index rose by 0.5%, while the livestock and animal products index was down 0.4%. The overall index remained 7.6% below the year-earlier level of 109.9 as Canadian production of the major grains for the 1990-91 crop year (August 1-July 31) was at record levels.

The percentage changes in the index between March and April 1991, by province were as follows: Newfoundland (-3.9%), Prince Edward Island (-0.7%), Nova Scotia (-1.2%), New Brunswick (+1.2%), Quebec (-0.9%), Ontario (+0.3%), Manitoba (-0.2%), Saskatchewan (-0.2%), Alberta (+0.6%), British Columbia (-1.2%).

Crops

The crops index was up 0.5% in April to 98.4, as the cereals, oilseeds and potatoes indexes increased. The crops index stood 19.1% below the year-earlier level of 121.7, as above-average production combined with weak world demand has depressed grain prices throughout the 1990-91 crop year.

- The cereals index increased 0.1% in April to a level of 91.3. The rise was mainly due to higher prices for wheat, oats and barley in most provinces. The index has trended slightly upwards over the last five months, but remains 24.5% below the level attained one year ago.

- The oilseeds index rose 0.9% in April to a level of 107.0, as higher canola prices offset decreases in soybean and flaxseed prices. This was the second consecutive monthly increase in the index. World oilseed supplies appear to be tightening as the Brazilian soybean crop is expected to be substantially reduced by drought. In spite of this, the oilseeds index was 15.6% below the year-earlier level.

- The potatoes index increased 6.4% in April to a level of 133.1. The prices of processing and seed potatoes increased in most provinces. The index remained 21.2% below the level attained one year earlier, as Canadian production increased 4% in 1990.

Livestock and Animal Products

The livestock and animal products index was down 0.4% in April to a level of 103.6, as hog, poultry and egg prices declined.

- The hogs index fell 2.0% to a level of 84.0 in April, as prices continued to decline from seasonal highs experienced in February. The index stood 21.8% below the recent peak seen in June 1990, when the index was at its highest level in almost four years. U.S. hog slaughter for the first four months of 1991 was 0.2% above year-earlier levels. The index was 3.4% below the level of 87.0 seen in April 1990.

- The eggs index fell 4.2% in April to a level of 97.2, in response to the removal of the March seasonal pricing adjustment implemented by the Canadian Egg Marketing Agency. The index stood 2.7% above the year-earlier level.

- The cattle and calves index increased 0.5% to a level of 109.7 in April. The index stood 2.0% above its level of one year ago. In the United States, cattle and calves supplies continued to be seasonally tight, while cumulative Canadian slaughter for the first four months of 1991 was 6% below 1990 levels.

Avaialble on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The April issue of the *Farm Product Price Index* (62-003, $7.10/$71) is scheduled for release on June 17. See "How to Order Publications".

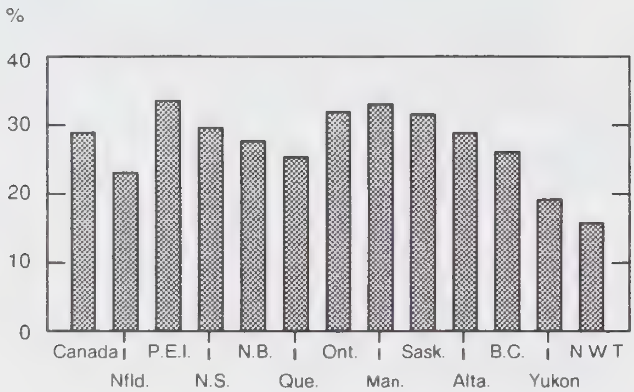
For further information on this release, contact Liz Leckie (613-951-2436), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Charitable Donations
1989

National Highlights

- Approximately 30% of Canadian taxfilers reported charitable donations for the 1989 tax year. Donations reported through the tax system amounted to $2.8 billion for that year.

Percentage of Taxfilers with Reported Charitable Donations, 1989



- Newfoundland and New Brunswick had the highest median donations with $215 and $200, respectively.

- Prince Edward Island and Manitoba had the highest percentage of donors, with 33% of taxfilers making contributions.

Atlantic Region

- Newfoundland had the highest median charitable donation with $215, followed by New Brunswick ($200), Prince Edward Island ($185) and Nova Scotia ($150).

- Prince Edward Island had the highest percentage of taxfilers reporting charitable donations (33%), followed by Nova Scotia (30%), New Brunswick (28%) and Newfoundland (23%).

> ***Note to Users***
>
> *Donations included in these data are those allowable for deduction in the Canadian tax system. They include donations made to Canadian registered charities; Canadian amateur athletic associations; prescribed universities outside Canada; certain tax-exempt housing organizations in Canada; Canadian municipalities; the United Nations; and charities outside Canada to which the Government of Canada made a gift in 1988 or 1989.*

- Approximately $214 million in charitable donations were reported from these four provinces.

Quebec

- The median charitable donation for the province of Quebec was $75 in 1989.

- Approximately 25% of taxfilers in that province reported charitable donations.

- Donations from this province amounted to $355 million for the 1989 tax year.

Ontario

- The median charitable donation for the province of Ontario was $135 in 1989.

- Approximately 32% of taxfilers in the province reported charitable donations.

- Donations from this province amounted to $1.3 billion for the 1989 tax year.

Western Region

- Saskatchewan had the highest median charitable donation ($195), followed by Manitoba ($135), Alberta ($125) and British Columbia ($125).

- Manitoba had the highest percentage of donors (33%), followed by Saskatchewan (32%), Alberta (29%) and British Columbia (26%).

- Donations from these four provinces amounted to $933 million for the 1989 tax year.

Territories

- Of the two territories, the Northwest Territories had the higher median charitable donation ($165). The median donation in the Yukon was $100.
- Of the taxfilers in the Yukon, 19% reported charitable donations. In the Northwest Territories, 16% of taxfilers reported charitable donations.
- Donations from the Territories amounted to $5 millions.

For further information on this release, contact your nearest Regional Reference Centre or the Small Area and Administrative Data Division (613-951-9720). ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

April 1991

Highlights

- Department store sales including concessions totalled $958 million in April 1991. After removing the Federal Sales Tax from the 1990 data and allowing for differences in trading days, department store sales decreased 9.4% from April 1990. Concession sales totalled $68.0 million, 7.1% of total department store sales.
- Department store sales during April 1991 for the provinces and the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed were as follows:

Note to Users

Department store sales estimates exclude the Goods and Services Tax (GST). Prior to January 1991, sales data included the Federal Sales Tax (FST). Due to this change in indirect taxes, data for 1991 are not strictly comparable with those of previous years. For users interested in deriving comparable data, an estimate of the amount of FST included in department store sales for 1990 is available for Canada (3.5%). The reliability of this estimate does not permit adjustments at the provincial or metropolitan area level.

Users should note that the year-over-year movement for Prince Edward Island has been affected by a major structural change. The acquisition of one department store chain by another excluded the food department which is now included in the supermarket and grocery stores trade group of the monthly retail trade survey. Comparisons should therefore be used with caution.

Information on department store sales and stocks by major commodity lines and seasonally adjusted estimates will be released in The Daily during the week of June 17.

Department Store Sales Including Concessions

Province

Newfoundland	$13.1 million
Prince Edward Island	$3.8 million
Nova Scotia	$30.8 million
New Brunswick	$20.9 million
Quebec	$183.5 million
Ontario	$387.0 million
Manitoba	$41.5 million
Saskatchewan	$26.7 million
Alberta	$109.8 million
British Columbia	$140.7 million

Metropolitan Area

Calgary	$40.7 million
Edmonton	$48.0 million
Halifax-Dartmouth	$15.6 million
Hamilton	$27.9 million
Montreal	$94.4 million
Ottawa-Hull	$46.3 million
Quebec City	$24.8 million
Toronto	$147.8 million
Vancouver	$77.4 million
Winnipeg	$36.9 million

Department Store Sales Excluding Concessions

Province

Newfoundland	$11.1 million
Prince Edward Island	$3.6 million
Nova Scotia	$28.5 million
New Brunswick	$19.1 million
Quebec	$172.9 million
Ontario	$359.5 million
Manitoba	$37.4 million
Saskatchewan	$24.4 million
Alberta	$102.3 million
British Columbia	$131.1 million

Metropolitan Area

Calgary	$37.2 million
Edmonton	$44.7 million
Halifax-Dartmouth	$14.5 million
Hamilton	$25.8 million
Montreal	$89.4 million
Ottawa-Hull	$43.7 million
Quebec City	$23.2 million
Toronto	$138.3 million
Vancouver	$72.5 million
Winnipeg	$32.9 million

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111 and 112 (levels 10 to 12).

The April 1991 issue of *Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Selected Metropolitan Area* (63-004, $2/$20) will be available the fourth week of June.

Contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Sugar Sales

May 1991

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 90 336 tonnes for all types of sugar in May 1991, comprising 84 389 tonnes in domestic sales and 5 947 tonnes in export sales. The 1991 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 379 680 tonnes: 350 300 tonnes in domestic sales and 29 380 tonnes in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 85 789 tonnes in May 1990, of which 80 876 tonnes were domestic sales and 4 913 tonnes were export sales. The 1990 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 374 261 tonnes: 351 790 tonnes in domestic sales and 22 471 tonnes in export sales.

The May 1991 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

The Dairy Review

April 1991

Creamery butter production in Canada totalled 8 905 tonnes in April, a 5.7% decrease from a year earlier. Production of cheddar cheese amounted to 9 810 tonnes, an increase of 5.5% over April 1990.

An estimated 612 437 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in March 1991, a decrease of 2.5% from March 1990. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first three months of 1991 to 1 745 226 kilolitres, a decrease of 1.8% from the January-March 1990 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The April 1991 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, $12.20/$122) is scheduled for release on June 21. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division. ■

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard

April 1991

Canadian firms produced 122 400 cubic metres of waferboard in April 1991, a decrease of 36.0% from the 191 165 cubic metres produced in April 1990. Particleboard production totalled 85 392 cubic metres, down 1.6% from 86 789 cubic metres the previous year. Production of fibreboard for April 1991 was 8 632 thousand square metres (basis 3.175mm), a decrease of 2.7% from the 8 875 thousand square metres (basis 3.175mm) of fibreboard produced in April 1990.

Cumulative production of waferboard during 1991 totalled 418 733 cubic metres, down 43.4% from the 740 176 cubic metres produced during the previous year. Particleboard production was 316 316 cubic metres, down 20.4% from the 397 586 cubic metres in January to April 1990. Year-to-date production of fibreboard was 30 149 thousand square metres (basis 3.175mm), down 8.2% from the 32 838 thousand square metres (basis 3.175mm) for the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2, 3 and 4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The April 1991 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard* (36-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles

First Quarter 1991

Data for the first quarter of 1991 for blow-moulded plastic bottles are now available.

Production and Shipments of Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles (47-006, $6.75/$27) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Exports by Commodity, March 1991.
Catalogue number 65-004
(Canada: $55.10/$551.00; United States: US$66.10/US$661.00; Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771.00).

Imports by Country, January-March 1991.
Catalogue number 65-006
(Canada: $82.75/$331.00; United States: US$99.25/US$397.00; Other Countries: US$115.75/US$463.00).

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The Daily

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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, June 12, 1991 | **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Health Reports

First Quarter 1991

The first quarter 1991 issue of *Health Reports,* offering access to essential data on topical areas of the health field in Canada, is now available.

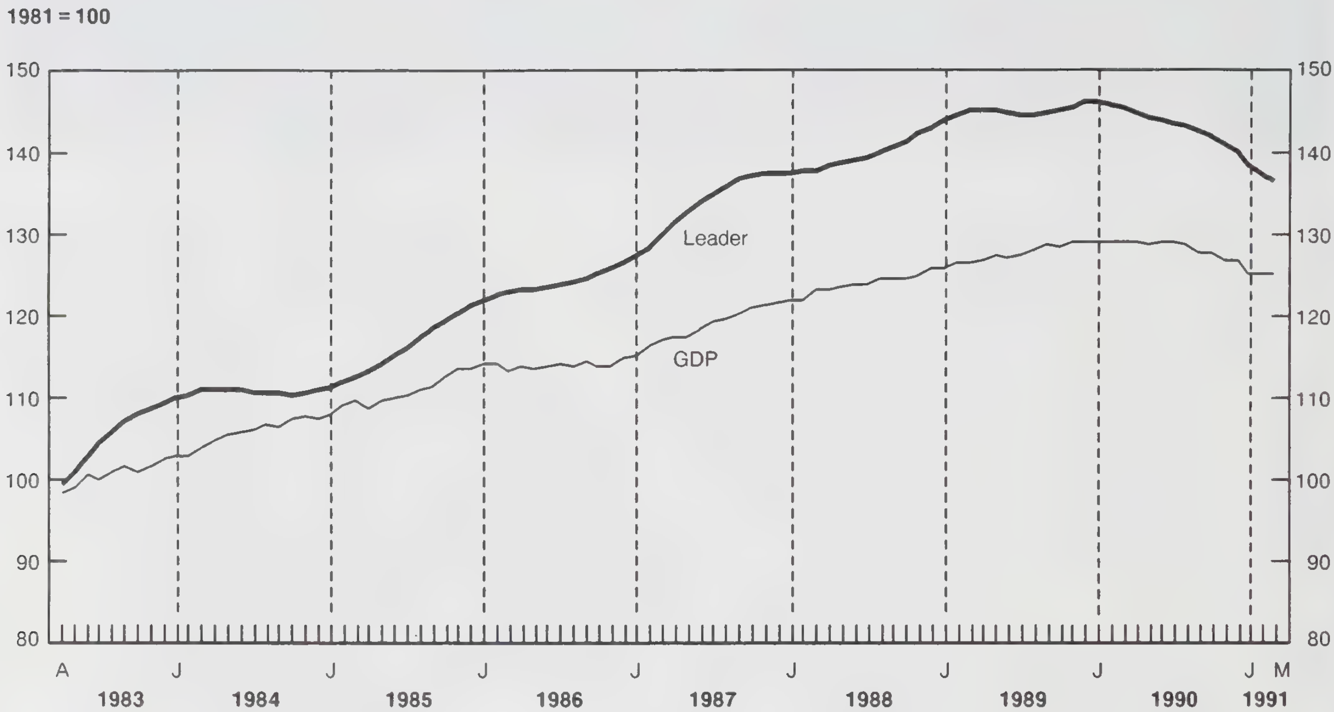
This issue features analytical articles on the relationship between income and the health of newborn children and infant mortality in urban Canada, the use of tranquilizers and sleeping pills and historical trends in the number and utilization of hospitals. Also included in the publication are highlights on births, divorces, tuberculosis and annual data on hospitals.

The first quarter 1991 issue of *Health Reports* (82-003, Vol. 3, No. 1, $26/$104) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Nelson Nault (613-951-1746), Canadian Centre for Health Information.

MAJOR RELEASES

Composite Leading Indicator and GDP



Composite Leading Indicator

March 1991

The leading indicator fell for the fourteenth straight month in March, but at the slowest rate (-0.6%) since last October. The index had fallen at an accelerating rate in the second half of 1990, culminating in a 1% dip in January. Components with the longest lead times in signalling a recovery continued to firm in March, notably the housing and stock markets and services employment. Seven out of 10 components contributed to a 0.7% gain in the unsmoothed version of the index, including manufacturing which has been particularly weak of late. The unsmoothed index had jumped by 1.3% in February.

The indicators of household demand were mixed: spending on durable goods remained sluggish at a time of weak labour income growth. Auto sales also fell in March, particularly in central Canada which has felt the recession relatively more severely. The recovery in housing strengthened as mortgage rates declined, while construction employment rose in May.

The trend of new orders for durable goods continued to drop rapidly, reflecting steep declines in the unsmoothed version during January and February. New orders rose in March, however, with gains in five out of nine industries. These gains accompanied an upturn of employment in business services, led by Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. This may be significant as firms typically procure these services before stepping up hiring as a recovery approaches. The ratio of shipments to stocks fell steadily in March, but this component typically lags recoveries by up to four months. The average workweek also dropped again, reflecting another sharp drop in production in March.

The Toronto Stock Exchange recorded an increase for the second consecutive month, while the real money supply (M1) fell only 0.1%, after declining at a 1% rate only a short time ago.

The rate of decrease of the U.S. leading indicator eased to 0.2% in March, from 0.5% in February and 0.8% in January. The improvement continued into April and spread to more components. The recovery of consumer confidence in recent months has begun to be reflected in household spending. As a result, industrial production in April posted its first increase in seven months.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

For more information on the economy, order the June issue of the *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, $22/$220), available the week of June 17-21. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, or future release dates, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Analysis Section.

Canadian Leading Indicators

	Percentage Change			Level	
	January	February	March	February	March
Composite Leading Indicator (1981 = 100)					
Smoothed	-1.0	-0.9	-0.6	137.0	136.2
Unsmoothed	-3.2	1.3	0.7	135.2	136.2
Retail Trade					
Furniture and appliance sales	-2.1	-2.3	-2.0	1,004[4]	984[4]
Other durable goods sales	-1.2	-1.2	-1.5	3,493[4]	3,442[4]
Housing Index[1]	-3.4	-2.6	-0.2	100.8	100.6
Manufacturing					
New orders – durables	-2.8	-3.1	-2.7	8,767[4]	8,532[4]
Shipments to inventory ratio (finished goods)[2]	-0.03	-0.02	-0.03	1.37	1.34
Average workweek (hours)	-0.3	-0.3	-0.5	37.8	37.6
Business and personal services employment (thousands)	-0.5	-0.4	-0.2	1,757	1,754
United States composite leading index (1967 = 100)	-0.8	-0.5	-0.2	187.4	187.0
TSE300 stock price index (1975 = 1000)	-0.6	0.8	1.6	3,218	3,271
Money supply (M1) ($1981)[3]	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	23,882[4]	23,869[4]

1 *Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (MLS).*
2 *Difference from previous month.*
3 *Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.*
4 *Millions of 1981 dollars.*

■

Health Reports

First Quarter 1991

Selected Highlights

Birth Outcomes and Infant Mortality by Income in Urban Canada

- Poor Canadian children are less healthy than children of other Canadians and their health problems begin before birth, according to data collected in 1986.

- Infants whose families live in low-income neighbourhoods were 30% to 50% more likely to be born prematurely with a low birth weight or with growth retardation than were infants whose families live in higher-income neighbourhoods. They were also two-thirds more likely to die before their first birthday.

- According to a World Health Organization study, cigarette smoking accounts for one-third of the incidence of intrauterine growth retardation in developed countries. Another 40% can be attributed to factors such as poor pre-pregnancy health and poor nutrition which have been shown to be related to low income or low socio-economic status.

Sedative-hypnotic Drug Use in Canada

- Various surveys over the past 20 years have shown that the use of minor tranquilizers and sleeping pills in Canada is about average for industrialized countries. For example, according to the recent National Alcohol and Drug Survey, conducted in 1989, 5.7% of the respondents reported using these types of drugs within the previous 30 days.

- Among women, the highest utilization rates of sedative-hypnotic drugs were found in Quebec, while the lowest rates were in the Prairie provinces. Among men, no pattern could be determined.

- The use of sedative-hypnotic drugs increases with age, and women are twice as likely to take them as are men. Other characteristics common to usage include low family income, less than average education, and the presence of physical ailments and emotional problems.

Historical Trends in Public General Hospitals

- Between 1976 and 1987 in Canada, the number of small hospitals, with 1 to 49 beds, decreased by 44 (to 358), while the number of large hospitals, with 300 and more beds, increased by 22 (to 154). In 1987, there were 842 public general hospitals in Canada, down 26 from 1976.

- Despite this decrease in the number of hospitals, there has been an increase of over 7% in the number of hospital beds. However, because of a greater increase in population, there has been a 3% decrease in the number of hospital beds per capita (from 5.23 to 5.09 per 1000 population).

- During the period under study, the bed occupancy rate increased from 77% to 83%, the average length of stay increased 14% and the percentage of hospitals with long-term units increased from 27% to 49%.

- These data indicate an increasing emphasis on greater efficiency, ambulatory care and the diversion of less severe cases to treatment in outpatient facilities. The trends towards reduction in the number of hospitals, beds and separations indicate a reversal of the situation in the previous two decades which was marked by expansion in the hospital system.

The first quarter 1991 issue of *Health Reports* (82-003, Vol. 3, No. 1, $26/$104) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Nelson Nault (613-951-1746), Canadian Centre for Health Information. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Telephone Statistics

April 1991

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of $1,128.7 million in April 1991, up 3.9% from April 1990.

Operating expenses were $851.0 million, an increase of 7.2% from April 1990. Net operating revenue was $277.8 million, a decrease of 5.2% from April 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The April 1991 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, $8.30/$83) is scheduled for release the week of June 24. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

April 1991

In April 1991, a total of 73 Canadian urban transit systems with gross annual total operating revenues of $1,000,000 or more (subsidies included) carried 117,873,129 fare passengers, a decrease of 11.7% from the previous month. Operating revenues totalled $102,877,207, down 9.5% from March 1991.

During the same period, 22 passenger bus carriers earning $1,000,000 or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1,016,158 fare passengers, down 16.4% from the previous month. Earnings of these carriers totalled $19,119,894, a 9.7% decrease from the March 1991 operating revenues.

All 1990 figures and 1991 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The April 1991 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, $7.10/$71) will be available the fourth week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, March 1991.
Catalogue number 15-001
(Canada: $12.70/$127.00; United States: US$15.20/US$152.00; Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178.00).

Footwear Statistics, April 1991.
Catalogue number 33-002
(Canada: $5.00/US$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, April 1991.
Catalogue number 43-003
(Canada: $5.00/US$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Department Store Monthly Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area, February 1991.
Catalogue number 63-004
(Canada: $2.70/$27.00; United States: US$3.20/US$32.00; Other Countries: US$3.80/US$38.00).

Canada's International Transactions in Securities, March 1991.
Catalogue number 67-002
(Canada: $15.80/$158.00; United States: US$19.00/US$190.00; Other Countries: US$22.10/US$221.00).

Health Reports, Vol. 3, No. 1, First Quarter 1991.
Catalogue number 82-003
(Canada: $26.00/$104.00; United States: US$31.25/US$125.00; Other Countries: US$36.50/US$146.00).

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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Quarterly Demographic Statistics for Canada, the Provinces and Territories

January-March 1991

The preliminary postcensal estimates of population for Canada, the provinces and territories on April 1, 1991 are now available. These estimates, as well as revised postcensal estimates for April 1, 1990 and final postcensal estimates for April 1, 1989, are presented in the table.

Figures on immigration, emigration, interprovincial migration, births, deaths and marriages for January-March 1991 are also now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1 (quarterly estimates); 2, 3 and 397 (immigration); 6516 (emigration); 4, 5 and 6 (births, deaths and marriages); 5731 and 6982 (interprovincial migration based on Family Allowances); and 6981 (interprovincial migration based on Revenue Canada).

These estimates will appear in *Quarterly Demographic Statistics* (91-002, $7.50/$30), available in the next few weeks. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on vital statistics (births, deaths, marriages), contact N. Nault (613-951-1746), Canadian Center for Health Information; for information on other demographic estimates, contact Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division. Or contact the nearest Regional Reference Centre.

				Annual growth rate for years ending March 31	
	1991	1990	1989	1991	1990
	Number	Number	Number	%	%
Canada	**26,919,900**	**26,530,200***	**26,175,000**	**1.5**	**1.4**
Newfoundland	573,400	573,200*	570,400	0.0	0.5
Prince Edward Island	130,100	130,400	129,700	-0.2	0.5
Nova Scotia	898,200	892,800	886,600	0.6	0.7
New Brunswick	726,100	722,300	717,100	0.5	0.7
Quebec	6,829,500	6,755,100	6,685,800	1.1	1.0
Ontario	9,877,400	9,710,400	9,559,900	1.7	1.6
Manitoba	1,094,400	1,089,900	1,085,000	0.4	0.4
Saskatchewan	996,200	999,600	1,006,900	-0.4	-0.7
Alberta	2,513,100	2,461,100	2,418,400	2.1	1.8
British Columbia	3,200,400	3,115,700	3,037,000	2.7	2.6
Yukon	26,800	26,100	25,500	2.9	2.1
Northwest Territories	54,300	53,700	52,700	1.2	1.8

***Note**: Figures have been rounded independently to the nearest hundred.*

* *Population estimates for Canada and Newfoundland from July 1, 1989 to January 1, 1991 have had to be modified, consequently they differ from those previously published.*

Railway Carloadings

10-day Period Ending May 31, 1991

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 7.2 million tonnes, an increase of 1.8% over the same period last year.

- Piggyback traffic decreased 26.2% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded also decreased 21.5% during the same period.

- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 1.3% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1990 figures and 1991 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Shipments of Rolled Steel

April 1991

Rolled steel shipments for April 1991 totalled 903 867 tonnes, an increase of 13.8% from the preceding month's total of 794 179 tonnes and a decrease of 7.9% from the year-earlier level of 981 134^{r} (revised) tonnes. Year-to-date shipments totalled 3 339 196 tonnes, a decrease of 16.6% compared to 4 003 049^{r} tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The April 1991 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending June 8, 1991

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending June 8, 1991 totalled 238 923 tonnes, a decrease of 8.7% from the preceding week's total of 261 679 tonnes, and down 18.8% from the year-earlier level of 294 294 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1991 was 5 762 949 tonnes, a decrease of 9.6% from 6 374 457 tonnes for the same period in 1990.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Production of Eggs

April 1991

Canadian egg production in April 1991 was 38.8 million dozen, a 0.4% decrease from April 1990. The average number of layers decreased 0.4% between April 1990 and 1991, while the number of eggs per 100 layers remained the same at 2,184.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

The statistical bulletin, *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* ($115 annually) can be obtained by contacting Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information on this release, contact Benoît Lévesque (613-951-2550), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Processed Fruits And Vegetables

February 1991

Data on processed fruits and vegetables for February 1991 are now available.

The February 1991 issue of *Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables* (32-011, $5/$50) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, April 1991.
Catalogue number 41-006
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, April 1991.
Catalogue number 43-005
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, April 1991.
Catalogue number 46-002
(Canada: $5.60/$56.00; United States: US$6.70/US$67.00; Other Countries: US$7.80/US$78.00).

Consumer Price Index, May 1991.
Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: $9.30/$93.00; United States: US$11.20/US$112.00; Other Countries: US$13.00/US$130.00).
Available Friday, June 14 at 7 a.m.

Leisure and Personal Services, 1986-88.
Catalogue number 63-233
(Canada: $30; United States: US$36; Other Countries: US$42).

Building Permits, March 1991.
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: $22.10/$221.00; United States: US$26.50/US$265.00; Other Countries: US$30.90/US$309.00).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

The Changing Workload in Youth Courts

The number of cases heard in youth courts across Canada rose from 29,242 in 1984-85 to 52,012 in 1986-87. This increase of 78% was largely due to the implementation of a uniform maximum age of 17 under the Young Offenders Act (YOA).

Between 1986-87 and 1989-90, the number of cases rose from 52,012 to 57,063, representing a 10% increase in workload. Much of this increase occurred in the YOA offence of failure to comply with a community disposition, which was introduced in 1986. Excluding this offence, the caseload rose by 2%.

Vol. 11, No. 10 of the *Juristat Bulletin* (85-002, $3.90/$78) is now available. This report describes the changes in the workloads of youth courts across Canada since the proclamation of the Young Offenders Act in 1984. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Friday, June 14, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

(Continued on page 2)

Book Publishing and Exclusive Agency Distribution

1989-90

Highlights

- Preliminary analysis of results from the 1989-90 Survey of Book Publishers and Exclusive Agents shows that, for the first time since 1983-84, there has been no real annual increase in the total sales of titles published in Canada.

- Nearly 8,250 titles were released by 302 publishers in 1989-90, and total sales of titles published in Canada reached $771 million, including $207 million in sales outside Canada.

- Exclusive agents and publishers selling books for other publishers reported sales of $638 million in Canada, mostly from imported books.

Survey data, including detailed tables, are now available. *Book Publishing – Culture Statistics, 1989-90* (87-210, $17) will be released shortly.

For further information, contact Michel Frève (613-951-1563), Culture Subdivision, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: June 17-21

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MAJOR RELEASE

Consumer Price Index

May 1991

National Highlights

All Items

The All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada rose by 0.5% between April and May after having shown no movement the month before. The index level for May stood at 126.1 (1986 = 100). Six of the seven major components registered increases which ranged from 0.2% to 3.1%, while the clothing index fell by 0.2%. The tobacco products and alcoholic beverages component, which advanced by 3.1%, had the largest upward impact on the all-items index. The housing and transportation components had the second and third largest influences on the latest change in the CPI.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the all-items index increased by 0.2%, up slightly from the 0.1% rise reported for April.

The year-over-year increase in the CPI between May 1990 and May 1991 was 6.2%, down marginally from the 6.3% increase reported for both March and April. The compound annual rate of increase based on the seasonally adjusted index levels over the latest three-month period (February to May) was 3.2%. The compound annual rates for April and May, which use post-Goods and Services Tax price movements, indicate that the price movement trend is well below that experienced in the latter half of 1990.

Food

The food index advanced by 0.2% in May following an increase of 0.4% in April. The rise in May resulted from increases of 0.2% in the index for food purchased from stores and 0.3% in the index for food purchased from restaurants.

The moderate rise in the index for food purchased from stores resulted mainly from increases in the index for fresh vegetables (5.7%) and fresh fruit (2.9%). Much of the rise in the fresh vegetables index was due to higher prices for celery, tomatoes, onions and potatoes. The price rise in the first two salad-type vegetables resulted from a temporary shortage between crop cycles. Seasonal depletions in stocks explained the rise in the prices of the latter two vegetables. Price increases for apples, due to seasonal scarcity, and for bananas, caused by adverse weather conditions in major growing areas, explained the moderate rise in the fresh fruit index. The effect of these increases was offset, to some extent, by price declines for fresh meat (including chicken) and cured and prepared meat products, dairy products, bakery products, potato chips and soft drinks. Meat prices have fallen largely in response to increased supplies of beef, pork and chicken. Price declines in low-fat milk caused the drop in the dairy products index while a fall in the prices of rolls, crackers and cookies resulted in the decline in the bakery products index. Widespread promotional activity contributed to the drop in the prices of potato chips and soft drinks.

Over the 12-month period, May 1990 to May 1991, the food index advanced by 6.3%, marginally less than the 6.4% rise reported in April. The latest increase resulted from advances of 4.2% in the index for food purchased from stores and 11.3% in the index for food purchased from restaurants.

All Items Excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the all-items excluding food index increased by 0.6% in May after showing no change in April. Increases in the indexes for tobacco products and alcoholic beverages (3.1%), for housing (0.3%) and for transportation (0.7%) accounted for most of the latest change in the total non-food index.

A dominant proportion of the 3.1% advance in the tobacco products and alcoholic beverages index was due to a rise of 6.1% in the tobacco products index. This was heavily influenced by provincial tax increases in Quebec and in Ontario. The alcoholic beverages index rose by 0.7% with the average prices of served drinks rising by 0.5% and of alcohol purchased from stores rising by 0.7%. Price increases for wines and liquor purchased from stores were noted in most provinces.

The housing index increased by 0.3% in May with much of the upward pressure resulting from higher charges for rented accommodation, electricity, selected household operation items and traveller accommodation. Electricity rates rose in the province of Quebec. Within the household operation category, basic telephone charge increases were reported in Montreal and Thunder Bay. In addition, higher prices were observed for detergent and soap and nursery stock. The introduction of summer rates by hotels and motels resulted in the rise in traveller

accommodation charges. The owned accommodation index registered no change as increases in new house prices offset the decline in home maintenance and repair charges. Modest price declines were observed for fuel oil and for selected household appliances.

The 0.7% advance in the transportation index was heavily influenced by an average increase of 4.7% in gasoline prices. Much of this was associated with the end of price wars in Alberta, Southern Ontario and Saskatchewan. The increase was also influenced by provincial tax increases on gasoline in Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba. A moderate dampening effect on the transportation index resulted from a 3.7% drop in air fares attributable mainly to seasonal declines on rates to southern destinations and an increase in the number of "seat sales" offered on overseas flights. Declines were also registered for automotive vehicle registration fees in Northern Ontario and for new motor vehicle purchases.

Increases in the recreation, reading and education index (0.2%) and in the health and personal care index (0.2%) contributed marginally to the overall rise in the all-items excluding food index. The first was largely due to higher spectator charges for baseball games, increased fees and dues for the use of recreational facilities and a rise in magazine prices. The rise in the latter resulted from increased charges for hair cutting and styling services.

The clothing index fell by 0.2% causing a minor offsetting effect on the all-items excluding food index. The women's wear index fell by 0.9% but the impact of this was largely cancelled by increases in the indexes for men's wear (0.3%), girls' wear (0.8%) and boys' wear (1.1%). Higher charges were also reported for drycleaning and laundering services. Much of the downward pressures on the clothing index resulted from promotional activities.

Over the 12-month period, May 1990 to May 1991, the all-items excluding food index advanced by 6.3%, matching the rate of increase registered in April.

All Items Excluding Food and Energy

The all-items excluding food and energy index rose by 0.3% in May, up from the 0.1% rise observed in April. Between May 1990 and May 1991 the increase was 6.2%, slightly less than the 6.4% rise noted in April.

Goods and Services

The goods index advanced by 0.7% in May compared to a fall of 0.1% in April. The latest rise resulted from a 1.5% increase in the prices of non-durable goods which was partially offset by a 0.4% decline in the prices of durable goods. The services index rose by 0.2%, slightly slower than the rise of 0.3% observed the month before.

Between May 1990 and May 1991, the goods index increased by 5.9%, up from the 5.7% rise reported for April. The services index advanced by 6.6%, down from the 6.9% increase noted in April.

The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada
(1986 = 100)

	Indexes			Percentage change May 1991 from	
	May 1991	April 1991	May 1990	April 1991	May 1990
All items	126.1	125.5	118.7	0.5	6.2
Food	122.0	121.8	114.8	0.2	6.3
All items excluding food	127.1	126.4	119.6	0.6	6.3
Housing	124.2	123.8	119.0	0.3	4.4
Clothing	128.9	129.2	116.7	-0.2	10.5
Transportation	118.5	117.7	115.4	0.7	2.7
Health and personal care	128.8	128.5	120.4	0.2	7.0
Recreation, reading and education	129.6	129.3	120.3	0.2	7.7
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	162.0	157.2	136.7	3.1	18.5
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	79.3	79.7	84.2		
All-items Consumer Price Index converted to 1981 = 100	167.0				

City Highlights

Between April and May, changes in the all-items indexes for cities for which CPIs are published ranged from a decline of 0.3% in Charlottetown/Summerside to an increase of 1.0% in Edmonton. In Charlottetown/Summerside, sharp price declines were noted in housing and transportation indexes. In Edmonton, higher than average Canada movements were noted in its indexes for food, clothing and transportation.

Between May 1990 and May 1991, increases in city CPIs ranged from 4.9% in Toronto to 8.4% in Quebec City.

Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-items Index by City

St. John's

The all-items index rose by a marginal 0.1%, with the main upward influence originating in the clothing index. Charges for served alcoholic beverages and reading materials advanced as well. The food index remained unchanged overall as higher prices for beef, milk, fresh produce and restaurant meals were offset by lower prices for cereal and bakery products, eggs, cured and prepared meats, poultry and pork. The housing index also remained constant as higher prices for fuel oil, household furnishings and equipment, and child care were offset by decreased charges relating to owned and rented accommodation. Since May 1990, the all-items index has risen 7.7%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

The all-items index fell 0.3%. Among those factors contributing to the downward movement were lower prices for fuel oil, decreased charges relating to household operation and lower prices for gasoline. Partially offsetting these declines were advances in charges for recreational equipment, increased fees for recreational facilities, and higher prices for clothing and alcoholic beverages. The food index was up slightly, reflecting higher prices for fresh fruit and beef. Since May 1990, the all-items index has risen 7.8%.

Halifax

Advances in the housing and clothing indexes explained most of the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. Within housing, the main source of upward pressure came from higher prices for household furnishings and equipment, increased prices for new houses, higher household operating expenses and a rise in charges for rented accommodation. The advance in the clothing index reflected higher prices for men's and women's wear. Price increases for recreational equipment and higher charges for reading materials were also registered. Moderating these advances were lower air fares and a decline in the food index (the latter reflecting decreased prices for chicken, bakery products, fresh vegetables and sugar). Since May 1990, the all-items index has risen 6.5%.

Saint John

The all-items index rose 0.2%. Much of the advance was associated with a rise in the housing and clothing indexes. Within housing, increased charges for owned, rented and traveller accommodation were observed, along with higher household operating expenses. The rise in the clothing index was mainly due to higher prices for men's and women's wear. Further upward pressure resulted from increased prices for beer in licensed premises, cigarettes, fees and dues for recreational facilities, and personal care supplies. A decline in the transportation index reflected lower prices for gasoline and decreased air fares, which were only partly offset by a rise in vehicle registration charges. The food index also declined slightly, reflecting lower prices for chicken, cured and prepared meats, bakery products and sugar. Since May 1990, the all-items index has risen 7.2%.

Quebec City

Increased charges for electricity and higher prices for cigarettes (the latter due to an increase in provincial taxes) explained a large part of the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. Charges for personal care supplies and services advanced, as did fees and dues for recreational facilities. Lower clothing prices and a decline in the food index partly offset these advances. Within food, most of the downward movement was due to lower prices for cereal and bakery products, fresh fruit, beef and soft drinks. Since May 1990, the all-items index has risen 8.4%.

Montreal

Higher prices for cigarettes (the result of a provincial tax increase) and increased charges for electricity and basic telephone services (effective since March) explained most of the 0.5% rise in the all-items index. Higher food prices were also registered, particularly

for fresh produce and soft drinks. Lower prices for clothing had a considerable dampening effect. Since May 1990, the all-items index has risen 8.1%.

Ottawa

The all-items index rose 0.6%, as advances were registered in six of the seven major component indexes. The largest upward impact came from higher prices for cigarettes (provincial tax increase), alcoholic beverages, beef, fresh produce, owned accommodation and rented accommodation. Also exerting a considerable upward influence were higher prices for gasoline (provincial tax increase), increased fees and dues for recreational facilities, higher prices for recreational equipment and increased charges for personal care supplies. A decline in the clothing index exerted a slight dampening effect. Since May 1990, the all-items index has risen 6.4%.

Toronto

The all-items index rose 0.7%, reflecting increases in all seven major component indexes. A major proportion of the advance was associated with higher prices for cigarettes (provincial tax increase), served alcoholic beverages, gasoline (provincial tax increase as well as the end of price wars) and fresh produce. Other notable price advances were observed for new houses, rented accommodation, fees for recreational facilities and personal care services. Prices for men's and women's wear advanced as well. Since May 1990, the all-items index has risen 4.9%.

Thunder Bay

The 0.2% rise in the all-items index was largely attributable to higher prices for cigarettes (provincial tax increase), increased prices for alcoholic beverages and higher charges relating to owned accommodation. Advances were also observed in fees and dues for recreational facilties and in charges for reading materials and basic telephone services. The transportation index fell, largely due to the elimination of vehicle registration fees for northern residents announced in the recent Ontario budget. Lower air fares were also reported. The food index recorded a decline, reflecting lower prices for poultry, soft drinks, fresh fruit, beef and pork. Since May 1990, the all-items index has risen 6.3%.

Winnipeg

The all-items index fell by a marginal 0.1%, reflecting declines in the food, housing and clothing components. Within food, most of the decline was attributable to lower prices for soft drinks, prepared meat products, beef and fresh fruit. The housing index reflected decreased charges for owned accommodation which were only partly offset by increased charges for traveller accommodation, higher prices for household equipment and increased charges relating to household operation. Lower prices for women's wear caused the clothing index to decline. Higher gasoline prices, the result of a provincial tax increase, had a considerable offsetting influence. Further upward pressure was exerted by higher prices for alcoholic beverages and increased recreational charges. Since May 1990, the all-items index has risen 5.4%.

Regina

Higher prices for gasoline, resulting from the termination of price wars, was a dominant factor in the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. Other notable advances were observed in charges for traveller, owned and rented accommodation. Recreational expenses were up, as were charges for reading materials and for served alcoholic beverages. Moderating these advances were lower food prices, most notably for soft drinks, cured and prepared meats, beef and fresh fruit. Charges for personal care supplies were down as well. Since May 1990, the all-items index has risen 6.7%.

Saskatoon

The all-items index rose 0.3%. Among the main contributors were higher gasoline prices (resulting from the termination of price wars) and increased housing charges. Within housing, advances were observed in charges for traveller accommodation, rented accommodation, household furnishings and equipment, and household operating expenses. Increased charges for recreation, reading materials and clothing were also noted. The food index declined slightly, as decreased prices for beef, soft drinks, prepared meats, cereal and bakery products and fresh fruit were recorded. Since May 1990, the all-items index has risen 6.8%.

Edmonton

Increased prices for gasoline (reflecting a return to regular prices after several months of price wars) accounted for a large part of the 1.0% rise in the all-items index. Higher prices for cigarettes and alcoholic beverages also had a notable upward impact, as did increased recreational charges and

higher prices for men's wear. Charges for traveller accommodation and prices for fresh fruit and chicken advanced as well. Since May 1990, the all-items index has risen 6.8%.

Calgary

The all-items index rose 0.8%. Higher prices for gasoline (a return to regular prices after several months of price wars) had a considerable upward impact. Advances in charges for traveller, owned and rented accommodation also exerted a notable upward influence. Further upward pressure resulted from price increases for cigarettes, alcoholic beverages, fresh vegetables and restaurant meals. Charges relating to men's wear, personal care supplies and recreation advanced as well. Since May 1990, the all-items index has risen 6.6%.

Vancouver

Higher prices for gasoline explained a large part of the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. Increased housing charges also played a major role, particularly for traveller and rented accommodation. Higher prices for alcoholic beverages, increased fees and dues for recreational facilities, higher prices for reading materials and a rise in prices for men's wear also contributed a notable upward influence. The food index declined, reflecting lower prices for chicken, cereal and bakery products, prepared meats, dairy products, sugar and soft drinks. Prices for personal care supplies and non-prescribed medicines were down as well. Since May 1990, the all-items index has risen 5.6%.

Victoria

Increased housing charges, particularly for traveller accommodation, owned accommodation, water and rented accommodation, explained a large part of the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. Other notable advances were observed in fees and dues for recreational facilities and in the prices of men's wear and personal care supplies. Prices for alcoholic beverages were up as well. A decline in the food index, due largely to lower prices for soft drinks, prepared meats, pork, chicken, sugar and dairy products, had a considerable dampening effect. The transportation index was also down, reflecting a decline in air fares. Since May 1990, the all-items index has risen 6.4%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2201-2230.

Order the May 1991 issue of the *Consumer Price Index* (62-001, $9.30/$93).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division. □

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal Care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
St. John's								
May 1991 index	121.3	119.5	117.2	129.6	115.0	124.8	126.0	139.1
% change from April 1991	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	-0.3	-0.6	0.0	0.1
% change from May 1990	7.7	7.2	6.9	13.3	3.9	7.6	5.7	14.4
Charlottetown/Summerside								
May 1991 index	125.5	125.6	118.6	123.5	115.0	132.6	128.9	183.2
% change from April 1991	-0.3	0.2	-0.8	0.6	-1.2	-0.1	0.8	0.5
% change from May 1990	7.8	7.4	5.4	11.5	4.7	7.6	7.1	23.1
Halifax								
May 1991 index	125.1	129.8	118.5	127.0	116.0	128.5	124.3	169.5
% change from April 1991	0.2	-0.1	0.3	1.1	-0.3	0.0	0.5	-0.1
% change from May 1990	6.5	6.1	5.2	13.3	3.2	8.8	4.2	14.4
Saint John								
May 1991 index	124.0	123.6	119.4	127.2	113.9	127.3	123.6	180.9
% change from April 1991	0.2	-0.2	0.4	1.1	-0.9	0.6	0.2	0.6
% change from May 1990	7.2	5.6	6.2	13.5	3.1	6.9	4.7	23.7
Quebec								
May 1991 index	125.2	119.8	124.7	132.4	113.1	128.8	128.7	158.9
% change from April 1991	0.2	-0.6	0.7	-1.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.8
% change from May 1990	8.4	6.9	7.2	14.5	3.0	7.3	11.6	19.4
Montreal								
May 1991 index	126.8	121.9	126.5	132.1	114.8	128.8	132.0	161.8
% change from April 1991	0.5	0.3	0.7	-1.4	-0.2	0.2	-0.1	3.1
% change from May 1990	8.1	5.1	6.9	14.3	3.0	7.4	11.9	22.2
Ottawa								
May 1991 index	125.9	120.6	123.8	128.0	119.5	134.3	131.2	159.8
% change from April 1991	0.6	0.6	0.2	-0.6	0.2	0.7	0.6	4.6
% change from May 1990	6.4	6.5	5.1	8.3	3.1	5.9	9.2	17.8
Toronto								
May 1991 index	128.7	125.4	128.0	129.7	120.6	133.5	132.1	159.3
% change from April 1991	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.5	4.9
% change from May 1990	4.9	7.6	1.1	8.6	2.8	7.6	7.1	17.8
Thunder Bay								
May 1991 index	124.0	117.1	120.9	127.0	120.0	124.2	128.7	167.3
% change from April 1991	0.2	-0.3	0.5	0.0	-0.8	-1.0	0.2	5.3
% change from May 1990	6.3	4.8	6.5	8.2	1.7	5.3	6.5	20.7
Winnipeg								
May 1991 index	124.4	122.5	121.3	126.7	118.7	127.5	128.7	157.6
% change from April 1991	-0.1	-0.7	-0.2	-0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.6
% change from May 1990	5.4	5.7	5.6	7.4	1.3	5.1	6.0	13.1
Regina								
May 1991 index	126.4	128.4	117.8	133.6	123.9	138.8	127.3	161.5
% change from April 1991	0.2	-0.8	0.3	0.2	1.2	-0.4	0.6	0.1
% change from May 1990	6.7	9.3	5.3	14.8	-0.6	6.4	6.5	18.3

See footnote at end of table.

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres – Concluded

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
Saskatoon								
May 1991 index	126.2	128.2	119.1	132.6	120.3	149.7	126.7	151.2
% change from April 1991	0.3	-0.3	0.2	0.3	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.2
% change from May 1990	6.8	10.0	4.3	14.6	2.7	4.3	6.6	14.5
Edmonton								
May 1991 index	124.6	120.7	119.8	126.9	118.5	126.4	129.2	175.9
% change from April 1991	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.7	2.8	0.4	0.8	1.6
% change from May 1990	6.8	7.7	5.4	10.1	2.2	6.7	7.8	22.2
Calgary								
May 1991 index	124.3	120.4	119.8	128.2	115.6	125.8	128.3	174.0
% change from April 1991	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.7	2.4	0.0	0.2	1.1
% change from May 1990	6.6	8.7	4.7	9.8	2.1	5.7	7.0	20.0
Vancouver								
May 1991 index	123.5	123.7	119.1	121.7	123.1	122.5	126.7	148.6
% change from April 1991	0.2	-0.5	0.2	0.1	0.7	-0.2	0.1	0.2
% change from May 1990	5.6	9.2	2.8	7.6	2.8	9.1	7.6	12.2
Victoria								
May 1991 index	123.8	123.8	118.5	123.2	123.7	121.3	129.8	149.1
% change from April 1991	0.2	-0.6	0.5	0.7	-0.3	1.1	0.9	0.3
% change from May 1990	6.4	8.3	4.5	8.9	4.6	5.8	7.5	11.6

[1] *For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1990 issue of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, $17.25/$69.00).* ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Nursery Trades Industry

1989 and 1990

Final 1989 and preliminary 1990 data for the nursery trades industry in Canada are now available in advance of the publication. Information is available on industry revenues and expenditures as well as the distribution of the revenues. Some data on internal structure are also included.

Survey of Canadian Nursery Trades Industry (22-203, $22) will be available in early July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Les Macartney (613-951-3854), Agriculture Division. ■

Other Transportation Equipment Industries

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other transportation equipment industries (SIC 3299) totalled $300.2 million, up 27.5% from $235.4 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5566.

Data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (42-251, $35), available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact G. W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Agriculture Economic Statistics – Updates, June 1991.
Catalogue number 21-603E
(Canada: $21.00; United States: US$25.00; Other Countries: US$29.50).

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, April 1991.
Catalogue number 25-001
(Canada: $6.10/$61.00; United States: US$7.30/US$73.00; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85.00).

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, February 1991.
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).

Oils and Fats, April 1991.
Catalogue number 32-006
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables – Monthly, January 1991.
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard, April 1991.
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing, April 1991.
Catalogue number 41-011
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Oil Pipe Line Transport, March 1991.
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).

Touriscope – International Travel – Advance Information, Vol. 7, No. 4.
Catalogue number 66-001P
(Canada: $6.10/$61.00; United States: US$7.30/US$73.00; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85.00).

Juristat Bulletin: The Changing Workload in Youth Courts, Vol. 11, No. 10.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $3.60/$90.00; United States: US$4.30/US$108.00; Other Countries: US$5.00/US$126.00).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of June 17-21

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
June		
17	Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises	First Quarter 1991
18	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	April 1991
18	Sales of Natural Gas	April 1991
19	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade	April 1991
20	National Income and Expenditure Accounts (Gross Domestic Product)	First Quarter 1991
20	Canada's Balance of International Payments	First Quarter 1991
20	Financial Flow Accounts	First Quarter 1991
21	Retail Trade	April 1991
21	Department Store Sales and Stocks	April 1991

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

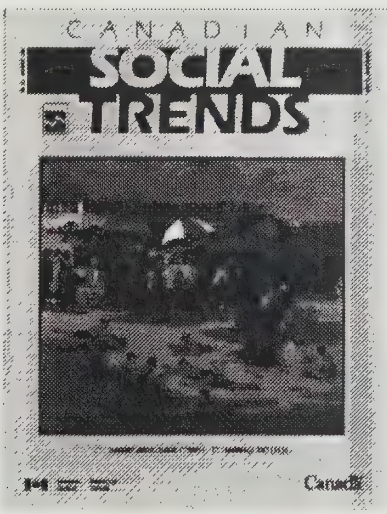
Statistics Canada

Monday, June 17, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(continued on page 2)



Canadian Social Trends

Summer 1991

In 1990, children under age 15 numbered 5.6 million, 21% of Canada's total population. The Summer 1991 issue of *Canadian Social Trends* profiles these children, including their access to education and home entertainment, family income and the kind of families they live in. While most Canadian children enjoy a good standard of living, an increasing number are growing up in disadvantaged circumstances.

This issue also examines declining child mortality rates between the years 1926 and 1986. At the beginning of the period, deaths of children aged less than five years comprised 27% of total deaths. By 1986, child mortality had fallen to 2% of total deaths.

Increasing surgery among elderly people, the tax question facing married and unmarried (common-law) couples and the continuing urbanization in Canada are discussed in other articles. Also included in the issue is an index of titles published in *Canadian Social Trends* over the past five years.

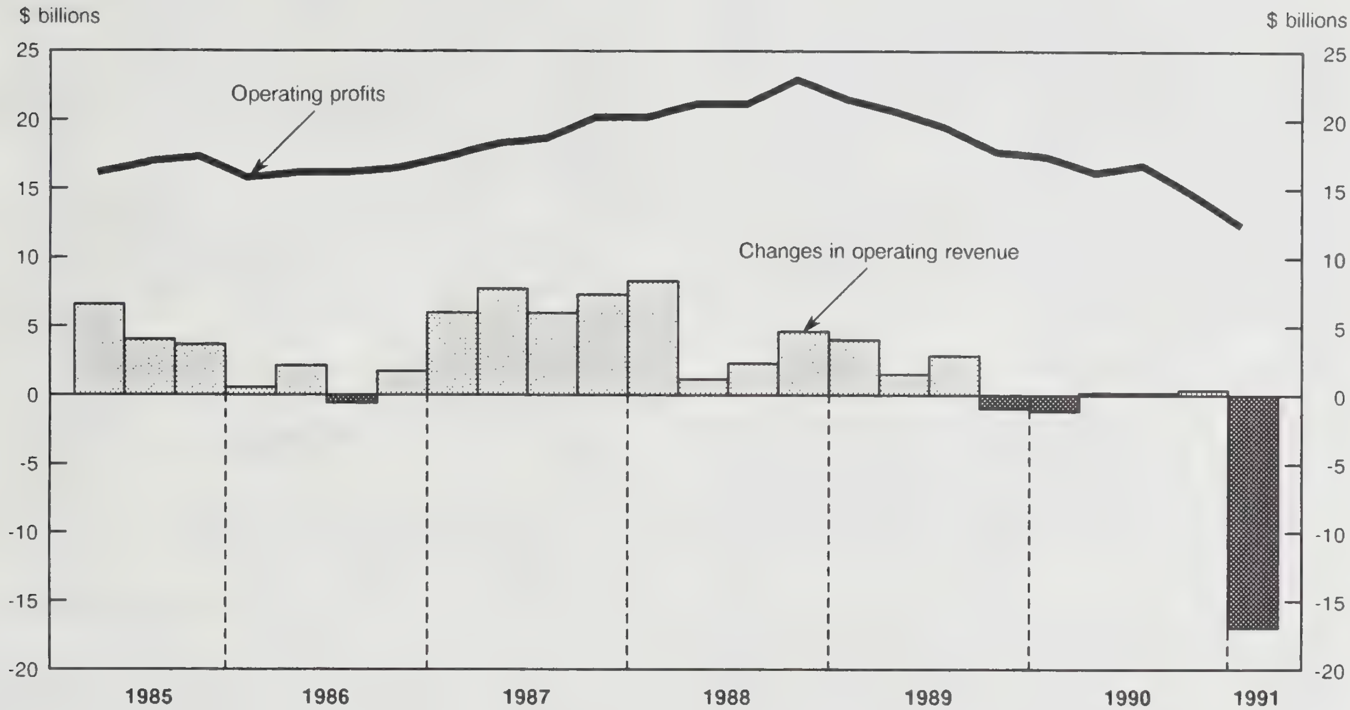
The Summer 1991 issue of *Canadian Social Trends* (11-008E, $8.50/$34) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact the editors (613-951-2560).

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

Financial and Non-financial Enterprises
Quarterly Operating Profits and Changes in Operating Revenue (seasonally adjusted)



Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises

First Quarter 1991

Profits Summary (Seasonally Adjusted)

In the first quarter of 1991, operating profits of Canadian financial and non-financial enterprises declined 15.9% from the previous quarter to $12.3 billion. As a result of the current slide, profits are now just over half of the fourth quarter 1988 peak of $22.9 billion. During the 1981-82 recession, the lowest profit level reached was $11.1 billion, in the second quarter of 1982.

In non-financial industries, operating profits dropped 27% to $8.2 billion. This decrease in profits, the eighth in the past nine quarters, accounted for over 30% of the slide in profits since the high of $18.0 billion in the fourth quarter of 1988. The most significant first quarter profit declines occurred in petroleum and natural gas (-$1.6 billion), consumer goods and services (-$0.4 billion), electronic equipment and computer services (-$0.2 billion) and motor vehicles, parts and accessories (-$0.2 billion).

In financial industries, the most significant profit decline was in property and casualty insurers (-$0.1 billion). Trust companies posted a $0.1 billion increase in operating profits.

Highlights

Non-financial Industries

Petroleum and Natural Gas: Operating profits dropped 59% to $1.1 billion in the first quarter of 1991 as crude oil prices slid towards pre-Persian Gulf crisis levels. Profit levels were above those registered in the second quarter of 1990, but were 30% lower than average profits in 1988 and 1989. Operating revenue declined 13.4% in the quarter to $18.4 billion.

Consumer Goods and Services: Operating profits fell from $0.9 billion to $0.5 billion in the first quarter of 1991. Over the 1988 and 1989 period, quarterly profits averaged around $1.5 billion. In the current quarter, the manufacturing and retail components both declined.

Electronic Equipment and Computer Services: Operating profits declined almost 50% to $232 million in the first quarter from $443 million in the final quarter of 1990. Over the 1988-1990 period, profits averaged $426 million, peaking at $544 million in the second quarter of 1989.

Motor Vehicles, Parts and Tires: Operating profits dropped from $200 million to a loss of $8 million in the first quarter of 1991. Profits were at their lowest level in the past 10 years. In the fourth quarter of 1988, profits peaked at $1.1 billion and have been steadily falling since.

Financial Industries

Property and Casualty Insurers: Operating profits decreased $81 million to $414 million in the first quarter of 1991, following an increase of $178 million in the fourth quarter of 1990. Throughout the 1988-1990 period, quarterly operating profits averaged $309 million.

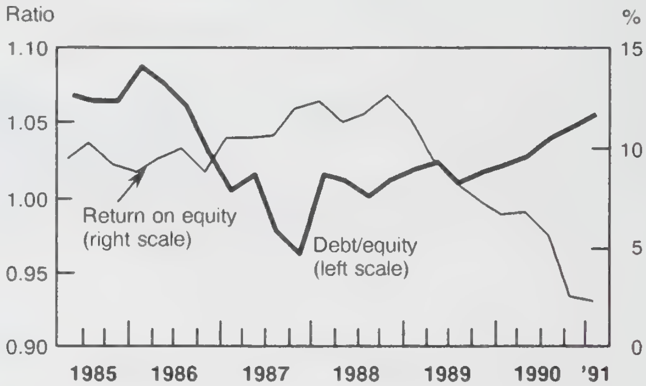
Trust Companies: Operating profits increased $95 million to $208 million in the first quarter, following a decline of $68 million in the preceding quarter. Profit levels were comparable to the average quarterly profits registered in 1989. In the current quarter, a 3.0% decrease in operating revenue was offset by a decrease in the provision for loan losses and other operating expenses.

Financial Ratios

Return on Equity: Profitability, as measured by the rate of return on shareholders' equity, continued its decline of the past three quarters, falling to 2.2% from 2.5% in the fourth quarter and 5.6% in the third quarter of 1990. Over the 1988 to 1989 period, this ratio averaged 10.6%. The current return on equity was the lowest in the past 10 years.

Debt to Equity: This solvency indicator rose to 1.06 from 1.05 in the fourth quarter and an average of 1.03 for the first three quarters of 1990. The first quarter debt-to-equity ratio was well below the 1.23 level reached during the 1981-82 recession.

Financial and Non-financial Enterprises – Financial Ratios



The first quarter 1991 issue of *Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises* (61-008, $23/$92) will be available in early July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gail Campbell or Bill Potter for non-financial industries data (613-951-9843), or Robert Moreau for financial industries data (613-951-2512), Industrial Organization and Finance Division. □

Selected Financial Statistics

First Quarter 1991

	1st Quarter 1991	4th Quarter 1990	3rd Quarter 1990	2nd Quarter 1990
			$ billions	
Balance Sheet				
Cash and Deposits	87.1	88.5	83.5	82.3
Accounts Receivable	128.7	133.3	135.7	134.7
Inventories	132.4	135.6	135.7	136.5
Investments	386.4	388.3	383.3	372.5
Loans	605.0	598.1	589.6	580.8
Capital Assets	447.8	444.5	437.4	433.4
All Other Assets	133.2	128.1	132.8	131.7
Total Assets	**1,920.6**	**1,916.4**	**1,898.0**	**1,871.9**
Deposits (Financial Institutions)	564.1	563.0	548.4	540.2
Accounts Payable	162.6	163.0	159.1	156.9
Borrowing	460.0	458.0	456.3	446.6
All Other Liabilities	298.3	294.5	295.5	293.6
Total Liabilities	**1,485.0**	**1,478.5**	**1,459.3**	**1,437.3**
Share Capital	206.4	204.1	200.5	197.7
Retained Earnings (Including Surplus)	229.2	233.8	238.2	236.9
Total Equity	**435.6**	**437.9**	**438.7**	**434.6**
			Seasonally adjusted	
Income Statement				
Operating Revenue	273.0	290.0	289.7	289.6
Operating Profit	12.3	14.6	16.7	16.1
Net Profit	**2.4**	**2.5**	**6.2**	**7.4**

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin

June 1991

Highlights

- Canadian Level I air carriers reported an operating loss of $198 million in the first quarter of 1991, up 107% from the $96 million loss reported in the first quarter of 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

- In 1990, total movements at all Transport Canada towered airports increased by 2% over the previous year.

- Preliminary fourth quarter 1990 data indicate that the number of passengers travelling on international charter services decreased to 886,000, down 17% from the corresponding 1989 figure.

- Preliminary fourth quarter and annual 1990 origin/destination data indicate that key long-haul domestic routes recorded traffic decreases of 15% from 1989 to 1990.

- Every province and territory, except the Atlantic provinces, had a drop in passengers travelling interprovincially and intraprovincially.

Vol. 23, No. 6 of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Aviation Statistics Centre (819-997-1986), Transportation Division. ■

Canadian Civil Aviation Statistics

April 1991

Preliminary monthly operational data for April 1991 are now available. Data reported by Canadian Level I air carriers on scheduled services show that domestic passenger-kilometres decreased by 12.4%, while international passenger-kilometres decreased by 24.7% from April 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary civil aviation data for April 1991 will be available in the July 1991 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93). See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Bradley Snider (819-997-6195), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Fruit and Vegetable Area Survey

1991

The results of the 1991 Fruit and Vegetable Area Survey, conducted in May 1991, are now available. The survey provides estimates of areas planted in fruit and vegetables at provincial and regional levels for 1991. For fruit trees, grapes and berries, estimates are available for total cultivated area and bearing area. Vegetable and fruit-bearing areas planted include details on areas for the fresh and processing markets.

Fruit and Vegetable Area Survey, 1991, a statistical bulletin ($25), can be ordered by contacting Guy Gervais (613-951-2453). The survey results will be incorporated into the planted-area series published in the August 1991 issue of *Fruit and Vegetable Production* (22-003, $18/$72). Special tabulations are available on a cost-recovery basis.

For further information, contact John Brunette (613-951-3857) or Sandra Hanisch (613-951-3866), Agriculture Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

June 1, 1991

Preliminary data on cold storage of frozen poultry products as of June 1, 1991 and revised figures for May 1, 1991 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

The statistical bulletin *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* ($115 annually) can be obtained by contacting Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Benoît Lévesque (613-951-2550), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns

April 1991

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled $1,330 million for April 1991, a decrease of 8.9% from the $1,460 million reported for the same period of last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The April 1991 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, $6.10/$61) will be available in approximately three weeks time. See "How to Order Publications."

For detailed information on this release, contact William Birbeck (613-951-3506), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Soft Drinks

May 1991

Data on soft drinks for May 1991 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks (32-001, $2.70/$27) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Statistics Canada, 10-L, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian Social Trends, Summer 1991.
Catalogue number 11-008E
(Canada: $8.50/$34.00; United States: US$10.00/US$40.00; Other Countries: US$12.00/US$48.00).

Farm Cash Receipts, January-March 1991.
Catalogue number 21-001
(Canada: $11.00/$44.00; United States: US$13.25/US$53.00; Other Countries: US$15.50/US$62.00).

Quarterly Shipments of Office Furniture Products, Quarter Ended March 31, 1991.
Catalogue number 35-006
(Canada: $6.75/$27.00; United States: US$8.00/US$32.00; Other Countries: US$9.50/US$38.00).

Production and Shipments of Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles, Quarter Ended March 31, 1991.
Catalogue number 47-006
(Canada: $6.75/$27.00; United States: US$8.00/US$32.00; Other Countries: US$9.50/US$38.00).

Air Carrier Traffic at Canadian Airports, Fourth Quarter 1988 and 1989.
Catalogue number 51-005
(Canada: $30.50/$122.00; United States: US$36.50/US$146.00; Other Countries: US$42.75/US$171.00).

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, February 1991.
Catalogue number 53-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71.00; United States: US$8.50/US$85.00; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99.00).

Farm Product Price Index, April 1991.
Catalogue number 62-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71.00; United States: US$8.50/US$85.00; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99.00).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, March 1991.
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: $14.70/$147.00; United States: US$17.60/US$176.00; Other Countries: US$20.60/US$206.00).

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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, June 18, 1991 For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Input-Output Structure of the Economies of the Yukon and Northwest Territories

For analysts and policy-makers who would like to familiarize themselves with the structure and the functioning of the economies of the North, the technical paper, *The Input-Output Structure of the Economies of the Yukon and Northwest Territories*, will be of assistance.

Recently Statistics Canada has made available input-output tables for each territory that give a more comprehensive assessment of economic activity.

The paper uses the input/output territorial tables to assess various aspects of the northern economies, such as commodity trade flows, industries present in the North, and value added and employment by industry. Also presented are the impacts of various economic scenarios on the economies of the North.

The Input-Output Structure of the Economies of the Yukon and Northwest Territories is available by contacting Pierre Généreux (613-951-3650).

MAJOR RELEASES

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

April 1991

Seasonally Adjusted

For the second consecutive month, shipments increased in April (+2.2%), with 19 of the 22 major groups contributing to the gain. This contrasts with the increase in March, which was primarily due to the motor vehicle, parts and accessories industries. Unfilled orders for all manufacturing industries increased for the first time in eight months, mainly due to a large increase for transportation equipment industries. New orders increased 5.0%, also reflecting a large increase for transportation equipment industries. Inventory levels dropped 1.3% as 15 of the 22 major groups recorded decreases.

The **short-term trends** for shipments, unfilled orders and new orders continued to decline, but at a slower pace in the last four periods. The inventories trend decreased at a slightly faster pace from November 1990 to January 1991 and at the same rate in the last three periods.

Note to Users

Since the release of March 1991 data, additional revisions have been made to seasonally adjusted data back to January 1988. These revisions are now available on CANSIM.

April data and revised March data will be released in a combined March/April 1991 issue of Monthly Survey of Manufacturing *(31-001).*

Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian manufacturers' **shipments** were $23.2 billion in April, an increase of 2.2% from the previous month. Some 19 of the 22 major groups recorded increases, with chemical and chemical products (6.9%), primary metals (2.4%) and transportation equipment industries (2.4%) accounting for most of the increase. The trend for shipments continued to fall, but at a slower pace in the last four periods.

- **Inventories** (owned) decreased 1.3% in April to $36.7 billion. The drop was broadly based as 15 of the 22 major groups recorded decreases. Lower levels in refined petroleum and coal products as well as in transportation equipment industries accounted for most of the decline. The trend for inventories (owned) has declined since January 1990.

- The **inventories to shipments ratio** decreased from 1.64 in March to 1.58 in April. The trend, which had been increasing since June 1990, remained unchanged at 1.62 for the last three periods.

- **Unfilled orders** increased 1.4% to $25.2 billion, the first increase since August 1990. The increase was mainly due to transportation equipment industries. The trend for unfilled orders continued to fall but at a slower pace in the last four periods.

  Unfilled orders are the stock of orders which will generate future shipments, assuming that orders are not cancelled.

  New orders are defined as the sum of shipments for the current month (i.e., orders received this month and shipped within the same month) plus the change in unfilled orders.

- **New orders** jumped 5.0% to a level of $23.5 billion. The trend declined for the ninth month in a row but at a slower pace in the last four periods.

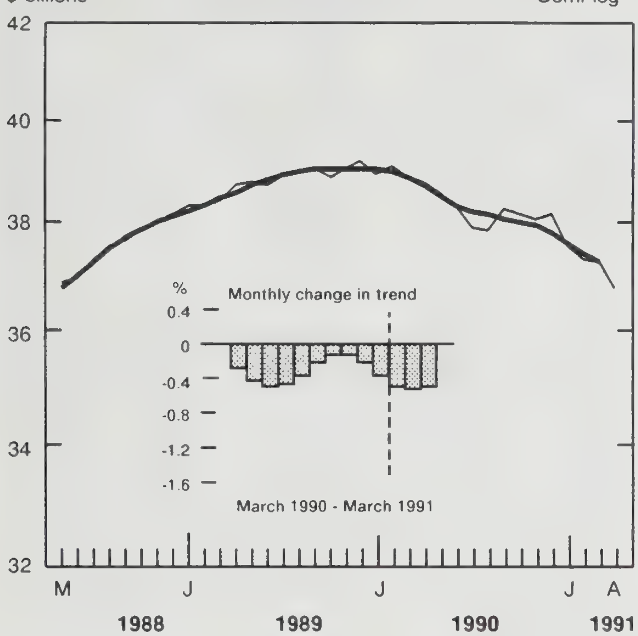
Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

For more information, consult the March/April 1991 issue of *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing* (31-001, $17.30/$173), available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

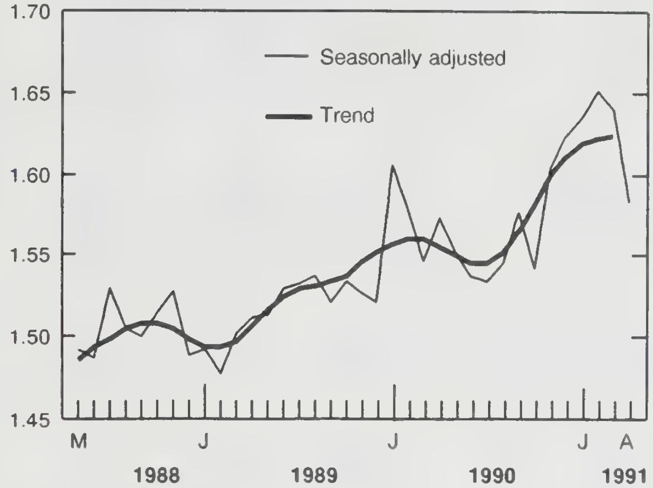
Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published are available on request. For further information, contact Bob Traversy (613-951-9497) or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division. □

Manufacturers' Inventories, Shipments and Unfilled Orders, April 1991

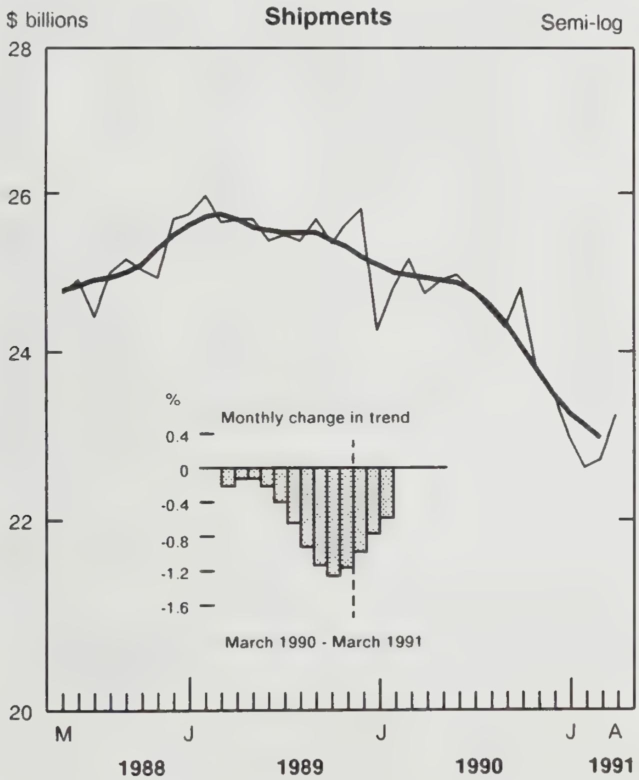
Inventories



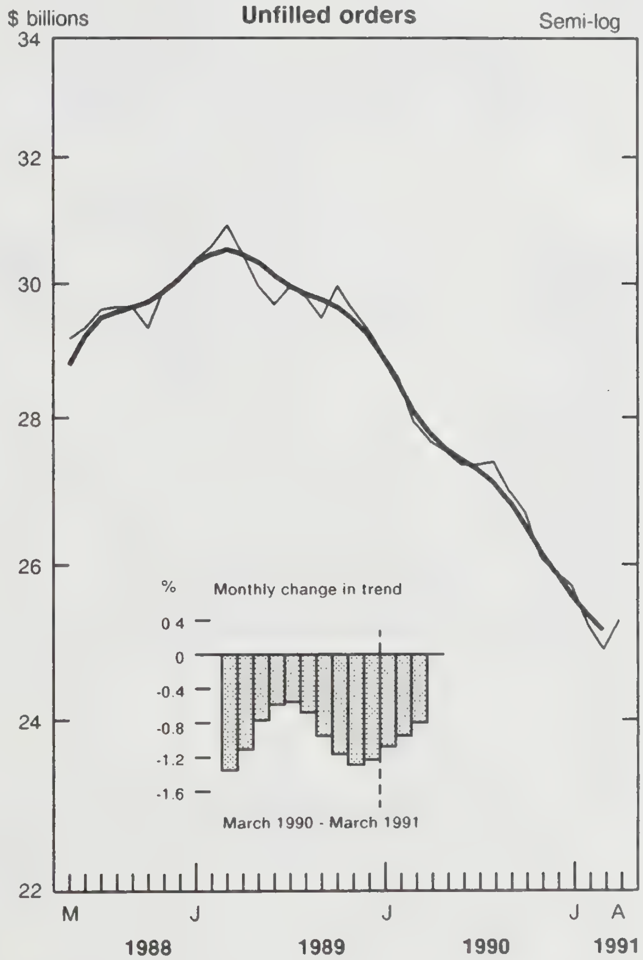
Inventory to shipments ratio



Shipments



Unfilled orders



Shipments, Inventories and Orders in All Manufacturing Industries

April 1991

Period	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted			
	Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders	Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders
	$ millions							
April 1990	24,494	39,259	27,763	24,244	24,668	38,791	27,665	24,404
May 1990	26,872	38,750	27,900	27,008	24,852	38,538	27,493	24,680
June 1990	26,338	38,204	27,480	25,918	24,931	38,307	27,329	24,767
July 1990	22,601	37,647	27,484	22,605	24,724	37,900	27,315	24,710
August 1990	24,278	37,816	27,585	24,379	24,512	37,867	27,348	24,545
September 1990	24,682	37,840	27,027	24,125	24,260	38,229	26,962	23,874
October 1990	26,715	37,914	26,587	26,275	24,757	38,178	26,692	24,487
November 1990	24,359	37,749	25,831	23,603	23,716	38,037	26,076	23,100
December 1990	21,354	37,411	25,267	20,790	23,492	38,118	25,830	23,245
January 1991	21,636	37,676	25,496	21,865	22,957	37,532	25,691	22,818
February 1991	21,015	37,905	25,064	20,583	22,594	37,305	25,171	22,074
March 1991	23,032	37,797	24,900	22,867	22,705	37,242	24,890	22,423
April 1991	23,797	37,154	25,243	24,139	23,205	36,742	25,229	23,544

	Seasonally adjusted									
	Shipments		Inventories		Inventory to shipments ratio		Unfilled orders		New orders	
	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend
	Month to month % change				Ratio		Month to month % change			
April 1990	-1.8	-0.1	-0.1	-0.4	1.57	1.55	-0.9	-1.1	-0.4	0.2
May 1990	0.7	-0.1	-0.7	-0.5	1.55	1.55	-0.6	-0.8	1.1	0.3
June 1990	0.3	-0.2	-0.6	-0.5	1.54	1.54	-0.6	-0.6	0.4	0.0
July 1990	-0.8	-0.4	-1.1	-0.4	1.53	1.55	-0.1	-0.5	-0.2	-0.4
August 1990	-0.9	-0.7	-0.1	-0.2	1.54	1.55	0.1	-0.7	-0.7	-0.8
September 1990	-1.0	-0.9	1.0	-0.1	1.58	1.56	-1.4	-0.9	-2.7	-1.2
October 1990	2.0	-1.1	-0.1	-0.1	1.54	1.58	-1.0	-1.2	2.6	-1.4
November 1990	-4.2	-1.3	-0.4	-0.2	1.60	1.60	-2.3	-1.3	-5.7	-1.4
December 1990	-0.9	-1.2	0.2	-0.4	1.62	1.61	-0.9	-1.2	0.6	-1.1
January 1991	-2.3	-1.0	-1.5	-0.5	1.63	1.62	-0.5	-1.1	-1.8	-0.8
February 1991	-1.6	-0.8	-0.6	-0.5	1.65	1.62	-2.0	-0.9	-3.3	-0.6
March 1991	0.5	-0.6	-0.2	-0.5	1.64	1.62	-1.1	-0.8	1.6	-0.4
April 1991	2.2	*	-1.3	*	1.58	*	1.4	*	5.0	*

* *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry: Capital and Operating Expenditures

1990

Capital expenditures by Canada's oil and gas producing industry in 1990 increased 13.2% to $7.0 billion from the 1989 level of $6.2 billion. Operating costs (excluding royalties) were up to $7.0 billion from $6.8 billion.

Highlights

- The conventional sector (non-oil sands) had capital expenditures of $6.3 billion in 1990, an 8.8% increase from the $5.8 billion recorded in 1989. These expenditures relate to land acquisition and retention, geological and geophysical activity, exploration drilling, development drilling, production facilities, non-production facilities, enhanced recovery projects and natural gas processing plants.
- Non-conventional sector (oil sands) capital expenditures in 1990 amounted to $0.7 billion, up 73.0% from $0.4 billion in 1989. These expenditures relate to exploratory and delineation drilling, research and development, fixed installations, machinery and equipment, housing and pollution control equipment.
- Conventional sector operating expenditures in 1990 amounted to $5.4 billion, a 3.3% increase from the $5.2 billion in 1989. These expenditures relate to natural gas processing plants, field, well and gathering operations and taxes.
- Non-conventional sector operating expenditures during 1990 amounted to $1.5 billion, a 1.6% increase over 1989. These expenditures relate to taxes, administration expense, land acquisition and retention, reclamation and other operations.

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry, 1990 (26-213, $26) will be available the third week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry
1990 and 1989 Expenditures – Conventional and Non-conventional Sectors

	Canada Lands[1]		Provinces		Canada	
	1990	1989	1990	1989	1990	1989
			$ millions			
Capital Expenditures						
Conventional	328.3	458.3	5,977.0	5,334.5	6,305.3	5,792.8
Non-conventional	–	–	730.7	422.4	730.7	422.4
Total	**328.3**	**458.3**	**6.707.7**	**5,756.9**	**7,036.0**	**6,215.2**
Operating Costs[2]						
Conventional	79.2	77.9	5,334.2	5,163.9	5,413.4	5,241.8
Non-conventional	–	–	1,539.4	1,515.3	1,539.4	1,515.3
Total	**79.2**	**77.9**	**6,873.6**	**6,679.2**	**6,952.8**	**6,757.1**

1 *Canada Lands are defined as East Coast Offshore, West Coast Offshore, Yukon, Northwest Territories. Arctic Islands and Hudson's Bay.*
2 *Excludes royalties.*
– *Nil or zero.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Transborder Trucking Survey
1991

Results of the 1991 Transborder Trucking Survey, covering the movements of Canadian and American carriers, are now available.

Highlights

- Based on the results of the 1991 Transborder Trucking Survey, roughly 62% of the 255,000 estimated transborder movements (either into or out of Canada) were carried out by Canadian-based carriers.

- Round-trip capacity utilization by Canadian-domiciled carriers was 60% compared to 57% for the United States-domiciled carriers.

- When both movements and capacity utilization are taken into account on round-trips, Canadian-based carriers accounted for 63% of the market share.

- The tractor/one-trailer configuration dominated the number of movements, accounting for 85.2% of the total transborder movements.

For further information, contact John Nicoletta (613-951-0520), Transportation Division (Fax: 613-951-0579). ■

Tobacco Products
May 1991

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 4.21 billion cigarettes in May 1991, a 3.2% decrease from the 4.35 billion cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1990. Production in the first five months of 1991 totalled 20.07 billion cigarettes, down 2.1% from 20.50 billion cigarettes for the corresponding period in 1990.

Domestic sales in May 1991 totalled 3.51 billion cigarettes, a decrease of 7.6% from the 3.80 billion cigarettes sold in May 1990. Year-to-date sales for 1991 totalled 16.23 billion cigarettes, down 8.4% from the 1990 cumulative amount of 17.72 billion cigarettes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The May 1991 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, $5/$50) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Railway Operating Statistics
December 1990

The seven major railways reported a combined net loss of $28.9 million in December 1990. Operating revenues of $571.3 million were up $17.1 million or 3.1% from the December 1989 figure.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres were down 5.5% from December 1989.

Freight train-kilometres registered a decrease of 2.0%, while freight car-kilometres decreased by 5.6%.

All 1989 figures and 1990 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The December 1990 issue of *Railway Operating Statistics* (52-003, $10.50/$105) will be released during the fourth week of June.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Railway Carloadings, April 1991.
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: $8.30/$83.00; United States: US$10.00/US$100.00; Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116.00).

Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics, March 1991.
Catalogue number 63-011
(Canada: $6.10/$61.00; United States: US$7.30/US$73.00; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85.00).

Architectural, Engineering and Scientific Services in Canada, 1988.
Catalogue number 63-234
(Canada: $37.00; United States: US$44.00; Other Countries: US$52.00).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

How to Order Publications

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division
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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, June 19, 1991 For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian Economic Observer

June 1991

The June issue of the *Canadian Economic Observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, is now available.

The June issue contains a monthly summary of the economy, major economic events in May, the latest statistical news at Statistics Canada, and two feature articles: one on the sources of the growth of the federal debt, and the other on foreign investment in Canada's bond market. A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and major industrial nations.

Canadian Economic Observer (11-010, $22/$220) can be ordered from Publication Sales (613-951-7277).

For more information, call Philip Cross (613-951-9162), Current Analysis Section.

MAJOR RELEASES

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade

April 1991

Exports increased by $518 million in April to reach $12.0 billion. Exports of automotive products rose by $292 million, despite lower car sales in the United States and some temporary plant shutdowns in Canada during the month. Advances were also noted in the machinery and equipment sector, due primarily to an increase of $89 million for television and telecommunication equipment.

Imports increased by $678 million to a level of $11.2 billion. Higher import levels in April included increases in industrial goods and materials ($252 million), in machinery and equipment ($246 million) and in motor vehicle parts ($187 million). Increases were also noted for other consumer goods.

The larger increase in imports relative to exports caused the trade surplus to fall by $160 million to $892 million in April. Canada posted a trade surplus of $1.2 billion with the United States and one of $49 million with Japan. Deficits were registered with all other major trading partners.

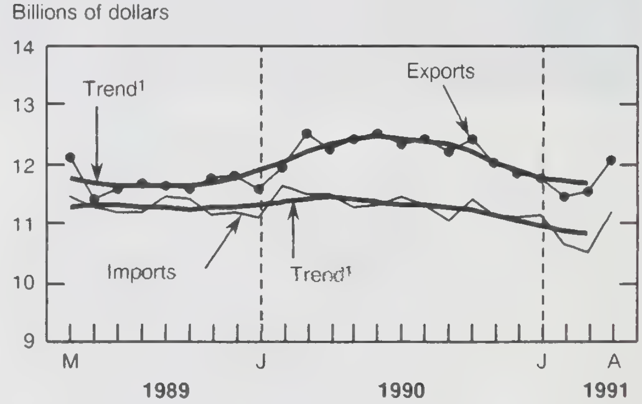
Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718, 3719, 3887-3913.

Current account data, which incorporate merchandise trade statistics as well as data concerning trade in services and capital account movements, are available on a quarterly basis in *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001).

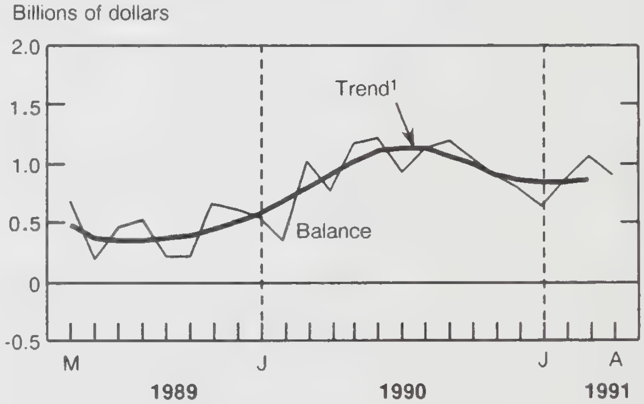
For further information on international trade statistics (detailed tables, charts and a more complete analysis), order *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* (65-001P, $10/$100), now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on statistics, concepts and definitions, order the April 1991 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182), available the first week of July 1991, or contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Trade Information Unit, or Marlene Sterparn (613-951-1711) for analysis information, or Denis Pilon (613-951-4808) for price index information, Trade Measures and Analysis Section, International Trade Division. ■

Merchandise Trade
Seasonally Adjusted
Balance of Payments Basis



Merchandise Trade Balance
Seasonally Adjusted
Balance of Payments Basis



[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

Sales of Natural Gas

April 1991 (Preliminary Data)

Sales of natural gas (including direct sales) in Canada during April 1991 totalled 4 469.1 million cubic metres, a 6.7% decrease from the level recorded the previous year.

On the basis of rate structure information, sales in April 1991 were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from April 1990 in brackets: residential sales, 1 082.2 million cubic metres (-10.4%); commercial sales, 934.7 million cubic metres (-11.6%) and industrial sales (including direct sales), 2 452.2 million cubic metres (-3.0%).

Year-to-date figures for 1991 indicate that sales of natural gas amounted to 23 638.8 million cubic metres, a 0.6% decrease from the level recorded during the same period in 1990.

On the basis of rate structure information, year-to-date sales were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from 1990 in brackets: residential sales, 7 055.1 million cubic metres (+0.6%); commercial sales, 5 806.3 million cubic metres (+0.4%) and industrial sales (including direct sales), 10 777.4 million cubic metres (-1.8%).

Based on the sum of the latest 12 months (May 1990 to April 1991), total natural gas sales (including direct sales) posted a 2.4% decrease from the previous period (May 1989 to April 1990). This decline came solely in the industrial sector.

The April 1991 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, $12.70/$127) will be available the third week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Natural Gas – Preliminary Data
April 1991

	Rate structure				
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Direct	Total
	thousands of cubic metres				
New Brunswick	–	–	–	–	–
Quebec	67 873	144 883	317 479	2 609	532 844
Ontario	521 162	370 776	704 884	150 437	1 747 259
Manitoba	66 497	68 065	36 514	582	171 658
Saskatchewan	62 469	48 261	5 500	97 975	214 205
Alberta	221 206	188 972	922 911	–	1 333 089
British Columbia	142 966	113 772	117 897	95 445	470 080
April 1991 – Canada	**1 082 173**	**934 729**	**2 105 185**	**347 048**	**4 469 135**
April 1990 – Canada	1 207 142	1 057 898	2 220 878	306 334	4 792 252
% change	-10.4	-11.6	-3.0		-6.7
Year-to-date – Canada 1991	**7 055 052**	**5 806 278**	**9 287 142**	**1 490 278**	**23 638 750**
Year-to-date – Canada 1990	7 013 906	5 784 995	9 463 248	1 516 246	23 778 395
% change	0.6	0.4	-1.8		-0.6
Sum of May 1990 – April 1991	**13 556 487**	**11 221 866**	**25 607 793**	**3 945 991**	**54 332 137**
Sum of May 1989 – April 1990	13 435 988	11 137 837	26 842 547	4 246 043	55 662 415
% change	0.9	0.8	-4.9		-2.4

Note: *Revised figures will be available in the "Gas Utilities" publication (55-002) as well as on CANSIM.*
– *Nil or zero.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Export and Import Price Indexes
April 1991

Current and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes, on a balance of payments basis, are now available (1986 = 100). Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to April 1991 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Customs-based current and fixed-weighted U.S. price indexes are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to April 1991 (1986 = 100). Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 "All Countries" and "U.S. only" SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651, 3685.

The April 1991 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

Railway Carloadings
Seven-day Period Ending June 7, 1991

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 5.0 million tonnes, an increase of 2.8% over the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 11.4% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded also decreased 5.7% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 1.1% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1990 figures and 1991 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Construction Type Plywood
April 1991

Canadian firms produced 152 526 cubic metres of construction type plywood during April 1991, a decrease of 15.9% from the 181 286 cubic metres produced during April 1990.

January-to-April 1991 production totalled 511 053 cubic metres, a decrease of 30.0% from the 729 743 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The April 1991 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3C9. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia
April 1991

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 798 700 cubic metres of lumber and ties in April 1991, a decrease of 6.6% from the 2 995 700 cubic metres produced in April 1990.

January-to-April 1991 production was 10 292 500 cubic metres, a decrease of 14.4% from the 12 029 600 cubic metres produced over the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The April 1991 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, $7.10/$71) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3C9. ■

Grain Marketing Situation Report
May 1991

The grain marketing situation report for May 1991 is now available. This report presents up-to-date information on the Canadian and world grain supply and market situation.

For further detailed information on this release, contact Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian Economic Observer, June 1991.
Catalogue number 11-010
(Canada: $22.00/$220.00; United States: US$26.00/US$260.00; Other Countries: US$31.00/US$310.00).

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, April 1991.
Catalogue number 65-001P
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).

The Labour Force, May 1991.
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: $17.90/$179.00; United States: US$21.50/US$215.00; Other Countries: US$25.10/US$251.00).

Employment, Earnings and Hours, March 1991.
Catalogue number 72-002
(Canada: $38.50/$385.00; United States: US$46.20/US$462.00; Other Countries: US$53.90/US$539.00).

Note
Education Statistics Bulletin, 81-002, Vol. 13, No. 3.
Volume 13, Number 3 of the Education Statistics Bulletin: Financial Statistics of Canadian Universities, 1988-89 was released June 7, 1991. Due to delays in production, Numbers 1 and 2 have not yet been released. We regret any inconvenience this may have caused our subscribers.

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

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Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 20, 1991 For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

National Income and Expenditure Accounts

First Quarter 1991

Gross domestic product at market prices rose 0.3% in the first quarter of 1991, to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $674 billion. GDP at 1986 prices dropped 1.2% in the quarter (equivalent to a compound annual rate of 4.6%) and the implicit price index increased 1.5% (see Charts 1 and 2). On a year-over-year basis, real GDP fell 2.8%.

The recession continued for a fourth consecutive quarter as final domestic demand and exports both fell substantially. On a year-over-year basis, consumer spending dropped 2.6% in real terms, total business investment declined 11.9%, exports fell 3.4% and government current expenditure increased 2.5%.

Personal expenditure declined 2.0% in volume terms during the quarter. Much of the drop was attributable to the real income loss associated with the advent of the GST, as consumer prices jumped 2.7%. Consumer buying power was also weakened by the steady decline in employment over the past year. Personal disposable income grew a slight 0.4% in current dollar terms, while consumer confidence continued to be weak as a result of rising unemployment and uncertainties caused by the war in the Persian Gulf. Further cutbacks in construction activity, both residential and non-residential, added to the recession as did a 1.9% drop in real exports of goods and services.

Components of Demand

The drop in personal expenditure on consumer goods and services was the largest on a quarterly basis since early 1982, when Canada's economy was last in recession. The volume of retail trade tumbled 4.9% in January, edged back up 2.8% in February and then fell again by 1.8% in March. The sharp drop in spending for the quarter as a whole followed a smaller decline in the fourth quarter. Consumers reduced their purchases of durable and semi-durable goods by 7.4% and 8.0%, respectively, and their spending on services by 0.5%. Purchases of non-durable goods increased 0.5%. Some advance buying had been apparent in the fourth quarter, prior to the GST, and this was reflected in lower consumption in the first quarter. However, the main factor accounting for the decline was the effect of higher prices on consumer purchasing power.

Note to Users

1 *The startup of the new Goods and Services Tax on January 1, 1991 and the associated abolition of the old Federal Sales Tax (FST) had an important impact on the national accounts in the first quarter. A technical paper describing the new tax and how it affects the accounts is available on request from the Income and Expenditure Accounts Division. The article will also appear in the first quarter 1991 issue of National Income and Expenditure Accounts (13-001).*

2 *A new set of chain volume indexes is now available as part of the national accounts. These indexes, which will appear henceforth in Table 24 of the quarterly National Income and Expenditure Accounts (13-001) and on CANSIM matrices 6839 and 6846, provide an alternative indicator of real GDP growth. Chain volume indexes measure "inflation-adjusted" expenditure change between two consecutive periods evaluated using constant prices from the first of the two periods. Percentage changes so calculated are linked together in a chain to form an index, which is scaled arbitrarily to equal 100 in 1986. The chief advantage of these indexes, compared to the more usual "GDP at 1986 prices", is that different expenditure categories are deflated using constant prices from a more recent base period. In times when relative prices are changing rapidly, these measures can provide a better indicator of quarter-to-quarter changes in the volume of economic activity. However, they are less appropriate for longer-term, multi-period growth comparisons.*

3 *Updated and revised annual estimates for the NIEA sector accounts and some other annual series, covering the period 1987-1990, are now available. These estimates can be obtained in computer printouts or on microcomputer diskettes from the Income and Expenditure Accounts Division. They can also be retrieved from CANSIM on matrices 6627-6628, 6630-6632, 6634-6640, 6643-6654, 6670-6675, 6687, 6743, 6840-6845. The accounts are published as Tables 1-29 of the annual National Income and Expenditure Accounts (13-201).*

Chart 1

GDP at 1986 Prices

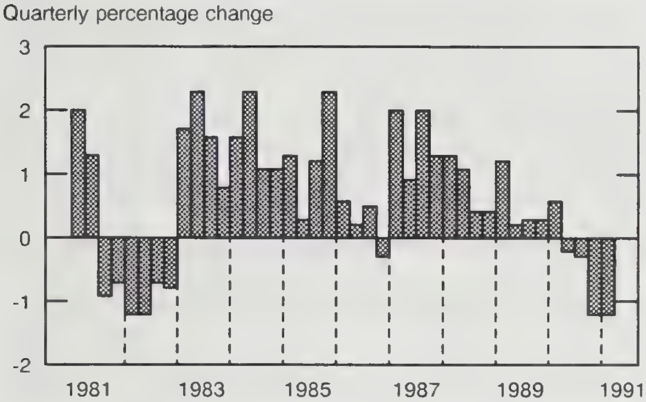
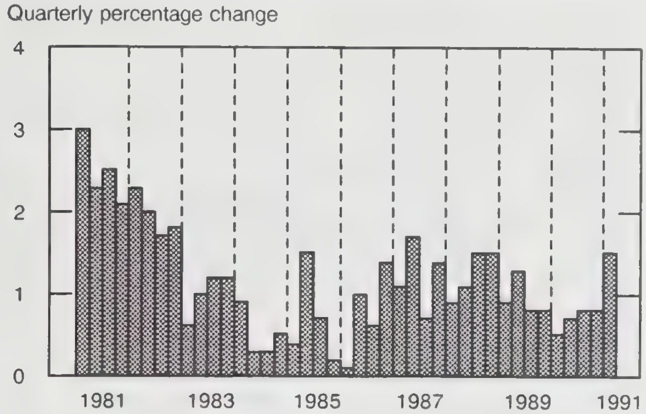


Chart 2

GDP Implicit Price Index



The cutbacks in consumer spending were focused particularly on durable and semi-durable goods, with especially deep cuts in expenditure on furniture and household appliances, and on clothing and footwear. A key factor in the latter case was sharply higher prices, up 8.2%, due to both the Goods and Services Tax (previously, the Federal Sales Tax had not applied to clothing and footwear) and Quebec's extension of its provincial sales tax to these items. Sales of new cars and trucks picked up modestly during the quarter in response to price declines, although sales by used car dealers plunged almost 20%. Among services, the largest declines were seen in spending on restaurants and hotels and on net expenditure abroad, two of the more cyclically-sensitive service aggregates. In the latter case, the drop was confined to travel overseas and was related to the war in the Persian Gulf; net expenditure by travellers to the United States continued to increase.

Business residential construction activity fell 6.6% in the first quarter. It was the fifth consecutive decrease, and again, the largest on a quarterly basis since 1982. Housing starts slid to a 96,000 annual rate, down from 147,000 in the fourth quarter, and new construction work put-in-place dropped 12.5% (-33.0% on a year-over-year basis, as in Chart 3). Spending on alterations and improvements declined for the fourth consecutive quarter, dropping 5.6%, while real estate commissions rose 8.0%. The decrease in building activity was greatest in Quebec, although declines were experienced in most areas of the country. However, while starts were down sharply in the first quarter they rebounded to a 150,000 annual rate by May. Lower mortgage rates were an important element in the spring resurgence.

Components of Final Demand at Constant Prices

First Quarter 1991
(Percentage change from the previous quarter)

	At 1986 Prices	Chain Volume Index
Personal expenditure	-2.0	-1.9
Durable goods	-7.4	-7.3
Semi-durable goods	-8.0	-8.0
Non-durable goods	0.5	0.6
Services	-0.5	-0.5
Government expenditure	0.3	0.4
Current expenditure	-0.1	0.1
Investment expenditure	3.6	2.8
Business investment	-1.7	-2.4
Residential construction	-6.6	-5.5
Non-residential construction	-0.6	-0.7
Machinery and equipment	1.1	-0.9
Final domestic demand	-1.4	-1.5
Exports of goods and services	-1.9	-1.2
Merchandise	-1.8	-1.0
Non-merchandise	-2.8	-2.8

Chart 3

Residential Investment at 1986 Prices

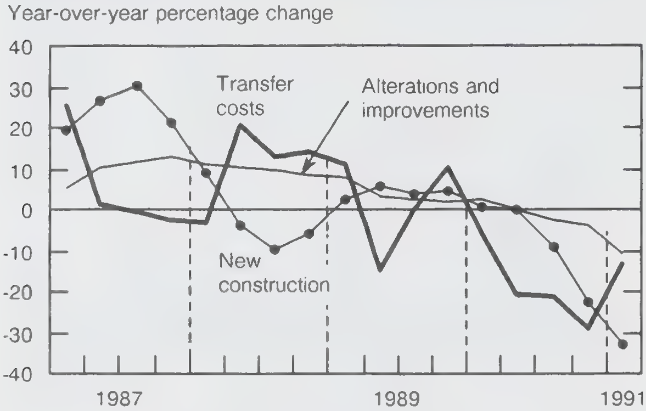
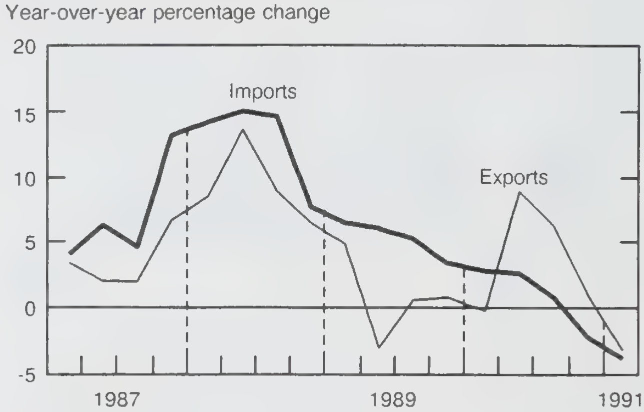


Chart 4

Exports and Imports at 1986 Prices



Business investment spending on plant and equipment strengthened moderately in the first quarter after declining through most of 1990. Machinery and equipment purchases increased 1.1% and non-residential construction activity fell a slight 0.6%. The GST startup provided an incentive for businesses to delay purchases of machinery and equipment, where feasible, until after January 1, 1991 in order to avoid paying the FST. Under the new system, most businesses are entitled to full GST credits for any investment outlays. The incentive appears to have played an important role in the surge of investment spending on automobiles and office machinery in the first quarter, since most of the gain occurred in January. The drop in non-residential spending reflected reduced industrial building construction that was partially offset by growth in engineering construction, particularly in mining and utilities.

Business non-farm inventories accumulated substantially in the first quarter following four consecutive quarters of liquidation. Wholesale trade accounted for most of the reversal, as merchants rebuilt stocks drawn down to unusually low levels in the fourth quarter. Manufacturers' inventories fell substantially for the fifth consecutive quarter. In the farm sector, stocks remained essentially unchanged on a seasonally adjusted basis as farm-held grain inventories declined and grain in commercial channels increased. The farm inventories estimates are based on an assumption that the grain harvest in 1991 will be roughly equal to the most recent 10-year average, implying a decrease of about 12% compared to 1990's bumper crop.

The current dollar surplus on trade in goods and services amounted to $0.7 billion at a seasonally adjusted annual rate, following a $1.6 billion surplus in the fourth quarter. The shrinkage was mostly due to a 1.9% drop in real exports, as imports declined 1.3%. On a year-over-year basis both were down about 4% (see Chart 4). Export and import prices each fell about 2% and the value of the Canadian dollar appreciated 0.4% vis-à-vis the United States dollar.

The current dollar merchandise trade surplus edged down from $10.9 billion to $10.1 billion at a seasonally adjusted annual rate. Within exports, larger shipments of wheat, crude petroleum, metals and alloys and machinery and equipment were more than offset by a big decline in automotive products. Lower imports of energy products, industrial goods and auto parts were partly offset by increases in imports of passenger cars and machinery and equipment. The current dollar deficit on non-merchandise trade rose marginally from $9.2 billion to $9.4 billion at a seasonally adjusted annual rate.

Chart 5

The Consumer Price Index and the Net Price Index

Year-over-year percentage change

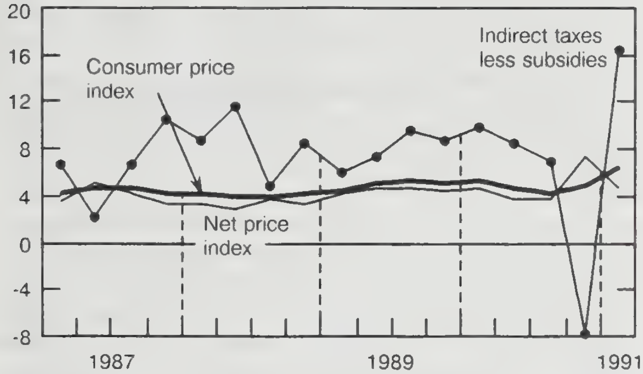
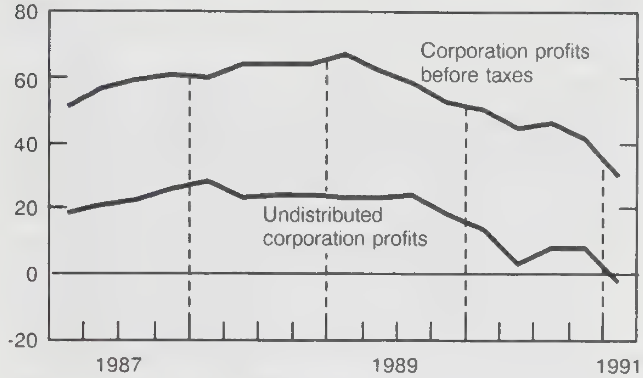


Chart 6

Corporation Profits

Billions of dollars



Price Indexes

The overall rate of inflation, as measured by the chain price index for GDP, was 1.5% in the first quarter. This was substantially higher than the 0.8% recorded in the fourth quarter and largely resulted from the introduction of the GST. In comparison, the implicit price index for GDP at factor cost, which excludes indirect taxes less subsidies, dropped by 0.3% in the quarter. In addition to its effect on the overall price level, the tax change caused an important shift in relative prices, making consumer goods and housing relatively more expensive, and investment goods and exports comparatively less so.

The chain price indexes for consumer expenditure and residential construction jumped 2.6% and 6.8%, respectively, while those for business plant and equipment investment and exports of goods and services declined by 2.8% and 2.3%, respectively. Viewed in terms of the consumer price index (Chart 5), the year-over-year increase in prices was 6.4%. On this same basis, the indirect taxes less subsidies component of the CPI rose 16.4% and the net price index (excluding all indirect taxes and subsidies) increased 4.5%.

Quarterly Price Indexes

(Percentage change from previous quarter)

	1990 Q4	1991 Q1
Implicit Price Indexes		
Gross Domestic Product		
At factor cost	2.7	-0.3
Indirect taxes less subsidies	-13.8	17.7
At market prices	0.8	1.5
Personal expenditure		
At factor cost	3.1	-0.7
Indirect taxes less subsidies	-11.6	27.6
At market prices	1.1	2.7
Chain Price Indexes		
Personal expenditure	1.2	2.6
Government current expenditure	0.8	0.0
Residential investment	-0.9	6.8
Non-residential investment	0.8	-1.7
Machinery and equipment	-0.1	-3.8
Final domestic demand	0.9	1.6
Exports	3.2	-2.3
Less: imports	3.2	-2.0
Gross domestic product*	0.8	1.5
Fixed-weighted Price Indexes		
Gross domestic product*	1.0	1.4
Personal expenditure	1.3	2.7
Consumer price index	1.3	3.0
Indirect taxes less subsidies	-9.7	25.8
Net price index	3.5	-0.8

* *Excludes value of physical change in inventories.*

Chart 7

Personal Saving Rate

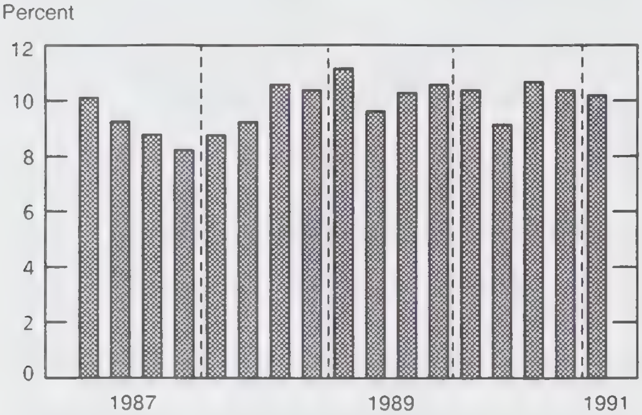
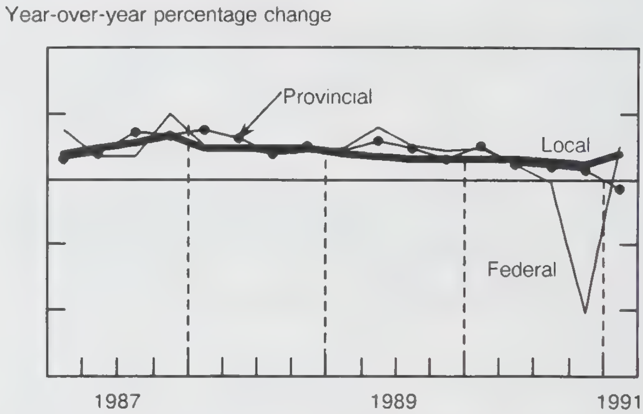


Chart 8

Indirect Taxes by Level of Government



Components of Income

Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income decreased 0.1% in the quarter, bringing labour income to a level just 3.1% above that in the first quarter of 1990. The drop in the first quarter was due to a 1.5% cut in paid worker employment, the fourth consecutive quarterly decline and the sharpest job loss since the recession began. Average hours worked per employee also fell, although average hourly earnings increased substantially. Early evidence points to a change in these trends during the second quarter, as employment edged upward in April and May and, led by public-sector wage restraint programs, average wage settlements in collective bargaining agreements fell significantly in April.

Corporation profits before taxes fell 27.9% in the quarter to $29.6 billion, their lowest level since the fourth quarter of 1982. As a share of net domestic income at factor cost, profits dropped to 5.8%, down from a peak of 13.7% in mid-1988. Declines were widespread and affected most industries including real estate developers, builders and operators, wood, pulp and paper, motor vehicles and parts, iron and steel, consumer goods and petroleum and natural gas. Most of the drop in profits was due simply to the widespread decline in domestic and foreign demand for Canadian goods and services. Undistributed corporation profits were negative (see Chart 6), as tax liabilities and dividend payments to shareholders declined less rapidly than profits. Users are cautioned that particular care should be exercised in interpreting current movements in corporation profits, due to a break in the quarterly survey on which the national accounts estimates are based. A new and substantially different classification system and an improved survey methodology were introduced with the fourth quarter estimates.

Interest and miscellaneous investment income fell 1.4% during the quarter reflecting, in particular, lower government investment income and reduced interest rates paid on personal deposits. Farm income rose sharply after declining in the second half of 1990. Net income of non-farm unincorporated business including rent dipped 0.2%.

The personal saving rate edged down from 10.4% in the fourth quarter to 10.2% (see Chart 7). Although consumer spending dropped sharply in volume terms, it rose 0.6% in current dollar terms. Personal income, heavily affected by the lack of growth in wages, salaries and supplementary labour income, rose just 0.4% and personal disposable income grew by the same amount.

Government Sector

The total government sector deficit, on a seasonally adjusted national accounts basis, fell to $35.4 billion in the first quarter from $42.3 billion in the previous quarter, reflecting deficits of $26.1 billion at the federal level, $10.5 billion at the provincial level and a net surplus of $1.2 billion for the combined local government, hospitals and pension plans sector. Total government revenues rose 4.9% and spending rose 2.0%.

The Goods and Services Tax, which yielded $19.5 billion ($4.8 billion at quarterly rates)[1] in the first quarter on a seasonally adjusted national accounts basis, gave a large boost to federal revenues when it replaced the FST. For national accounts purposes, GST revenues are measured on an accrual basis, net of associated credits, rebates and refunds but gross of the GST low income tax credit, which is treated as a transfer payment to persons, and gross of the small business transitional credit, which is treated as a subsidy. Calculated this way, 50% of first-quarter GST revenues were collected on sales of consumer goods, 24% on consumer services and 15% on residential investment expenditure. The remaining 11% of revenues is attributable to exports of goods and services, government purchases and business plant and equipment investment. The small percentage for the latter components is due to the fact that, although exports are zero-rated and most businesses are entitled to full credits against GST paid on investment goods and production inputs, some GST is implicit in tax-exempt inputs such as financial services. In the case of government spending, although no net GST is counted for federal and provincial government departments, local governments, schools and hospitals are rebated only a portion of the GST they pay. Transitional measures associated with the introduction of the GST also cut accrued federal revenues in the fourth quarter and raised expenditures in the first quarter. In particular, the FST rebates, which in the national accounts are treated as a refund of indirect tax revenues and are assigned to the fourth quarter, reduced revenues by an estimated $10 billion, at an annual rate. The small business transitional credit added an estimated $0.4 billion to federal spending in the first quarter. A technical paper explaining how the GST is treated in the national accounts is available to national accounts users on request.

Output by Industry

Estimates of GDP at factor cost by industry, released on May 31, indicated a real output decline of 1.5%. Goods producers cut output 3.5% in the quarter and production of services slid 0.5%.

Manufacturers recorded the largest decline among goods producers, paring output 4.0% after a similar 4.5% drop in the fourth quarter of 1990. Construction output tumbled 5.4% in the first quarter following a 1.7% decline in the fourth quarter. Forestry and other construction-related manufacturing industries such as wood products and non-metallic mineral products reflected the accelerated decline in construction. Agricultural output dropped 7.3%.

Higher activity by security brokers, stock exchanges and real estate agents led the finance, insurance and real estate industry to a 2.0% output gain in the first quarter, about four times its average growth rate in recent quarters. These and smaller gains elsewhere in services were more than offset, however, by lower wholesale and retail trade, transportation and community, business, and personal services. The resulting 0.5% decline in overall services production was the largest of the recession to date. The gains by security brokers, stock exchanges and real estate agents followed sustained reductions in interest rates and were among the first concrete signs the recession may be coming to an end. Communication services advanced 1.0%, led by increased telephone calling, and storage services soared 24.8% as the grain elevator system processed last year's bumper grain crop. Wholesale and retail trade, air and truck transport and restaurant services fell steeply when the GST was introduced, recording their largest declines of the current recession. Wholesale and retail trade were down 3.8% and 3.2%, respectively, while air transport decreased 13.5%, truck transport 9.0% and restaurant services 8.2%.

The industry-based estimates of real GDP at factor cost have not yet been updated to incorporate the latest annual benchmark data and will be revised with the August 30 release.

Revisions to Previous Years' Estimates

Revised estimates of the National Income and Expenditure Accounts covering the period 1987 to 1990 are released with the results for the first quarter of 1991. The statistics are updated to incorporate the most current source data and adjusted seasonal patterns. The estimates of real GDP growth are little changed in 1987, higher in 1988 and lower in 1989 and 1990. The largest revisions are in wages, salaries and supplementary labour income, down $5.6 billion in 1990 compared to previous estimates, corporation profits before taxes, down $2.7 billion, and personal expenditure on consumer goods and services, down $3.3 billion. Gross domestic product at market prices is now estimated to be $671.6 billion in 1990, down from the $677.9 billion previously published.

[1] *This $4.8 billion is consistent with the $2.2 billion published by the Government of Canada in the Quarterly Statement of Financial Operations, March 31, 1991. For further information, refer to the technical paper on the treatment of the GST, reconciliation table 3.*

Revisions to GDP Growth

	1987	1988	1989	1990
		%		
GDP at current prices				
Previous estimate	9.0	9.4	8.0	4.0
Revised estimate	9.1	9.7	7.3	3.5
Revision	**0.1**	**0.3**	**-0.7**	**-0.5**
GDP at 1986 prices				
Previous estimate	4.0	4.4	3.0	0.9
Revised estimate	4.2	4.7	2.5	0.5
Revision	**0.2**	**0.3**	**-0.5**	**-0.4**
GDP implicit price index				
Previous estimate	4.8	4.9	4.8	3.1
Revised estimate	4.7	4.8	4.7	3.0
Revision	**-0.1**	**-0.1**	**-0.1**	**-0.1**

Order the first quarter 1991 issue of *National Income and Expenditure Accounts* (13-001, $20/$80). This publication, which contains background articles on the treatment of the GST in the national accounts, on the accounts' new chain volume indexes and on the NIEA revisions in the 1987-1990 period, plus 31 statistical tables of seasonally adjusted data, is scheduled for release in July 1991. A computer printout containing 55 tables of unadjusted and seasonally adjusted NIEA data plus supplementary analytical tables is also available on release day from the Income and Expenditure Accounts Division at a price of $35 per quarter or $140 for an annual subscription. Users can purchase the complete quarterly national accounts dataset on microcomputer diskettes by modem transfer at 8:30 a.m. on release day for $125 per quarter or $500 for an annual subscription. The diskettes are also available by mail, seven days after the official release date, for $25 per quarter or $100 for an annual subscription.

The seasonally adjusted estimates are available in CANSIM matrices 6701, 6702, 6704-6707, 6709-6716, 6718, 6720-6722, 6724-6727, 6729-6736, 6738, 6740, 6828-6839, 6846 and 7420-7430.

For further information, contact Marie Saulnier (613-951-3817), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division. □

Gross Domestic Product, Income Based
(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

	1990				1991	IV 1990 / III 1990	I 1991 / IV 1990
	I	II	III	IV	I		
	($ millions)					% Change at Quarterly Rates	
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income[1]	370,632	377,184	380,048	382,644	382,088	0.7	-0.1
Corporation profits before taxes	49,884	44,148	45,512	41,036	29,592	-9.8	-27.9
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	56,076	57,164	58,736	59,784	58,944	1.8	-1.4
Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production	3,972	4,144	3,068	2,208	3,268	-28.0	48.0
Net income of non-farm unincorporated business, including rent	36,260	36,220	36,320	36,328	36,260	0.0	-0.2
Inventory valuation adjustment	-3,296	-856	-3,076	6,648	2,432	9,724[2]	-4,216[2]
Net domestic income at factor cost	513,528	518,004	520,608	528,648	512,584	1.5	-3.0
Indirect taxes less subsidies	77,360	77,948	78,368	66,736	79,300	-14.8	18.8
Capital consumption allowances	75,644	75,908	76,056	76,572	78,480	0.7	2.5
Statistical discrepancy	1,236	-336	-100	128	3,676	228[2]	3,548[2]
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	**667,768**	**671,524**	**674,932**	**672,084**	**674,040**	**-0.4**	**0.3**

1 *Includes military pay and allowances.*
2 *Actual change in millions of dollars.*

Gross Domestic Product, Expenditure Based

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

	1990				1991	IV 1990 / III 1990	I 1991 / IV 1990
	I	II	III	IV	I		
	At current prices (millions of $)					% Change at Quarterly Rates	
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	395,144	395,060	400,608	404,032	406,448	0.9	0.6
Durable goods	59,452	56,736	57,268	56,056	52,688	-2.1	-6.0
Semi-durable goods	38,308	37,672	37,672	37,656	36,944	0.0	-1.9
Non-durable goods	102,964	104,684	105,952	107,284	110,064	1.3	2.6
Services	194,420	195,968	199,716	203,036	206,752	1.7	1.8
Government current expenditure on goods and services	127,596	130,232	133,436	136,068	136,304	2.0	0.2
Government investment in fixed capital	16,732	16,760	17,004	17,468	17,816	2.7	2.0
Government investment in inventories	88	92	84	4	44	-80[1]	40[1]
Business investment in fixed capital	133,792	128,292	122,872	117,320	114,524	-4.5	-2.4
Residential	50,348	46,572	43,760	40,356	39,904	-7.8	-1.1
Non-residential construction	35,996	36,104	35,768	34,932	34,584	-2.3	-1.0
Machinery and equipment	47,448	45,616	43,344	42,032	40,036	-3.0	-4.7
Business investment in inventories	-2,880	-3,276	-3,188	-4,308	1,892	-1,120[1]	6,200[1]
Non-farm	-2,404	-3,584	-4,772	-5,724	2,000	-952[1]	7,724[1]
Farm and grain in commercial channels	-476	308	1,584	1,416	-108	-168[1]	-1,524[1]
Exports of goods and services	166,268	171,208	170,180	168,056	161,556	-1.2	-3.9
Merchandise	144,148	148,744	147,808	145,232	138,824	-1.7	-4.4
Non-merchandise	22,120	22,464	22,372	22,824	22,732	2.0	-0.4
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	167,740	167,176	166,164	166,432	160,872	0.2	-3.3
Merchandise	136,664	136,232	134,952	134,380	128,696	-0.4	-4.2
Non-merchandise	31,076	30,944	31,212	32,052	32,176	2.7	0.4
Statistical discrepancy	-1,232	332	100	-124	-3,672	-224[1]	-3,548[1]
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	**667,768**	**671,524**	**674,932**	**672,084**	**674,040**	**-0.4**	**0.3**
Final Domestic Demand	673,264	670,344	673,920	674,888	675,092	0.1	0.0
	At 1986 prices (millions of $)						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	339,776	337,092	338,324	337,460	330,776	-0.3	-2.0
Durable goods	53,280	50,968	51,208	50,204	46,476	-2.0	-7.4
Semi-durable goods	32,968	32,252	31,932	31,768	29,236	-0.5	-8.0
Non-durable goods	87,512	88,064	88,008	87,076	87,484	-1.1	0.5
Services	166,016	165,808	167,176	168,412	167,580	0.7	-0.5
Government current expenditure on goods and services	111,428	110,820	113,088	114,384	114,216	1.1	-0.1
Government investment in fixed capital	15,548	15,392	15,592	15,924	16,492	2.1	3.6
Government investment in inventories	84	88	80	4	40	-76[1]	36[1]
Business investment in fixed capital	117,532	113,396	108,956	105,352	103,560	-3.3	-1.7
Residential	38,580	36,516	34,436	32,068	29,936	-6.9	-6.6
Non-residential construction	30,644	30,408	29,852	29,072	28,904	-2.6	-0.6
Machinery and equipment	48,308	46,472	44,668	44,212	44,720	-1.0	1.1
Business investment in inventories	-2,096	-1,872	-2,240	-3,512	1,776	-1,272[1]	5,288[1]
Non-farm	-2,504	-2,776	-4,404	-5,484	1,848	-1,080[1]	7,332[1]
Farm and grain in commercial channels	408	904	2,164	1,972	-72	-192[1]	-2,044[1]
Exports of goods and services	160,940	167,792	165,344	158,488	155,400	-4.1	-1.9
Merchandise	141,712	148,476	146,316	139,476	136,928	-4.7	-1.8
Non-merchandise	19,228	19,316	19,028	19,012	18,472	-0.1	-2.8
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	171,412	173,156	170,956	166,756	164,596	-2.5	-1.3
Merchandise	140,028	142,008	139,516	135,084	132,856	-3.2	-1.6
Non-merchandise	31,384	31,148	31,440	31,672	31,740	0.7	0.2
Statistical discrepancy	-1,028	300	100	-92	-3,020	-192[1]	-2,928[1]
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	**570,772**	**569,852**	**568,288**	**561,252**	**554,644**	**-1.2**	**-1.2**
Final Domestic Demand	584,284	576,700	575,960	573,120	565,044	-0.5	-1.4
	Implicit price indexes						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	116.3	117.2	118.4	119.7	122.9	1.1	2.7
Government current expenditure on goods and services	114.5	117.5	118.0	119.0	119.3	0.8	0.3
Government investment in fixed capital	107.6	108.9	109.1	109.7	108.0	0.5	-1.5
Business investment in fixed capital	113.8	113.1	112.8	111.4	110.6	-1.2	-0.7
Exports of goods and services	103.3	102.0	102.9	106.0	104.0	3.0	-1.9
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	97.9	96.5	97.2	99.8	97.7	2.7	-2.1
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	117.0	117.8	118.8	119.7	121.5	0.8	1.5
Final Domestic Demand	115.2	116.2	117.0	117.8	119.5	0.7	1.4

[1] *Actual change in millions of dollars.*

Canada's Balance of International Payments

First Quarter 1991

Highlights

The seasonally adjusted current account deficit in the first quarter of 1991 amounted to $5.4 billion, the same level as in the previous quarter; this compares to a record deficit of $6.2 billion in the first quarter of 1990. The merchandise trade surplus narrowed again, to reach $2.5 billion, but was still higher than surpluses recorded in 1989 and 1990. Merchandise exports and imports dropped sharply, the decline in exports being the third in a row, and for imports, the largest decline since 1982. The deficit on non-merchandise transactions continued to decline from its peak of the second quarter of 1990. The deficit for travel subsided as a result of the Gulf War which reduced flights taken abroad; however, one-day trips to the United States continued to advance. The deficit on investment income was also slightly lower while the transfers balance shifted from a deficit to a surplus as a result of more funds brought to Canada by immigrants.

In the capital account, which is not seasonally adjusted, a sizeable increase of foreign investment in Canadian bonds occurred as a result of record new issues sold abroad, most notably by the provinces and their enterprises. This was, however, partly offset by large retirements and a net sell-off of outstanding Canadian bonds, especially by Japanese investors. The Canadian chartered banks channelled a substantial amount of funds into Canada through their foreign operations. These net inflows, however, were offset by non-residents reducing their holdings of both Canadian money-market instruments and equities. The latest reduction in Canadian stocks was the fourth consecutive quarterly disinvestment. Canadian residents increased substantially their assets abroad, largely deposits denominated in United States dollars.

Current Account, Seasonally Adjusted

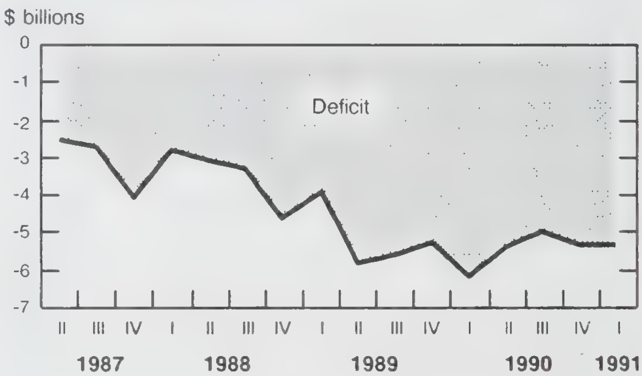
- The current account deficit of $5.4 billion was made up of a merchandise trade surplus of $2.5 billion (down from $2.7 billion in the previous quarter) and a deficit on non-merchandise transactions of $7.9 billion (from $8.1 billion).

New Treatment for Recording Migrants' Funds

The measurement of migrants' funds in the Current Account is changed to record only funds in possession at the time of migration, instead of the net worth which was previously recorded. Funds in possession represent a small part of the net worth and, consequently, the net transfer receipts recorded from migration are now considerably lower. This leads to an increase of $5.5 billion in the current account deficit in 1990 and $4.7 billion in 1989. The increase in 1980, the first year for which the change was implemented, was $0.7 billion. Offsetting changes were also made to the capital account from 1980.

A note on this new treatment is available upon request (613-951-9055), and will be included in Canada's Balance of International Payments, First Quarter 1991 (67-001).

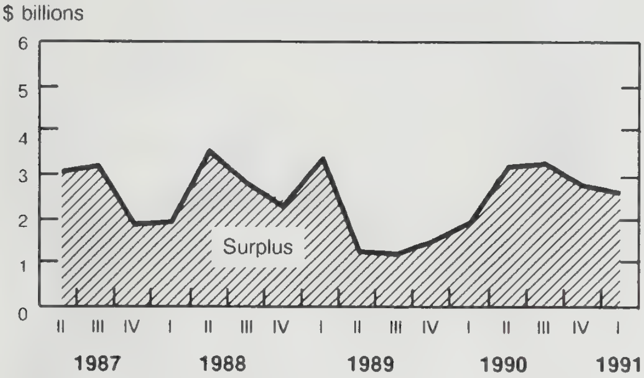
Current Account Balance (seasonally adjusted)



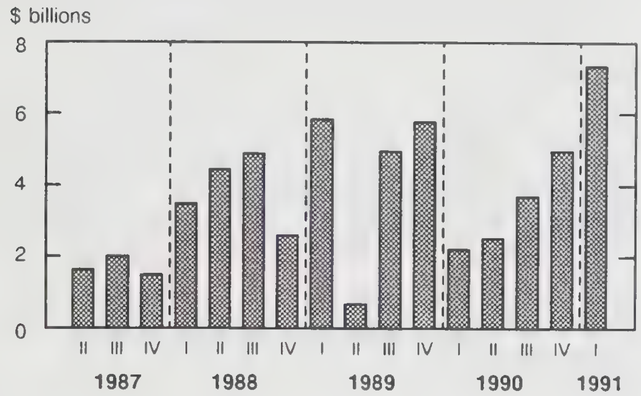
- Merchandise exports decreased sharply (-4.4%) to $34.7 billion primarily due to lower sales abroad of automotive and energy products. Exports of machinery and equipment and wheat increased.

- Merchandise imports also declined (-4.2%) to $32.2 billion, led by lower purchases from abroad of crude oil and products, industrial materials, auto parts and certain industrial machinery and equipment. Imports of motor vehicles and other machinery and equipment increased.

Merchandise Trade Balance (seasonally adjusted)



Foreign Investment in Canadian Bonds (net flow)



- The deficit for travel amounted to $1.2 billion, the lowest deficit since the fourth quarter of 1989. The decline resulted from reduced air travel as Canadian residents refrained from travelling during the Gulf War.

- On a net basis, Canada paid out $5.6 billion in interest and dividends to non-residents. This was the third consecutive decline in this account from the record $6.8 billion in the second quarter of 1990. During the current quarter, gross payments amounted to $8.0 billion and receipts $2.4 billion.

Current and Capital Accounts, Not Seasonally Adjusted

- The current account deficit amounted to $8.2 billion, down from $9.1 billion in the first quarter of 1990. The merchandise trade surplus more than doubled and was coupled with a lower deficit on non-merchandise transactions.

- Among financial liabilities, foreign net investment in Canadian bonds amounted to $7.3 billion. Non-residents purchased $12.9 billion of new issues, more than half of the very large amount of new bonds issued by Canadian borrowers during the quarter. Foreign investors may have wanted to lock in at attractive rates, anticipating further declines in interest rates in North American markets. During the quarter, however, non-residents sold on a net basis $1.6 billion of Canadian outstanding bonds, $1.2 billion of them by Japanese investors.

- The chartered banks channelled a record $8.3 billion of funds into Canada largely through their foreign currency operations with their foreign branches and subsidiaries.

- Non-residents reduced their investment in the Canadian money market by $2.5 billion, selling a net $1.5 billion of Government of Canada treasury bills and $0.9 billion of other short-term paper. This was the first quarterly net outflow since the third quarter of 1989 and corresponded to a sharp decline in the interest-rate differential between Canadian and American rates. Countries other than the United States sold a net $2.9 billion; United States investors acquired a net $0.4 billion.

- Non-residents continued their net sell-off of Canadian equities with the current quarter net outflow amounting to $1.0 billion. This brought to $3.1 billion the net disinvestment over the last four quarters.

- Among financial assets, a net outflow of $2.6 billion resulted from the Canadian non-banking sector increasing their deposits abroad. This was the second largest net outflow on record and could be the foreign deposits of some of the proceeds from large bond borrowings from abroad.

- The statistical discrepancy (the balancing item between the recorded estimates of current and capital accounts) was equivalent to a net debit of $2.2 billion.

- The Canadian dollar remained fairly stable against the United States dollar throughout the quarter, to average 86.52 cents (U.S). However, it appreciated quite substantially against most other major currencies.

Revisions

The balance of payments accounts have been revised from 1987 to 1990 except for migrants' funds which have been revised to 1980 as an exceptional measure. The capital account is now being revised in the first quarter instead of the second quarter.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 147, 1364, 2343-2349, 2353-2355 (quarterly figures); 1369, 1370, 2333-2339, 2354, 2355 (annual figures).

The first quarter 1991 issue of *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001 $27.50/$110) will be available in July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Lucie Laliberté (613-951-9055), Balance of Payments Division. □

Foreign Investment in Canadian Stocks (net flow)

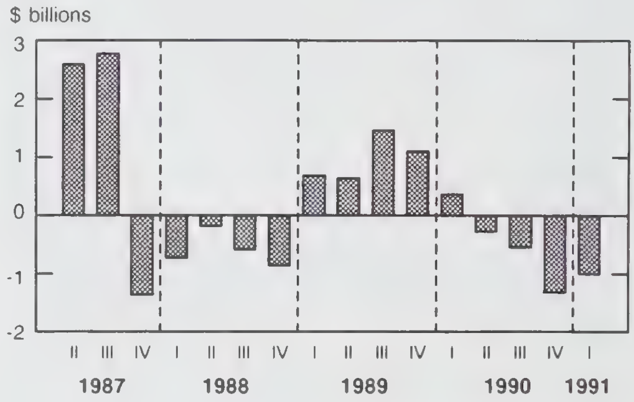


Table 1. Canada's Balance of International Payments, Not Seasonally Adjusted

	1990				1991	1989	1990
	I	II	III	IV	I		
	millions of dollars						
CURRENT ACCOUNT							
Receipts							
Merchandise exports	35,579	38,761	34,772	37,371	33,823	141,768	146,482
Non-merchandise:							
Services	4,578	5,794	7,025	5,047	4,686	21,509	22,445
Investment income[1]	2,162	2,451	2,024	2,618	2,254	9,836	9,255
Transfers	954	1,141	1,095	929	954	3,877	4,119
Total non-merchandise receipts	7,694	9,387	10,144	8,594	7,894	35,222	35,819
Total receipts	43,273	48,147	44,916	45,965	41,717	176,990	182,301
Payments							
Merchandise imports	34,944	35,576	31,566	33,471	32,432	134,673	135,557
Non-merchandise:							
Services	8,151	8,005	7,864	7,301	8,452	28,492	31,320
Investment income[1]	7,691	8,794	7,780	8,942	8,009	30,980	33,208
Transfers	1,633	873	848	898	1,016	3,568	4,252
Total non-merchandise payments	17,475	17,672	16,492	17,141	17,477	63,040	68,780
Total payments	52,419	53,248	48,058	50,612	49,909	197,713	204,337
Balances							
Merchandise	+ 635	+ 3,185	+ 3,206	+ 3,900	+ 1,391	+ 7,095	+ 10,925
Non-merchandise	- 9,781	- 8,286	- 6,348	- 8,547	- 9,583	- 27,818	- 32,962
Total current account	- 9,146	- 5,101	- 3,142	- 4,647	- 8,192	- 20,723	- 22,036
CAPITAL ACCOUNT[2]							
Canadian claims on non-residents, net flows							
Canadian direct investment abroad[1]	- 1,083	- 145	- 773	+ 550	- 406	- 5,290	- 1,450
Portfolio securities:							
Foreign bonds	+ 365	- 859	+ 389	+ 36	- 178	- 1,556	- 69
Foreign stocks	- 120	+ 590	- 1,034	- 553	- 384	- 768	- 1,117
Government of Canada assets:							
Official international reserves	+ 2,591	+ 123	- 3,470	+ 107	+ 659	- 346	- 649
Loans and subscriptions	+ 116	- 715	- 204	- 647	- 517	- 982	- 1,450
Non-bank deposits abroad	- 111	- 166	- 823	+ 229	- 2,560	+ 5	- 872
Other claims	+ 609	+ 629	+ 1,550	- 1,544	+ 304	- 174	+ 1,244
Total Canadian claims, net flow	+ 2,368	- 543	- 4,365	- 1,823	- 3,082	- 9,112	- 4,362
Canadian liabilities to non-residents, net flows							
Foreign direct investment in Canada[1]	+ 1,346	+ 1,320	+ 1,432	+ 2,502	+ 1,089	+ 4,200	+ 6,600
Portfolio securities:							
Canadian bonds	+ 2,213	+ 2,547	+ 3,720	+ 4,966	+ 7,331	+ 17,297	+ 13,447
Canadian stocks	+ 384	- 287	- 524	- 1,326	- 1,012	+ 3,871	- 1,754
Canadian banks' net foreign currency transactions with non-residents[3]	+ 2,357	+ 4,725	- 1,398	- 2,923	+ 8,347	- 2,584	+ 2,761
Money-market instruments:							
Government of Canada paper	- 776	- 941	+ 2,527	+ 2,495	- 1,542	+ 484	+ 3,305
Other paper	+ 1,191	+ 1,685	- 394	- 259	- 932	+ 656	+ 2,223
Allocation of Special Drawing Rights	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other liabilities	- 177	+ 1,865	+ 2,385	+ 2,067	+ 235	+ 10,277	+ 6,140
Total Canadian liabilities, net flow	+ 6,538	+ 10,914	+ 7,749	+ 7,521	+ 13,516	+ 34,200	+ 32,722
Total capital account, net flow	+ 8,906	+ 10,371	+ 3,384	+ 5,698	+ 10,434	+ 25,088	+ 28,359
STATISTICAL DISCREPANCY	+ 241	- 5,270	- 242	- 1,051	- 2,243	- 4,365	- 6,323

1 *Excludes retained earnings.*
2 *A minus sign denotes an outflow of capital resulting from an increase in claims on non-residents or a decrease in liabilities to non-residents.*
3 *When the banks' foreign currency position (booked in Canada) with non-residents is a net asset, the series is classified as part of Canadian claims on non-residents.*

Table 2. Current Account, Seasonally Adjusted

	1990				1991	1989	1990
	I	II	III	IV	I		
	millions of dollars						
Receipts							
Merchandise exports	36,037	37,186	36,952	36,308	34,706	141,768	146,482
Non-merchandise							
Services:							
Travel	1,828	1,862	1,859	1,888	1,919	7,232	7,437
Freight and shipping	1,323	1,326	1,328	1,363	1,344	5,193	5,340
Business services	1,982	2,028	1,995	2,035	2,012	7,541	8,041
Government transactions	205	201	192	202	203	763	800
Other services	191	199	219	218	205	780	827
Total services	5,529	5,617	5,593	5,705	5,682	21,509	22,445
Investment income[1]:							
Interest	1,328	1,424	1,456	1,360	1,417	5,179	5,568
Dividends	978	1,008	756	945	989	4,657	3,686
Total investment income	2,306	2,431	2,212	2,305	2,406	9,836	9,255
Transfers:							
Inheritances and immigrants' funds	360	410	395	324	431	1,487	1,490
Personal and institutional remittances	226	229	229	227	238	853	911
Canadian withholding tax	438	544	395	342	378	1,537	1,719
Total transfers	1,024	1,182	1,020	893	1,046	3,877	4,119
Total non-merchandise receipts	8,860	9,231	8,825	8,903	9,135	35,222	35,819
Total receipts	44,897	46,416	45,777	45,210	43,841	176,990	182,301
Payments							
Merchandise imports	34,166	34,058	33,738	33,595	32,175	134,673	135,557
Non-merchandise							
Services:							
Travel	3,041	3,115	3,208	3,279	3,103	10,708	12,644
Freight and shipping	1,403	1,306	1,301	1,368	1,391	4,915	5,378
Business services	2,819	2,807	2,773	2,828	3,002	10,998	11,227
Government transactions	346	349	358	371	377	1,267	1,424
Other services	159	159	161	168	171	604	647
Total services	7,769	7,735	7,802	8,015	8,044	28,492	31,320
Investment income[1]							
Interest	6,622	6,662	6,692	6,877	6,916	24,822	26,854
Dividends	944	2,535	1,734	1,140	1,081	6,158	6,354
Total investment income	7,566	9,197	8,427	8,017	7,997	30,980	33,208
Transfers:							
Inheritances and emigrants' funds	62	63	63	64	67	238	251
Personal and institutional remittances	252	252	254	256	267	954	1,015
Official contributions	1,220	464	424	549	577	2,052	2,658
Foreign withholding tax	84	82	77	86	85	324	328
Total transfers	1,618	861	818	954	996	3,568	4,252
Total non-merchandise payments	16,954	17,794	17,047	16,987	17,037	63,040	68,780
Total payments	51,119	51,852	50,784	50,582	49,212	197,713	204,337
Balances							
Merchandise	+ 1,871	+ 3,128	+ 3,214	+ 2,712	+ 2,531	+ 7,095	+ 10,925
Non-merchandise:							
Services	- 2,239	- 2,118	- 2,209	- 2,309	- 2,361	- 6,983	- 8,876
Investment income[1]	- 5,260	- 6,766	- 6,215	- 5,713	- 5,591	- 21,144	- 23,953
Transfers	- 594	+ 321	+ 202	- 62	+ 50	+ 308	- 133
Total non-merchandise	- 8,094	- 8,563	- 8,222	- 8,084	- 7,902	- 27,818	- 32,962
Total current account	- 6,223	- 5,435	- 5,007	- 5,372	- 5,371	- 20,723	- 22,036

[1] *Excludes retained earnings.*

Financial Flow Accounts

First Quarter 1991 (Seasonally Adjusted)

Domestic non-financial sectors of the economy raised $122 billion in credit markets during the first quarter of 1991, an increase of about $8 billion over the previous quarter. Stronger demand by non-financial government business enterprises accounted for the difference, as all the other sectors showed little change.

Net new issues of bonds by provincial utilities increased sharply, reflecting requirements for capital formation and repair and the reimbursement of debt nearing maturity.

Borrowing by the personal sector during the quarter remained weak. Net new mortgage and consumer credit borrowing showed almost no change from the previous two quarters. The rate of increase in debt outstanding in these instruments moderated to match the rate of increase in nominal personal disposable income. As a result, the ratio of debt to income remained at a plateau near 79%, after rising from 60% in 1984.

Note to Users

The financial data in the accompanying table are based on the Financial Market Summary Table of the Financial Flow Accounts. Seasonally adjusted data for borrowing are available from 1976. The full detail of the Financial Flow Accounts, showing the acquisition of capital and financial assets and the borrowing of all sectors of the economy, will be released on July 4 on CANSIM and in Financial Flow Accounts (13-014, $12.50/$50).

Non-financial corporations registered a small increase in their demand for funds. Bank loans were the most important source of funds in a period of declining interest rates.

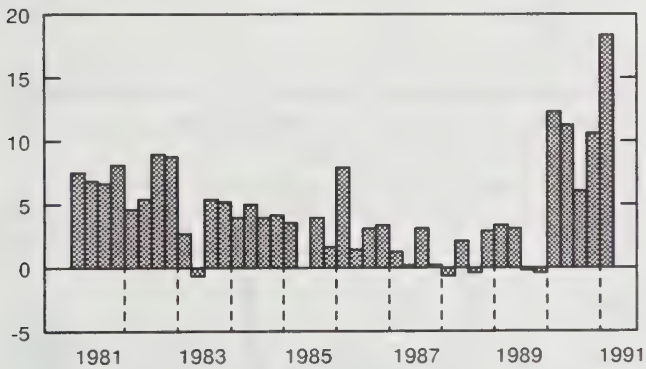
Funds raised by the federal government showed a small increase over the previous quarter, while borrowing by other levels of government declined slightly, leaving total government borrowing unchanged.

For further information, contact Gerry Gravel or Jean-Pierre Simard (613-951-9043), Financial Flows Section. □

Total Funds Raised by Non-financial Government Business Enterprises

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates

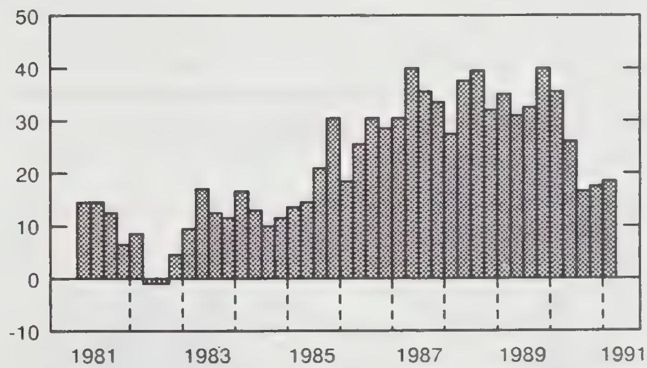
$ billions



Consumer Credit and Mortgage Borrowing in the Personal Sector

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates

$ billions



Financial Market Summary Table

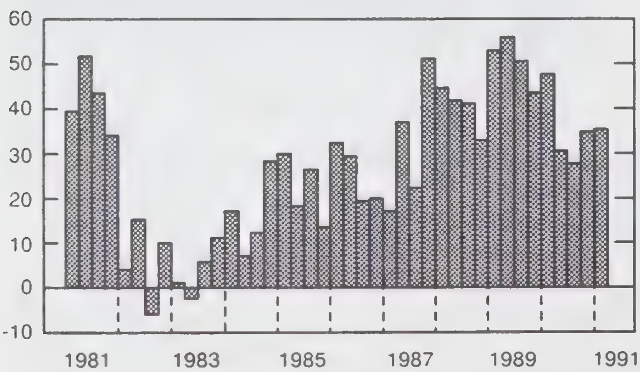
(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
(In millions of dollars)

	1990				1991
	I	II	III	IV	I
Persons and Unincorporated Business					
Funds Raised	35,292	25,356	22,108	21,572	20,556
Consumer Credit	8,136	3,576	4,064	4,412	3,964
Bank Loans	2,528	-924	4,100	1,488	1,948
Other Loans	-2,500	204	1,400	2,500	20
Mortgages	27,224	22,672	12,632	13,248	14,524
Non-financial Private Corporations					
Funds Raised	47,444	30,308	27,832	34,548	35,224
Bank Loans	17,744	2,640	6,964	1,544	20,928
Other Loans	1,572	3,440	6,764	10,664	620
Short-term Paper	4,464	12,816	-4,544	-5,320	-8,688
Mortgages	11,472	8,728	8,792	8,168	4,352
Bonds	72	556	6,724	10,748	11,696
Stocks	12,120	2,128	3,132	8,744	6,316
Non-financial Government Enterprises					
Funds Raised	12,320	11,220	6,056	10,724	18,320
Federal Government					
Funds Raised	4,308	9,680	34,788	33,188	35,152
Treasury Bills	-4,248	8,068	30,180	23,940	19,196
Marketable Bonds	14,012	12,424	10,780	20,896	14,324
Canada Savings Bonds	-3,196	-10,732	-5,956	-12,832	2,012
Other Government					
Funds Raised	868	12,456	10,032	14,404	12,652
Short-term Paper	-808	6,096	-240	2,868	-14,876
Provincial Government Bonds	1,904	3,960	9,976	13,056	24,756
Municipal Government Bonds	512	1,224	1,036	216	2,360
Total Borrowing by Domestic					
Non-financial Sectors	100,232	89,020	100,816	114,436	121,904
Consumer Credit	8,136	3,576	4,064	4,412	3,964
Bank Loans	20,712	2,688	11,416	8,756	20,376
Other Loans	-2,264	4,208	7,892	11,668	348
Treasury Bills	-4,248	8,068	30,180	23,940	19,196
Short-term Paper	8,432	20,072	-1,836	-5,472	-21,520
Mortgages	38,696	31,392	21,420	21,408	18,884
Bonds	18,576	16,888	24,480	40,980	74,340
Stocks	12,192	2,128	3,200	8,744	6,316

Funds Raised by Non-financial Private Corporations

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates

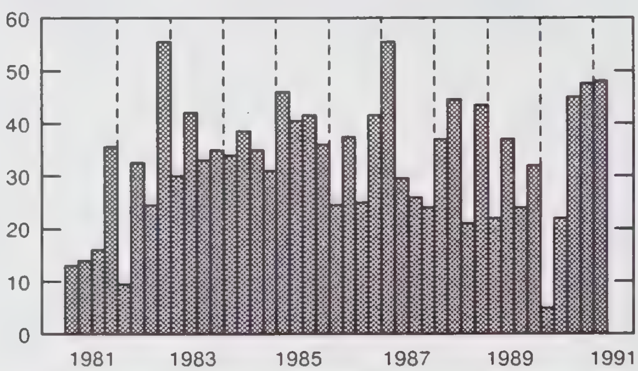
$ billions



Total Funds Raised By Government

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates

$ billions



DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Government Revenue and Expenditure (SNA Basis)

First Quarter 1991

Detailed estimates of federal, provincial and local government revenue and expenditures on a national accounts basis for the quarter ended March 31, 1991 are now available. Revised detailed estimates for the period 1987 to 1990 are also available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2711 (federal), 2712 (provincial) and 2713 (local).

Note: Certain CANSIM expenditure data and series titles have been revised back to 1987 to reflect subsidies on accrual and cash bases.

For further information, contact John (Sean) Bergin (613-951-1815) for federal data; Joumana Feghali (613-951-1824) for provincial data; or James Temple (613-951-1832), Economic Statistics Section, Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through special tabulations. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division products or services, contact Patricia Phillips (613-951-0767). ■

Local Government Long-term Debt

May 1991

Estimates of the accumulated long-term debt of local governments in Canada, except Ontario, as of May 1991 are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Marlene Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division. ■

Local Government Assets and Liabilities

December 31, 1990

As of December 31, 1990, the financial assets of local governments stood at $19,241 million and liabilities were $41,276 million. The net debt (excess of liabilities over financial assets) of $22,035 million increased by 4.1% over $21,157 million as of December 31, 1989.

Preliminary balance-sheet data by province as of December 31, 1989 and 1990 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3241-3253.

For further information on this release, contact A.J. Gareau (613-951-1826), Public Institutions Division. Data are available also through custom and special tabulations. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills East of the Rockies

April 1991

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies decreased 3.2% to 1 851 708 cubic metres in April 1991 from 1 912 215 cubic metres (after revisions) in April 1990.

Stocks on hand at the end of April 1991 totalled 3 285 135 cubic metres, an increase of 16.4% compared to 2 821 137 cubic metres in April 1990.

Year-to-date production in 1991 amounted to 6 631 395 cubic metres, a decrease of 13.1% compared to 7 628 891 cubic metres after revisions for the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 and 122 (series 2).

The April 1991 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, $10/$100) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending June 15, 1991

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending June 15, 1991 totalled 268 504 tonnes, an increase of 12.4% from the preceding week's total of 238 923 tonnes but down 7.5% from the year-earlier level of 290 369 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1991 was 6 031 453 tonnes, a decrease of 9.5% from 6 664 826 tonnes for the same period in 1990.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Steel Pipe and Tubing

Revision

Previously released figures for steel pipe and tubing production totalled 152 387 tonnes for February 1991, 176 569 tonnes for March 1991 and 194 917 tonnes for April 1991.

The revised figures for steel pipe and tubing production are 143 054 tonnes for February 1991, 154 929 tonnes for March 1991 and 161 220 tonnes for April 1991.

The year-to-date production total for 1991 is 603 877 tonnes.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The Dairy Review, April 1991.
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: $12.20/$122.00; United States: US$14.60/ US$146.00; Other Countries: US$17.10/US$171.00).

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, May 1991.
Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: $2.70/$27.00; United States: US$3.20/ US$32.00; Other Countries: US$3.80/US$38.00).

Primary Iron and Steel, April 1991.
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/ US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Coal and Coke Statistics, March 1991.
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/ US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/$140.00).

Wholesale Trade, March 1991.
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: $14.40/$144.00; United States: US$17.30/ US$173.00; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202.00).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, June 21, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

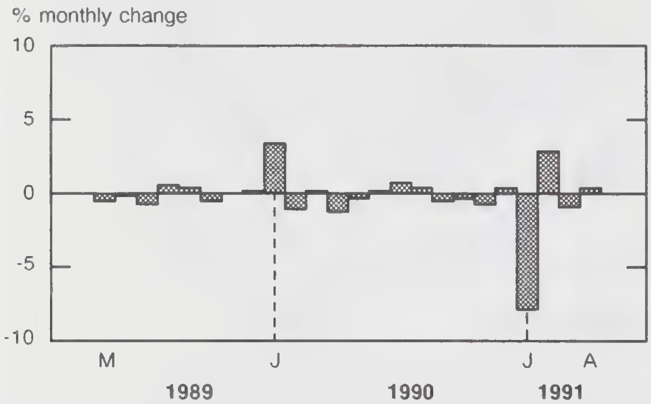
Retail Trade
April 1991

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that retail sales increased 0.4% in April to $14.9 billion. Total sales excluding recreational and motor vehicle dealers declined a marginal 0.1% in April, a slowing from the 0.5% rate of decline in March.

Retail Sales, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted



- In the first four months of 1991, retail sales have fluctuated markedly while registering an average monthly decrease of about 0.4%. Declines in January and March more than offset gains in February and April.

- In order of dollar impact, the overall gain was primarily due to increases reported by motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers (+2.5%), automotive parts, accessories and services stores (+3.2%) and gasoline service stations (+2.1%). Partly offsetting these increases were declines by supermarkets and grocery stores (-1.0%), all other food stores (-5.1%) and general merchandise stores (-0.5%).

> ***Note to Users***
>
> *Retail sales estimates exclude the Goods and Services Tax (GST). Prior to January 1991, sales data include the Federal Sales Tax (FST). Due to this change in indirect taxes, data for 1991 are not strictly comparable with those of previous years. For users interested in deriving comparable data, an estimate of the amount of FST included in retail sales for 1990 is available for Canada. The reliability of this estimate does not permit adjustments at the provincial or trade group level.*

- The 3.2% increase in sales reported by automotive parts, accessories and services stores follows four consecutive monthly declines, while gasoline service stations' sales increased following two monthly drops. The 2.5% increase in sales posted by motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers is the highest since May 1990. The 1.0% decrease in sales by supermarkets and grocery stores followed a 1.9% gain in March.

- Six provinces posted sales increases in April, ranging from 2.7% in New Brunswick to 0.2% in Newfoundland. Sales declined in Saskatchewan (-2.7%), Quebec (-0.8%) and Manitoba (-0.2%), and remained virtually unchanged in Prince Edward Island. Together, the Yukon and Northwest Territories recorded a marginal gain of 0.1%.

Year-to-date

- Cumulative retail sales for the first four months of 1991 amounted to $53.0 billion, down 4.0% from the corresponding period in 1990 (after removing federal sales tax from 1990 data).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2399 (seasonally adjusted), 2400 (not seasonally adjusted), 2398 (department store type merchandise totals for the provinces and territories), and 2299, 2401-2417 (quarterly trade group estimates for Canada, the provinces and territories).

The April 1991 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Lina DiPiétro (613-951-3551) or Roger Laplante (613-951-3552), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ☐

Retail Sales, by Trade Group and by Region

April 1991

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted						
	Apr. 1990 r	Mar. 1991 r	Apr. 1991p	Apr. 1991/ Apr. 1990*	Apr. 1990 r	Jan. 1991 r	Feb. 1991 r	Mar. 1991 r	Apr. 1991p	Apr. 1991/ Mar. 1991	Apr. 1991/ Apr 1990*
	millions of $			%	millions of %					%	%
Canada											
Supermarkets and grocery stores	3,345.3	3,648.5	3,380.0	1.0	3,582.0	3,550.7	3,567.5	3,634.4	3,596.4	-1.0	0.4
All other food stores	328.3	306.0	286.4	-12.8	337.5	296.2	309.5	319.1	303.0	-5.1	-10.2
Drug and patent medicine stores	694.0	721.3	712.2	2.6	738.2	719.7	777.9	752.3	754.0	0.2	2.1
Shoe stores	144.8	108.4	127.5	-12.0	150.9	124.2	134.1	132.9	131.6	-1.0	-12.8
Men's clothing stores	152.5	115.8	129.8	-14.9	173.3	127.6	146.4	147.9	145.1	-1.9	-16.3
Women's clothing stores	325.7	275.2	296.0	-9.1	339.5	255.7	299.1	299.6	297.8	-0.6	-12.3
Other clothing stores	304.2	286.1	287.7	-5.4	339.8	271.0	328.1	322.6	316.4	-1.9	-6.9
Household furniture and appliance stores	634.6	548.1	566.3	-10.8	721.8	487.7	591.4	615.8	623.6	1.3	-13.6
Household furnishings stores	200.8	150.9	160.0	-20.3	218.2	142.7	166.9	170.0	169.9	-0.1	-22.1
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	3,904.7	2,981.2	3,634.2	-6.9	3,327.3	2,979.0	2,944.3	2,866.4	2,938.7	2.5	-11.7
Gasoline service stations	1,199.7	1,110.3	1,111.6	-7.3	1,254.9	1,325.2	1,251.2	1,160.5	1,184.4	2.1	-5.6
Automotive parts, accessories and services	1,010.2	797.4	937.1	-7.2	1,020.1	944.1	937.1	896.7	925.7	3.2	-9.3
General merchandise stores	1,587.4	1,476.0	1,563.0	-1.5	1,790.7	1,636.9	1,730.5	1,732.0	1,723.1	-0.5	-3.8
Other semi-durable goods stores	538.1	430.3	472.6	-12.2	602.0	499.1	526.4	526.6	522.7	-0.8	-13.2
Other durable goods stores	369.2	309.6	342.2	-7.3	444.2	378.1	403.5	395.8	405.0	2.3	-8.8
All other retail stores	761.3	770.5	767.8	0.9	871.2	815.9	855.6	863.4	864.0	0.1	-0.8
Total, all stores	**15,501.0**	**14,035.5**	**14,774.1**	**-4.7**	**15,911.5**	**14,553.8**	**14,969.6**	**14,836.1**	**14,901.1**	**0.4**	**-6.4**
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	**11,596.3**	**11,054.3**	**11,140.0**	**-3.9**	**12,584.2**	**11,574.8**	**12,025.3**	**11,969.8**	**11,962.5**	**-0.1**	**-4.9**
Department store type merchandise	4,951.5	4,421.7	4,657.1	-5.9	5,518.7	4,642.7	5,104.3	5,095.7	5,088.9	-0.1	-7.8
Regions											
Newfoundland	284.9	259.8	274.2	-3.8	290.6	284.4	289.7	276.2	276.9	0.2	-4.7
Prince Edward Island	62.9	52.2	57.2	-9.0	66.4	60.2	62.4	60.0	60.0	–	-9.6
Nova Scotia	486.9	452.6	478.9	-1.6	505.5	471.8	502.5	484.4	491.9	1.6	-2.7
New Brunswick	394.5	357.3	382.9	-2.9	409.1	388.3	397.9	382.7	393.1	2.7	-3.9
Quebec	4,015.9	3,539.8	3,750.0	-6.6	3,987.1	3,565.4	3,698.7	3,696.6	3,668.5	-0.8	-8.0
Ontario	5,691.2	5,085.4	5,382.1	-5.4	5,927.3	5,376.7	5,477.9	5,412.0	5,427.6	0.3	-8.4
Manitoba	534.2	476.3	505.5	-5.4	545.1	527.2	520.2	514.1	513.2	-0.2	-5.9
Saskatchewan	444.9	405.9	421.6	-5.2	460.3	439.2	443.2	443.0	431.2	-2.7	-6.3
Alberta	1,579.8	1,487.3	1,554.3	-1.6	1,646.9	1,550.7	1,560.1	1,571.2	1,589.1	1.1	-3.5
British Columbia	1,962.9	1,878.7	1,927.6	-1.8	2,054.4	1,882.8	1,963.7	1,943.0	1,956.8	0.7	-4.7
Yukon and Northwest Territories	43.0	40.1	39.8	-7.5	46.7	44.5	43.6	43.6	43.6	0.1	-6.6
Yukon	13.8	12.0	13.2	-4.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northwest Territories	29.2	28.1	26.6	-8.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	.

* *Percentage changes contained in this table are not adjusted for the change in indirect taxes. Caution should be exercised in their use.*
r *Revised.*
p *Preliminary.*
.. *Figures not available.*
– *Nil or zero.*

Department Store Sales and Stocks

April 1991

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- Department store sales including concessions totalled $1,071 million in April 1991, a decline of 1.7% from the previous month's revised total of $1,089 million.
- The 1.7% decline in April further extended the fluctuating but generally declining sales observed since the beginning of 1991.
- Of the 40 major commodities lines, 24 recorded lower sales in April. Decreases in sales were most pronounced in the footwear, clothing and accessories lines. Notable increases were registered by the furniture and appliances categories.

Note to Users

Department store sales estimates exclude the Goods and Services Tax (GST). Prior to January 1991, sales data include the Federal Sales Tax (FST). Due to this change in indirect taxes, data for 1991 are not strictly comparable with those of previous years. For users interested in deriving comparable data, an estimate of the amount of FST included in department store sales for 1990 is available for Canada (3.5%).

- Department store stocks (at selling value) totalled $4,858 million at the end of April. The ratio of stocks to sales stood at 4.54:1 in April, an increase over the 4.43:1 ratio observed in March.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 112 (levels 1-3, series 4, 5, 6).

The April 1991 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, $14.40/$144) will be available the third week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

Contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Department Store Sales, Canada (Including Concessions)

	Unadjusted			Seasonally Adjusted				
	April 1990	March 1991	April 1991	April 1990	Jan. 1991 r	Feb. 1991 r	March 1991 r	April 1991 p
	millions of $							
Total Sales	1,059	909	958	1,197	994	1,089	1,089	1,071
Total Stocks	4,894	4,778	5,019	4,814	4,557	4,752	4,824	4,858
Stock to Sales Ratio	4.62	5.26	5.24	4.02	4.59	4.36	4.43	4.54

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*

■

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

May 1991

The Canada Total Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for construction trades (1986 = 100) rose 2.6% in May 1991 from April's level of 120.0. On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased by 4.8% from 117.5 to 123.1.

On a monthly basis, the indexes for all nine cities in Ontario increased an average of 5.4% due to increments in the existing contracts. Halifax's index rose by 4.1%, Winnipeg, 3.2%, and Saint John, 2.6%.

On a year-over-year basis, cities in Ontario experienced increases that ranged from 5.7% in Kitchener to 9.5% in Toronto. Saint John rose by 6.4%, Winnipeg, 4.6%, Quebec City, 4.3%, Halifax, 4.1%, Edmonton, 1.4%, and Calgary, 1.0%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958 and 2033 to 2038.

The second quarter 1991 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Union Wage Rate Indexes, Basic Rate Plus Supplements
May 1991
(1986 = 100)

	May 1991	April 1991	May 1990	% change May 1991/ April 1991	% change May 1991/ May 1990
Canada	**123.1**	**120.0**	**117.5**	**2.6**	**4.8**
St. John's	119.6	119.6	119.6	–	–
Halifax	120.2	115.5	115.5	4.1	4.1
Saint John	124.9	121.7	117.4	2.6	6.4
Quebec City	124.1	124.1	119.0	–	4.3
Chicoutimi	124.1	124.1	119.0	–	4.3
Montreal	124.1	124.1	119.0	–	4.3
Ottawa	133.4	126.1	123.4	5.8	8.1
Toronto	136.4	128.2	124.6	6.4	9.5
Hamilton	130.5	124.2	121.4	5.1	7.5
St. Catharines	130.8	124.8	122.1	4.8	7.1
Kitchener	129.1	124.6	122.1	3.6	5.7
London	132.5	125.5	123.3	5.6	7.5
Windsor	132.9	125.7	122.6	5.7	8.4
Sudbury	134.0	126.4	124.1	6.0	8.0
Thunder Bay	133.5	126.1	123.3	5.9	8.3
Winnipeg	117.7	114.0	112.5	3.2	4.6
Calgary	110.9	110.9	109.8	–	1.0
Edmonton	108.8	108.8	107.3	–	1.4
Vancouver	116.8	116.8	116.8	–	–
Victoria	115.9	115.9	115.9	–	–

– *Nil or zero.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Preliminary Marine Transport Statistics for Canadian Ports: Domestic and International Shipping

January-June 1990

Shipping activity at Canadian ports for the first half of 1990 increased 3.0% compared with the same period in 1989. The number of cargo tonnes handled went from 164.5 million to 169.3 million. Higher grain shipments stimulated the domestic shipping activity, as cargo tonnes handled increased by 10.8% to 58.5 million tonnes. In the international sector 110.8 million cargo tonnes were handled, a marginal decrease of 0.6%.

Almost 75% of the growth in domestic activity was recorded in Quebec. Some major ports in that province posted much higher domestic tonnage in the first half of 1990 compared with the previous year: Montreal/Contre-Coeur (+40.2%, up 961 600); Quebec/Levis (+60.8%, up 1.1 million); Baie Comeau (+99.8%, up 527 100) and Port Cartier (+67.5%, up 642 800).

Preliminary statistics for the first six months of 1990 will be published the *Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin* (50-002, Vol. 7, No. 4, $9.40/$75), which will be available July 31. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Anna MacDonald (613-951-0291), Marine Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation

May 1991

Manufacturers shipped 2 329 615 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in May 1991, down 7.2% from the revised 2 510 894 square metres shipped a year earlier, and down 13.0% from the 2 678 256 square metres shipped the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of May 1991 totalled 10 953 210 square metres, a decrease of 28.8% for the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The 1991 May issue of *Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers

May 1991

Canadian domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 169 960 thousand square metres in May 1991, a decrease of 5.4% from the 179 754 thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

January-to-May 1991 domestic shipments totalled 813 919 thousand square metres, down 5.9% from the 864 528 thousand square metres for the same period in 1990.

The May 1991 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Livestock and Animal Products Statistics

1990

The report covers livestock and animal products in Canada including data on numbers, prices and values of livestock and the production of animal products.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1149, 1152, 1153, 1156, 1157, 1159, 1160, 1162, 1164, 1165, 1167, 1168, 1170, 1184-1186, 9500-9510.

The 1990 issue of *Livestock and Animal Products Statistics* (23-203, $56) will be available July 10. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division. ■

Selected Financial Indexes
May 1991

May 1991 figures are now available for the Selected Financial Indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

The second quarter 1991 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Government Expenditures on Culture
1989-90

Information on federal, provincial and municipal government expenditures on culture in 1989-90 is now available.

For further information on this release, contact N. Verma (613-951-6863), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, May 1991.
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Construction Type Plywood, April 1991.
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, Vol. 23, No. 6.
Catalogue number 51-004
(Canada: $9.30/$93.00; United States: US$11.20/US$112.00; Other Countries: US$13.00/US$130.00).

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, March 1991.
Catalogue number 53-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71.00; United States: US$8.50/US$85.00; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99.00).

Telephone Statistics, April 1991.
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: $8.30/$83.00; United States: US$10.00/US$100.00; Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116.00).

Industry Price Indexes, April 1991.
Catalogue number 62-011
(Canada: $18.20/$182.00; United States: US$21.80/US$218.00; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255.00).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 10-L, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of June 24-28

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
June		
24	Wholesale Trade	April 1991
25	International Transactions in Securities	April 1991
25	Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing Industries	First Quarter 1991
26	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	April 1991
26	Industrial Product Price Index	May 1991
26	Raw Materials Price Index	May 1991
27	Building Permits	April 1991
27	Employment, Earnings and Hours	April 1991
28	Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	April 1991
28	Field Crop Reporting Series: No. 4 – Preliminary Estimates of Principal Field Crop Area, Canada	

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, June 24, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Wholesale Trade
April 1991

> ***Note to Users***
>
> *Data collected and published for 1991 exclude provincial sales taxes and the Goods and Services Tax. Prior to January 1991, data include the Federal Sales Tax except for wholesalers which were licensed. Due to this change in indirect taxes, data for 1991 are not comparable with those of previous years.*

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that wholesale merchants' sales were $14.2 billion in April, an increase of 1.1% over the revised sales in March. On a year-over-year basis, sales were down 8.0%; however, after removing the effect of the change in indirect taxes, the decline was approximately 3.5%.

- For the third consecutive month, sales were higher, although the 1.1% growth in April was at a slower rate than in previous months.

- Five of the nine trade groups registered higher sales than in March. The overall increase was primarily attributable, in order of dollar impact, to gains reported by wholesalers of machinery, equipment and supplies, other than farm machinery (2.7%) and wholesalers of other products (i.e., farm and paper products, agricultural supplies, industrial and household chemicals, etc.), up 3.4%.

- Regionally, eight provinces and territories posted increases in sales, ranging from 19.1% in Prince Edward Island to 1.5% in British Columbia. Quebec sales were virtually unchanged.

Seasonally Adjusted Inventories

- In April, wholesale merchants' inventories were $23.4 billion, 0.2% lower than those of the previous month. This represents the first decline in three months.

- The ratio of inventories-to-sales at the end of April was 1.64:1, down from 1.66:1 recorded in March. This continued a declining trend evident since January when it stood at 1.71:1.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 649 (sales, seasonally adjusted), 648 (sales, not seasonally adjusted), 61 (inventories, seasonally adjusted) and 59 (inventories, not seasonally adjusted).

The April issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, $14.40/$144) will be available the second week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Larry Murphy (613-951-9683) or Gilles Berniquez (613-951-3540), Industry Division. □

Chart 1

Wholesale Merchants' Sales

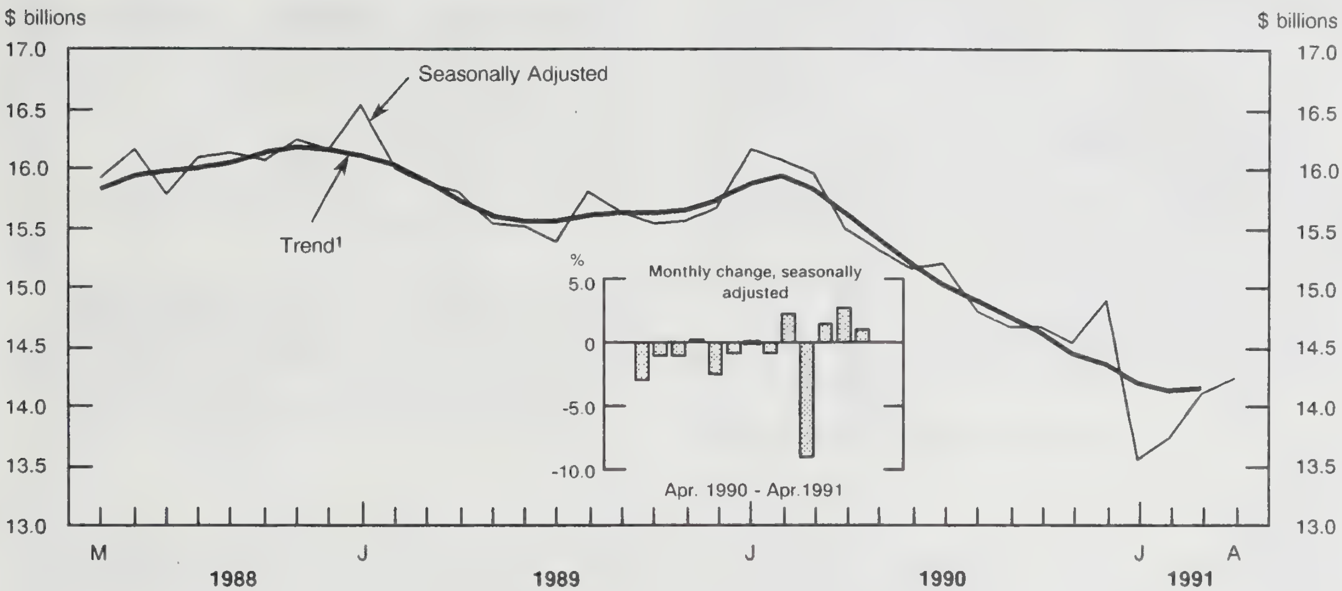
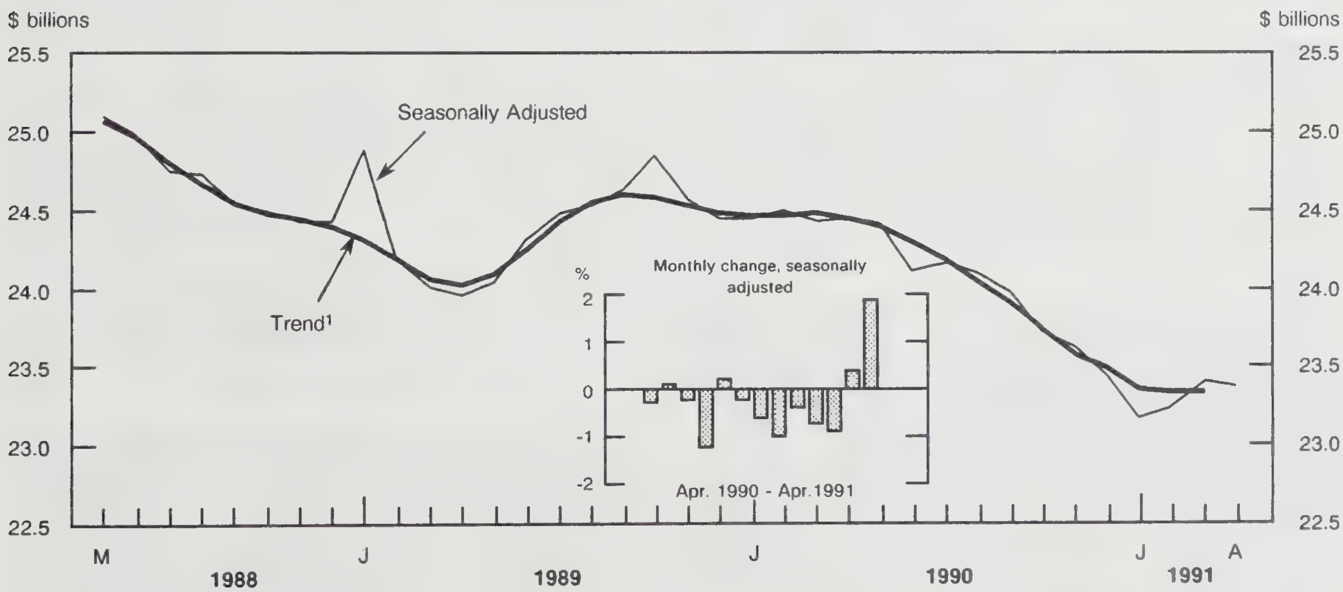


Chart 2

Wholesale Merchants' Inventories



[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.*

Wholesale Merchants Sales, by Trade Group and Region

April 1991

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	April 1990	March 1991 r	April 1991p	April 1991/ 1990	April 1990	Jan. 1991 r	Feb. 1991 r	March 1991 r	April 1991p	April/ March 1991	April 1991/ 1990*
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,557	3,578	3,737	5.0	3,591	3,506	3,593	3,674	3,657	-0.5	1.8
Apparel and dry goods	367	392	317	-13.5	394	284	325	317	313	-1.1	-20.4
Household goods	539	479	495	-8.3	554	476	460	459	491	6.8	-11.4
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	1,826	1,923	1,878	2.8	1,717	1,637	1,676	1,713	1,724	0.6	0.4
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,303	980	986	-24.3	1,232	926	905	928	921	-0.7	-25.3
Lumber and building materials	1,630	1,081	1,272	-22.0	1,564	1,185	1,148	1,204	1,206	0.1	-22.9
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	445	279	362	-18.6	380	251	288	324	300	-7.5	-21.0
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,651	3,522	3,337	-8.6	3,686	2,922	2,929	3,121	3,205	2.7	-13.1
Other products	2,365	2,298	2,497	5.6	2,370	2,343	2,400	2,351	2,432	3.4	2.6
Total, all trades	**15,684**	**14,532**	**14,881**	**-5.1**	**15,488**	**13,531**	**13,725**	**14,092**	**14,249**	**1.1**	**-8.0**
Regions											
Newfoundland	147	142	147	-0.2	160	149	155	153	157	2.6	-2.0
Prince Edward Island	36	28	34	-5.5	37	29	29	30	35	19.1	-5.6
Nova Scotia	416	342	371	-10.8	407	311	325	336	344	2.4	-15.3
New Brunswick	265	214	233	-12.2	274	224	230	233	231	-0.6	-15.5
Quebec	3,794	3,575	3,612	-4.8	3,827	3,396	3,414	3,535	3,536	–	-7.6
Ontario	6,372	6,206	6,290	-1.3	6,203	5,567	5,649	5,857	5,957	1.7	-4.0
Manitoba	516	425	487	-5.5	511	421	450	448	481	7.2	-5.9
Saskatchewan	525	408	489	-6.8	499	417	450	450	448	-0.5	-10.3
Alberta	1,500	1,328	1,369	-8.7	1,468	1,352	1,348	1,323	1,305	-1.4	-11.1
British Columbia	2,097	1,848	1,833	-12.6	2,088	1,651	1,660	1,714	1,739	1.5	-16.7
Yukon and Northwest Territories	17	14	17	-1.3	15	14	15	14	16	13.9	6.3

Wholesale Merchants Inventories, by Trade Group

April 1991

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	April 1990	March 1991 r	April 1991p	April 1991/ 1990	April 1990	Jan. 1991 r	Feb. 1991 r	March 1991 r	April 1991p	April/ March 1991	April 1991/ 1990*
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	2,559	2,575	2,549	-0.4	2,565	2,497	2,559	2,585	2,563	-0.8	-0.1
Apparel and dry goods	794	760	748	-5.9	798	727	738	747	746	-0.1	-6.5
Household goods	1,230	972	1,010	-17.9	1,230	922	927	972	1,010	3.9	-17.9
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,504	3,693	3,506	0.1	3,390	3,606	3,560	3,518	3,408	-3.1	0.5
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	2,048	1,862	1,944	-5.1	1,995	1,731	1,767	1,814	1,872	3.2	-6.2
Lumber and building materials	2,576	2,313	2,250	-12.6	2,448	2,308	2,293	2,225	2,183	-1.9	-10.8
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,658	1,439	1,477	-10.9	1,590	1,423	1,421	1,398	1,407	0.7	-11.5
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	7,418	7,076	7,246	-2.3	7,390	6,887	6,878	7,066	7,143	1.1	-3.3
Other products	3,165	3,185	3,125	-1.3	3,042	3,060	3,090	3,077	3,031	-1.5	-0.4
Total, all trades	**24,953**	**23,875**	**23,855**	**-4.4**	**24,448**	**23,160**	**23,233**	**23,402**	**23,364**	**-0.2**	**-4.4**

* *Percentage changes contained in these tables are not adjusted for the change in indirect taxes. Caution should be exercised in their use.*
r *Revised figure.*
p *Preliminary figure.*
– *Nil or zero.*

■

Government Employment

First Quarter 1991

Total Government

Total government employment (which excludes government business enterprises) averaged 1,216,500 employees in the first quarter of 1991, an increase of 1.6% over the same period in 1990. Growth was highest in the local government sector (3.2%). Total government employment represented 10.1% of employment in Canada.

Federal

- Federal government employment averaged 377,400 employees in the first quarter of 1991, an increase of 1.3% over the same period in 1990. First-quarter federal government employment, which declined by 1.1% between 1985 and 1988, returned to the 1985 level in the first quarter of 1990.

- Employment in the federal government represented 31.0% of total government employment and 3.1% of total employment in Canada.

Provincial and Territorial

- Provincial and territorial government employment averaged 501,400 employees in the first quarter of 1991, an increase of 0.9% over the same period in 1990. This increase was less than the 1.5% average year-over-year growth in first-quarter employment between 1985 and 1990. Seven provinces and the two territories had increases in employment, while three provinces (Alberta, Manitoba, and Newfoundland) experienced decreases.

- Provincial and territorial government employment represented 41.2% of all government employment and 4.2% of total employment in the country.

Local

- Local government employment averaged 337,700 employees in the first quarter of 1991, an increase of 3.2% over the same period in 1990. This increase was slightly greater than the 2.4% average rate of growth of employment in the first quarters from 1985 to 1990.

Note to Users

Government includes departments, agencies, boards, commissions, and institutions engaged in education, health or social services. The federal government also includes the military and the RCMP while local government includes conservation authorities.

Government business enterprises are entities owned by government that engage in operations of a commercial nature and sell goods and services, primarily on the open market, as their principal activity and source of revenue.

Currently, local government institutions of education, health and social services, and local government business enterprises are not covered by Statistics Canada's local public sector employment program.

- Local government employment represented 27.8% of all government employment and 2.8% of total employment in Canada.

Government Business Enterprises

Federal

- Government business enterprise employment decreased 4.5%, or 7,200 employees, from the first quarter of 1990 to the first quarter of 1991, to average 151,300 employees. This decrease was principally attributable to layoffs and downsizing at CN Rail, Via Rail and the Canada Post Corporation.

Provincial and Territorial

- Employment in government business enterprises decreased by 6.0% or 9,300 employees from the first quarter of 1990 to the first quarter of 1991, to an average of 146,700 employees. Privatization of Alberta Government Telephones in October 1990 was the major reason for this decrease in employment.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2717 (federal public sector employment and gross payroll, quarterly), 2718 (federal public sector employment and regular payroll, by province and month) and 2720 (military employment and regular payroll by province and month); 2722 (provincial and territorial employment and remuneration by province and territory and month); 2725 (local government employment and remuneration).

For further information concerning this release, contact Christine Dominguez (613-951-8510) for federal government data, Peter Dudley (613-951-1851) for provincial and territorial government data, Mahed Fathy (613-951-1843) for local government data, or Ishtiaq Khan (613-951-8306), Employment Section, Public Institutions Division.

More detailed information on government employment and remuneration will be available with the release of the Public Institutions Division's new annual employment and remuneration publication in July.

Data are available in standard format or special tabulation. For more information on the Public Institutions Division products, contact Patricia Phillips (613-951-0767; Fax: 613-951-0661). □

Federal Government Employment – as at March 31, 1991*
Based on Statistics Canada, Treasury Board and Public Service Commission universes

Statistics Canada* 383,075

Treasury Board 240,903

Public Service Commission 218,618

- Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions 385
- Public Service Staff Relations Board 143
- Indian Oil and Gas Canada 64
- Employees in both Public Service Commission and Treasury Board universes 218,026
- Employees not appointed by the Public Service Commission 1,131
- Term employees appointed for less than 6 months 21,746
- Employees of other federal government agencies for which Treasury Board is not the employer 33,556
- National Defence Military Personnel 88,629
- RCMP Uniformed Personnel 19,395

* This Reconciliation Statement provides data as of March 31, 1991 and is not precisely comparable to the quarterly average data released in the text. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)

April 1991

Commodity-country import trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S.) for April 1991 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

The April 1991 issue of *Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)* (65-007, $55.10/$551) will be available the second week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division. ■

Wholesale Trade

1988

Preliminary results for 1988 indicate that the total volume of trade (net sales and receipts plus the value of goods handled on a commission basis) transacted by firms in the wholesale trade sector amounted to $283.2 billion, an increase of 7.2% from the revised $264.2 billion reported for 1987. Wholesale merchants accounted for $237.6 billion, or 83.9% of the total volume of trade, while agents and brokers, the other segment of the wholesale trade sector, accounted for $45.6 billion, or 16.1%.

Net sales and receipts, the main component of volume of trade, totalled $227.7 billion in 1988, an increase of 8.6% from the $209.7 billion reported in 1987, while the value of goods handled on a commission basis accounted for the remaining $55.5 billion, an increase of 1.8% from the $54.5 billion reported in 1987. Year-end inventories rose to $28.4 billion in 1988, up 6.0% from $26.8 billion in 1987.

Wholesale Trade Statistics, 1988 (63-226, $34) will be available shortly. The publication presents detailed information on merchants and agents and brokers at the establishment and location levels in Canada and the provinces, based on the 1970 Standard Industrial Classification. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gilles Simard (613-951-3541) or Douglas Watson (613-951-3550), Wholesale Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Grain Trade of Canada, 1989-90.
Catalogue number 22-201
(Canada: $39.00; United States: US$47.00; Other Countries: US$55.00).

Furniture and Fixtures Industries, 1988.
Catalogue number 35-251
(Canada: $35.00; United States: US$42.00; Other Countries: US$49.00).

Refined Petroleum Products, March 1991.
Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: $18.20/$182.00; United States: US$21.80/US$218.00; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255.00).

Gas Utilities, February 1991.
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: $12.70/$127.00; United States: US$15.20/US$152.00; Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178.00).

Exports by Country, January-March 1991.
Catalogue number 65-003
(Canada: $82.75/$331.00; United States: US$99.25/US$397.00; Other Countries: US$115.75/US$463).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, June 26, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

April 1991

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- For the week ended April 20, 1991, the preliminary estimate of the number of beneficiaries[1] who received regular unemployment insurance benefits was 1,249,000, up 2.4% from a month earlier.
- Between March and April 1991, the number of beneficiaries who received regular benefits increased in all provinces and territories. The largest percentage changes occurred in the Yukon (8.8%), the Northwest Territories (5.0%), Saskatchewan (3.6%), Ontario (3.1%), Alberta (2.8%), and Quebec (2.3%).
- In April 1991, total benefit payments, adjusted for seasonal variations and the number of working days, rose 1.4% to $1,410 million. The number of benefit weeks advanced 4.9%, to 6.1 million.

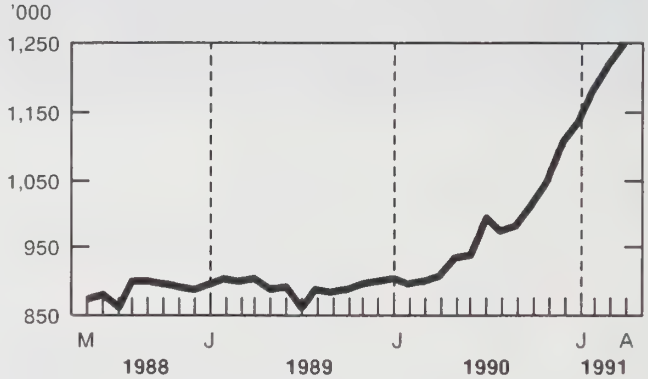
Data Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variation

- In April 1991, the number of beneficiaries[1] (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) stood at 1,568,000, up 30.6% from the same month a year ago. Over the same period, the number of male beneficiaries rose 36.7% to 946,000, while the number of female beneficiaries advanced 22.2% to 622,000.
- Census Metropolitan Areas in which the total number of beneficiaries increased more than the national average were:

	Beneficiaries, April 1991	% Change from April 1990
• Toronto	157,990	88.8%
• Hamilton	27,380	80.5%
• Oshawa	9,510	78.8%
• Kitchener	17,830	75.1%
• St. Catharines-Niagara	18,970	54.5%
• St. John's, Nfld.	16,120	53.2%
• London	17,640	46.4%
• Sudbury	6,270	41.9%
• Vancouver	74,400	38.4%
• Montreal	186,800	33.5%
• Trois-Rivières	9,610	32.2%

Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Unemployment Insurance Benefits, Canada

Seasonally adjusted



- Benefits paid during April 1991 totalled $1,778 million[2], up 48.3% from April 1990. Since the start of 1991, benefit payments amounted to $6,781 million, an increase of 37.7% compared with the same period a year ago. For the same four-month period, the average weekly payment increased 5.0% to $244.78, while the number of benefit weeks advanced 30.4% to 27.5 million.
- A total of 297,000 claims[2] (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in April 1991. This represents an increase of 29.4% over the same month a year earlier. For the first four months of 1991, 1,332,000 claims have been received, up 20.6% from last year.

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1 *The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.*

2 *Benefits paid, number of benefit weeks, and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month, and these data are usually final estimates when released. It should be noted that these estimates are affected by the number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. If short-term comparisons are made, it is not uncommon to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735 and 5736. The last two matrices contain monthly data, starting in January 1984, on beneficiaries by sex and Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) or Census Agglomeration (CA).

The April 1991 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, $14.70/$147), containing data for February, March and April 1991, will be available in July. See "How to Order Publications".

Unpublished beneficiaries data, including statistics for small areas defined by data users, are also available on request. For special tabulations or further information, contact André Picard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division (Fax: 613-951-4087).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

	April 1991	March 1991	February 1991	April 1990	% change April 1991/ March 1991
	Seasonally adjusted				
Benefits					
Amount paid ($000)	1,410,420	1,390,520	1,343,212	1,058,762	1.4
Weeks of benefit (000)	6,122	5,838	5,764	4,592	4.9
Beneficiaries - Regular benefit (000)	**1,249 p**	**1,220 p**	**1,178 r**	**905**	**2.4**

	April 1991	March 1991	February 1991	April 1990	% change April 1991/ April 1990
	Unadjusted				
Benefits					
Amount paid ($000)	1,778,357	1,624,564	1,590,435	1,199,110	48.3
Weeks of benefit (000)	7,219	6,536	6,456	5,132	40.7
Average weekly benefit ($)	244.65	244.94	245.32	233.67	4.7
Claims received (000)	**297**	**283**	**300**	**230**	**29.4**
Beneficiaries (000)					
Total	1,568p	1,590p	1,580 r	1,201	30.6
Regular benefits	1,352p	1,380p	1,373 r	1,023	32.2

	January to April		% change 1991/1990
	1991	1990	
Benefits			
Amount paid ($000)	6,781,374	4,923,258	37.7
Weeks of benefit (000)	27,531	21,115	30.4
Average weekly benefit ($)	244.78	233.17	5.0
Claims received (000)	**1,332**	**1,105**	**20.6**
Beneficiaries			
Year-to-date average (000)	**1,565 p**	**1,239**	**26.3**

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

Industrial Product Price Index

May 1991

According to preliminary figures, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1986 = 100) edged down 0.3% to 108.9 in May 1991 from April's revised level of 109.2. This is the fourth consecutive monthly decrease registered by the IPPI. Of the 21 major groups of products, 10 decreased while eight increased and three remained unchanged. The main indexes contributing decreases were primary metal products (-2.1%) followed by paper and paper products (-1.4%) and petroleum and coal products (-1.3%). Increases of 2.0% for lumber, sawmill and other wood products and 0.3% for meat, fish and dairy products moderated the overall decrease.

Since May 1990, the IPPI has decreased 0.6%. This is down from the yearly rate of change of 2.2% registered in January 1991. The major forces behind the year-over-year change were paper and paper products (-8.5%) and primary metal products (-7.4%). The intermediate goods index is now showing a year-to-year rate of -2.2%, down from 1.1% in January 1991, mainly reflecting the effect of the above-noted decreases. Those drops were partially offset by increases for chemicals and chemical products (3.5%), petroleum and coal products (2.1%) and autos, trucks and other transport equipment (1.0%). The finished goods index, which had a year-to-year rate of 4.0% in January 1991 is now showing a rate of 1.8%. Excluding petroleum and coal products, the 12-month change in the IPPI was -0.8% in May.

Highlights

- With a drop of 2.1% in May 1991, the primary metal products index recorded its eighth consecutive monthly decline. Decreases of 4.3% for aluminum products and 5.4% for other non-ferrous metal products led the way. Over the last 12 months, similar patterns of decreases for aluminum products (-11.2%) and other non-ferrous metal products (-20.5%) pushed down the primary metals index by 7.4%.

- For an eighth consecutive month, the paper and paper products index fell (-1.4% in May), due chiefly to the effect of a 4.1% drop in pulp prices. Lower prices were experienced on both domestic and export markets. Lower export prices for newsprints (-0.6%) and a 3.3% drop in finer papers n.e.s. also contributed to the monthly decline. Over the last 12 months, the pulp index has fallen 26.6% and was the major factor behind the 8.5% decline in the paper and paper products index, while the newsprint paper index was up 2.3%.

- According to initial estimates, the petroleum and coal products price index declined 1.3% during May, mainly reflecting lower prices for fuel oils and other fuel. Over the last 12 months, the petroleum and coal index has risen 2.1%; this rate is down from a year-over-year rate of 28.3% in December 1990.

- After increases of 1.1% in March and 1.7% in April (which followed nine consecutive monthly declines), the lumber, sawmill and other wood products index went up 2.0% in May. Leading the way, the softwood lumber index was up 3.3%, reflecting higher prices in all regions. Higher prices were also registered for Douglas fir plywood (9.5%) and other softwood plywood (9.4%). Nevertheless, over the last 12 months, lower prices for softwood lumber (-2.8%) coupled with declines for particleboard and waferboard (-2.8%) and pulpwood chips (-5.4%) contributed to the 2.7% decline for the lumber, sawmill and other wood products index.

- Higher prices for fresh or frozen pork (2.7%) and turkeys (3.9%) were responsible for the 0.3% monthly increase shown by the meat, fish and dairy products index. Over the last 12 months, higher prices for fish products (9.7%) and dairy products (4.4%) pushed the overall index up by 1.3%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The May 1991 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, $18.20/$182) will be available at the end of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Section (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

Industrial Product Price Indexes

(1986 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance [1]	Index May 1991 [2]	May 1991/ April 1991	May 1991/ May 1990
			% change	
Industrial Product Price Index – Total	**100.0**	**108.9**	**-0.3**	**-0.6**
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products[3]	**93.6**	**109.7**	**-0.2**	**-0.8**
Intermediate goods	**60.4**	**108.6**	**-0.5**	**-2.2**
First-stage intermediate goods	13.4	109.8	-2.0	-7.7
Second-stage intermediate goods	47.0	108.3	0.0	-0.4
Finished goods	**39.6**	**109.4**	**0.0**	**1.8**
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	115.0	0.1	2.1
Capital equipment	10.4	107.8	0.1	1.3
All other finished goods	19.3	107.4	-0.1	1.7
Aggregation by commodities:				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	110.5	0.3	1.3
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	112.3	-0.2	-1.3
Beverages	2.0	120.3	0.0	3.3
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	135.3	0.8	12.0
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	114.7	-0.4	-0.3
Textile products	2.2	109.2	0.2	-0.3
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	113.3	0.0	1.3
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	106.9	2.0	-2.7
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	118.7	0.0	1.1
Paper and paper products	8.1	112.0	-1.4	-8.5
Printing and publishing	2.7	125.1	-0.3	3.8
Primary metal products	7.7	106.1	-2.1	-7.4
Metal fabricated products	4.9	112.0	0.2	0.0
Machinery and equipment	4.2	115.1	0.1	1.3
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	98.4	0.1	1.0
Electrical and communication products	5.1	110.7	-0.2	-0.6
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	111.6	-0.1	-0.8
Petroleum and coal products[3]	6.4	97.8	-1.3	2.1
Chemicals, chemical products	7.2	116.5	-0.2	3.5
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	111.1	0.1	1.2
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	75.0	-3.0	-3.4

1 *Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1986 Input/Output table.*
2 *Indexes are preliminary.*
3 *This index is estimated for the current month.*

■

Raw Materials Price Index

May 1991

Following five months of decline, the preliminary estimates for the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1986 = 100) showed a 1.1% increase between April and May 1991, to reach a level of 104.4. The major contributor to this increase was the mineral fuels component which rose by 5.2%. The RMPI excluding mineral fuels decreased by 0.7%.

Between May 1990 and May 1991, the RMPI decreased 1.1%. Excluding the mineral fuels component, the RMPI was down by 5.7%. The main contributors to the year-to-year decrease were vegetable products (-15.8%) and non-ferrous metals (-16.1%).

Highlights

- The mineral fuels index rose by 5.2% in May. This was mainly a result of a 5.6% increase in crude mineral oil prices. Compared to a year ago, the mineral fuels index was up by 10.3%. Prices for coal and crude mineral oil increased by 5.4% and 10.9%, respectively, from a year earlier.

- The vegetable products index was down by 1.1% from the previous month. Decreases in prices for grains (-2.0%) and unrefined sugar (-10.2%) were partially offset by increases in prices for fresh potatoes (9.9%). Between May 1990 and May 1991, the vegetable products index decreased by 15.8% as result of lower prices for grains (-23.7%), fresh potatoes (-21.5%) and unrefined sugar (-45.5%).

- The animal and animal products index rose by 1.0% in May. Increases in prices for hogs (9.6%) and fresh fish (2.1%) were partially offset by decreases in prices for chickens (-6.5%) and cattle (-1.2%). On a year-to-year basis, the animal and animal products index decreased by 0.4%. The main contributors to this drop were hogs (-8.5%), hides and skins (-29.9%) and chickens (-5.8%). Prices for fresh fish and unprocessed milk were up 17.6% and 2.9%, respectively, from a year earlier.

- The non-ferrous metals index was down 4.5% in May, mainly as a result of lower prices for aluminum materials (-11.4%), and concentrates of copper (-2.7%), lead (-6.5%) and zinc (-13.9%). Over the last 12 months, the index decreased by 16.1% as lower prices were recorded for concentrates of copper (-15.4%), lead (-29.9%), zinc (-36.5%), as well as precious metals (-7.8%) and aluminum materials (-22.9%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Section (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Raw Materials Price Index
(1986 = 100)

	Relative Importance	Index May 1991[1]	May 1991/ April 1991	May 1991/ May 1990
			% Change	
Raw Materials Total	**100**	**104.4**	**1.1**	**-1.1**
Mineral fuels	32	102.7	5.2	10.3
Vegetable products	10	89.5	-1.1	-15.8
Animal and animal products	25	107.5	1.0	-0.4
Wood	13	124.5	0.2	0.2
Ferrous materials	4	90.6	-2.1	-3.7
Non-ferrous metals	13	97.5	-4.5	-16.1
Non-metalic minerals	3	106.3	-0.1	2.7
Total excluding mineral fuels	**68**	**105.2**	**-0.7**	**-5.7**

[1] *These indexes are preliminary.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings
Seven-day Period Ending June 14, 1991

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 5.0 million tonnes, an increase of 7.9% over the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 6.7% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded also decreased 2.7% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 0.7% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1990 figures and 1991 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Electric Lamps
May 1991

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 20,248,893 light bulbs and tubes in May 1991, an increase of 4.1% from the 19,442,082 units sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales for 1991 amounted to 113,348,845 light bulbs and tubes, up 11.7% from the 101,462,399 sold during the same period in 1990.

The May 1991 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Telecommunications Statistics
First Quarter 1991

Teleglobe Canada and Unitel Communications Inc. reported quarterly revenue of $153.3 million in the first quarter of 1991, up 12.3% over the same period in 1990. Operating expenses were $143.3 million, up 1.8% from the first quarter of 1990. Net operating revenue was $9.9 million, compared to -$4.4 million in the first quarter of 1990.

The first quarter 1991 issue of telecommunications statistics is scheduled for release in *Communications Service Bulletin* (56-001, $8.20/$49), available the second week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Processed Fruits and Vegetables
March 1991

Data on processed fruits and vegetables for March 1991 are now available. *Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables – Monthly* (32-011, $5/$50) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Livestock and Animal Products Statistics, 1990.
Catalogue number 23-203
(Canada: $56.00; United States: US$67.00; Other Countries: US$78.00).

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables - Monthly, February 1991.
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, 1991, Annual Supplement.
Catalogue number 73-202S
(Canada: $38.00; United States: US$46.00; Other Countries: US$53.00).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 27, 1991 For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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Canada

MAJOR RELEASES

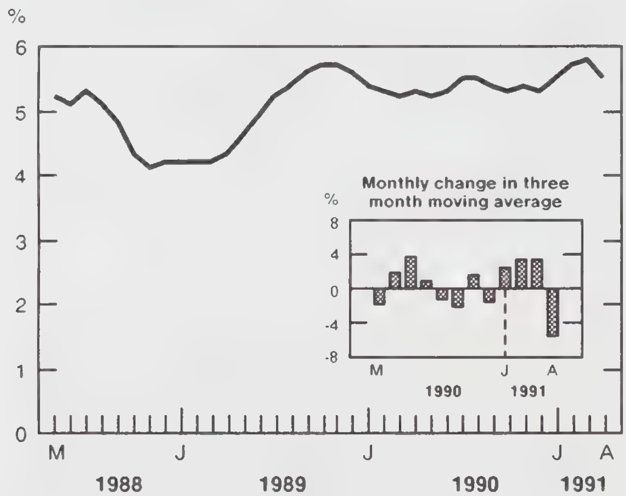
Employment, Earnings and Hours
April 1991 (Unadjusted)

Industrial Aggregate Summary

In April, the preliminary estimate of average weekly earnings for all employees in the industrial aggregate[1] was $535.06, up 0.5% from March. Earnings increased 5.7%[2] ($28.68) from April 1990.

Canada industrial aggregate employment was estimated at 9,466,000, little changed (+0.1%) from the March 1991 level. On a year-over-year basis, employment decreased for the 16th consecutive month, down 6.7% from April 1990.

Three-month Moving Average of the Year-over-year Percentage Change in Average Weekly Earnings
Industrial Aggregate – Canada



National Highlights

Average Weekly Earnings

- In the goods-producing industries, the average year-to-year growth in earnings between January and April 1991 was 4.9% compared to a growth of 5.6% over the same period in 1990. Mines, quarries and oil wells, manufacturing and construction all contributed to the slower growth in earnings.
- The year-over-year increase in earnings in the service-producing industries was 7.0% in April, up from the 1990 average of 5.8%.
- The April 1991 growth in earnings for non-commercial services[3] (6.6%) was higher than the annual growth rates in both 1990 and 1989 (5.7% and 3.6%, respectively). The strength in the average weekly earnings was due in part to contract settlements in both education and related services and health and welfare services.
- In contrast to the pick-up in earnings growth for non-commercial services, earnings in commercial services grew by 5.0% compared to their 1990 annual average of 7.5%.
- Finance, insurance and real estate had the lowest year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings (4.4%) in the service-producing industries. This weakness was primarily due to the real estate industry which has shown year-over-year declines for 15 consecutive months.

Number of Employees

- Employment in goods-producing industries has declined for 17 consecutive months on a year-over-year basis, and was down 13.3% from April 1990. Manufacturing of durable goods in Quebec and Ontario contributed to this decline.
- In construction, employment dropped 16.9% from April 1990, continuing a generally declining trend evident since the beginning of last year.
- On a year-over-year basis, the number of employees in service-producing industries declined for the 10th consecutive month and was down 4.7% from April 1990.

---

1 *The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and military personnel.*
2 *Not adjusted for inflation.*
3 *Commercial services comprise amusement and recreation services, services to business management, personal services, accommodation and food services and miscellaneous services. Non-commercial services include education and health and welfare.*

- Services to business management (-6.4%) and accommodation and food services (-13.6%) were major contributors to the April decline in commercial services.

- Non-commercial services[3] had the strongest year-to-year employment growth (2.7%) of all industries. Both education and related services and health and welfare services contributed to this increase.

Hours and Hourly Earnings

- In April 1991, average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour[4] were estimated at 30.6, down from 31.2 a year earlier. On a year-over-year basis, the average weekly hours have generally been declining since 1989.

- In the goods-producing industries, average weekly hours for hourly paid employees were estimated at 37.5, while in service-producing industries, the average was 27.6. This compares with the average weekly hours of 38.4 in goods-producing industries and 27.8 in service-producing industries in April 1990.

- The drop in weekly hours observed in the goods-producing industries over the past year was the result of declines in non-durable goods manufacturing and the construction industries.

- Average hourly earnings for employees paid by the hour were estimated at $13.55, up 5.9% from 12 months ago. Hourly earnings were estimated at $15.97 in the goods-producing industries and $12.09 in the service-producing industries.

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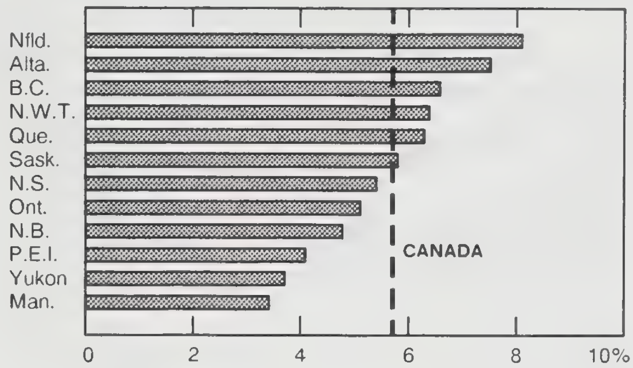
3 *Commercial services comprise amusement and recreation services, services to business management, personal services, accommodation and food services and miscellaneous services. Non-commercial services include education and health and welfare.*

4 *Employees paid by the hour account for approximately half of industrial aggregate employment.*

Percent Change in Average Weekly Earnings April 1990 – April 1991



Provincial and Territorial Highlights

- In April 1991, year-over-year declines in employment occurred in all provinces and territories, with Newfoundland (-6.6%), Quebec (-6.2%) and Ontario (-9.0%) having the largest decreases.

- In April, Newfoundland (8.1%) and Alberta (7.5%) had the highest year-over-year growth in earnings, while Manitoba recorded the lowest year-over-year growth at 3.4%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 8003-9000 and 9584-9638.

Data are available from *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, $38.50/$385) and by special tabulation. For further information on this release or on the program, our products and services, contact Sylvie Picard (613-951-4090), Labour Division (Fax: 613-951-4087). □

Employment, Earnings and Hours

April 1991 (Data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group – Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	April 1991p	March 1991r	April 1990	April 1991/1990	Jan.-Dec. 1990/1989	Jan.-Dec. 1989/1988
	Number of employees *					
	Thousands			Year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	**9,465.8**	**9,459.3**	**10,150.3**	**-6.7**	**-1.8**	**2.3**
Goods-producing industries	**2,137.2**	**2,114.6**	**2,463.6**	**-13.2**	**-7.0**	**1.6**
Forestry	40.0	43.7	39.4	1.4	-11.7	-0.3
Mines, quarries & oil wells	143.5	148.5	142.5	0.8	-2.4	-6.8
Manufacturing	1,570.1	1,565.3	1,820.4	-13.7	-7.3	0.8
Construction	383.6	357.0	461.3	-16.9	-6.4	6.6
Service-producing industries	**7,328.6**	**7,344.7**	**7,686.7**	**-4.7**	**-0.0**	**2.5**
Transportation, communication & other utilities	808.4	808.4	849.4	-4.8	0.8	3.4
Trade	1,657.1	1,667.2	1,863.1	-11.1	-0.3	1.3
Finance, insurance & real estate	633.4	632.0	639.7	-1.0	0.6	0.4
Community, business & personal services	3,530.4	3,533.5	3,637.8	-3.0	-0.5	3.4
Public administration	699.3	703.5	696.7	0.4	1.3	2.7
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	132.6	131.6	142.0	-6.6	-1.1	2.9
Prince Edward Island	34.7	33.9	34.8	-0.4	1.9	1.2
Nova Scotia	275.6	275.0	287.2	-4.0	-0.8	4.9
New Brunswick	211.5	210.4	214.6	-1.4	-0.5	3.4
Quebec	2,312.7	2,296.0	2,465.3	-6.2	-3.0	1.0
Ontario	3,794.9	3,793.6	4,170.7	-9.0	-3.0	2.3
Manitoba	365.2	365.7	380.3	-4.0	-0.4	-0.1
Saskatchewan	287.5	289.1	299.0	-3.8	-0.4	0.8
Alberta	918.0	929.6	970.7	-5.4	0.7	3.6
British Columbia	1,105.0	1,105.5	1,156.7	-4.5	1.6	4.5
Yukon	9.4	9.9	9.8	-4.1	-7.0	6.8
Northwest Territories	18.7	18.9	19.3	-3.3	-2.6	2.1
	Average weekly earnings *					
	Dollars			Year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	**535.06**	**532.34**	**506.38**	**5.7**	**5.3**	**5.0**
Goods-producing industries	**652.17**	**651.95**	**625.97**	**4.2**	**5.8**	**5.4**
Forestry	730.97	720.19	694.55	5.2	3.3	6.0
Mines, quarries & oil wells	918.02	912.87	871.33	5.4	5.4	6.5
Manufacturing	627.02	627.86	601.87	4.2	5.5	5.1
Construction	647.41	640.68	639.42	1.2	6.6	6.3
Service-producing industries	**500.91**	**497.91**	**468.05**	**7.0**	**5.8**	**4.8**
Transportation, communication & other utilities	680.53	674.45	638.17	6.6	4.2	4.1
Trade	389.46	384.23	369.54	5.4	4.8	5.6
Finance, insurance & real estate	560.41	555.47	537.00	4.4	1.5	4.2
Community, business & personal services	461.17	460.92	430.12	7.2	6.9	4.9
Public administration	704.09	698.49	658.88	6.9	7.5	4.6
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	511.94	506.78	473.75	8.1	4.0	4.9
Prince Edward Island	435.24	437.31	418.16	4.1	4.7	5.6
Nova Scotia	481.48	473.66	456.64	5.4	5.9	3.6
New Brunswick	486.87	486.80	464.39	4.8	4.7	5.1
Quebec	525.90	522.64	494.94	6.3	6.2	4.2
Ontario	556.61	554.49	529.83	5.1	5.3	5.5
Manitoba	476.62	478.80	461.02	3.4	4.0	5.5
Saskatchewan	465.26	458.75	439.93	5.8	4.7	3.5
Alberta	536.08	535.28	498.79	7.5	5.3	4.7
British Columbia	541.25	535.67	507.65	6.6	5.0	5.4
Yukon	631.29	640.64	608.94	3.7	4.6	5.2
Northwest Territories	728.21	741.51	684.69	6.4	6.3	6.9

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*
* *For all employees.*

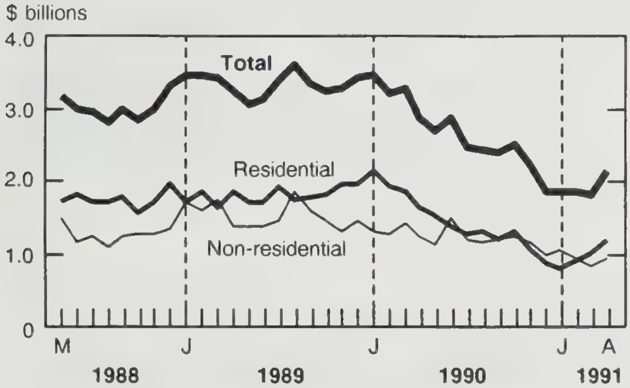
■

Building Permits
April 1991

Summary

The preliminary value of building permits issued in Canada increased 16.7% in April to $2,135 million, up from $1,829 million in March. Both the residential and non-residential construction sectors contributed to this increase.

Value of Building Permits Issued in Canada
Seasonally adjusted

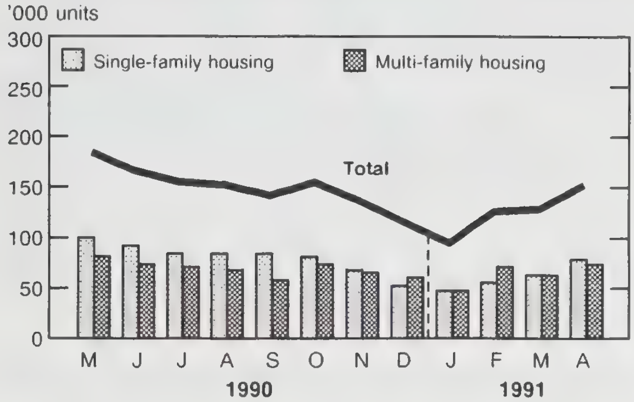


Note: Revised data for March, preliminary data for April.

Residential Sector

- The preliminary value of residential building permits rose 18.2% in April to a level of $1,183 million, up from $1,001 million in March.
- The increase in the value of residential building permits was attributable to a 21.3% jump in the single-family dwelling sector to $801 million and a 12.2% rise in the multi-family dwelling sector to $382 million.
- All regions in Canada reported growth of more than 10.0% in the value of residential building permits in April.
- The total number of dwelling units authorized in April jumped 20.1% to 152,000 units at annual rates (78,000 single-detached and 74,000 multiple dwellings). This is the third consecutive month in which authorized dwelling units have increased.

Dwelling Units Authorized in Canada
Seasonally adjusted at annual rates

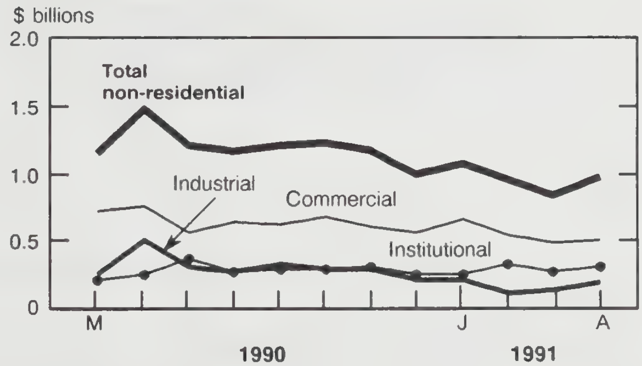


Note: Revised data for March, preliminary data for April.

Non-residential Sector

- The preliminary value of non-residential building permits increased 15.0% in April to $952 million, up from $828 million in March.

Value of Non-residential Permits Issued in Canada
Seasonally adjusted



Note: Revised data for March, preliminary data for April.

- All three components of the non-residential sector reported increases in the value of building permits in April, with the industrial sector up 60.2% to $176 million, the commercial sector up 2.9% to $484 million, and the institutional sector up 17.9% to $292 million.

- Ontario (-0.4%) and British Columbia (-4.5%) were the only regions to report declines in the value of non-residential building permits in April.

Short-term Trend

- In February, the short-term trend (excluding engineering projects) fell to 86.0. This represented a monthly drop of 3.3%, the smallest decline since March 1990.

- The trend index of residential permits decreased 2.7% to a level of 77.0 while the non-residential trend index dropped 3.9% to 98.2.

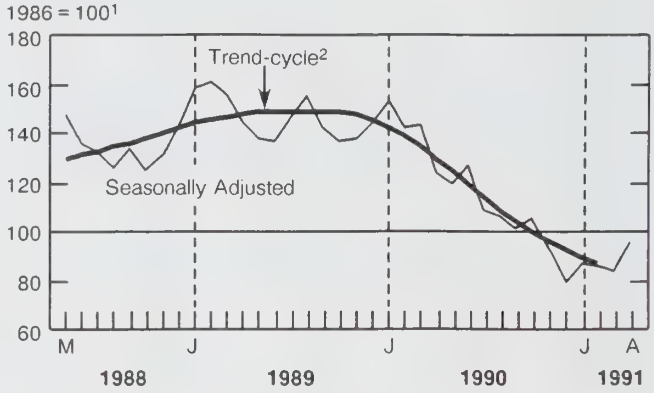
Advance Estimate of Residential Building Permits for May 1991

- The advance estimate for May indicates that the value of residential building permits issued in Canada rose to $1,311 million, up 10.8% from the preliminary value for April.

- The advance estimate of dwelling units authorized in May showed a slight increase of 1.0% to 154,000 units at an annual rate.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 16-22), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073.

Building Permits Indices



[1] *This series is deflated by using the construction input price index which includes cost of material and labor.*
[2] *The trend-cycle shows the seasonally-adjusted value of Building Permits without irregular influences which can obscure the short-term trend.*

The April 1991 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, ($22/$220) is scheduled for release the third week of July.

For further information on statistics, contact Pierre Pichette (613-951-2585) or Marcel Poirier (613-951-2026), and for analytical information, contact Paul Gratton (613-951-2025), Investment and Capital Stock Division.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
March/April 1991.
Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: $17.30.00/$173.00; United States: US$20.80/US$208.00; Other Countries: US$24.20/US$242.00).

Pack of Apples and Apple Products, 1989.
Catalogue number 32-241
(Canada: $13.00; United States: US$16.00; Other Countries: US$18.00).

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation,
May 1991.
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics,
April 1991.
Catalogue number 63-011
(Canada: $6.10/$61.00; United States: US$7.30/US$73.00; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85.00).

Retail Commodity Survey, 1989.
Catalogue number 63-541
(Canada: $75.00; United States: US$90.00; Other Countries: US$105.00).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

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Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

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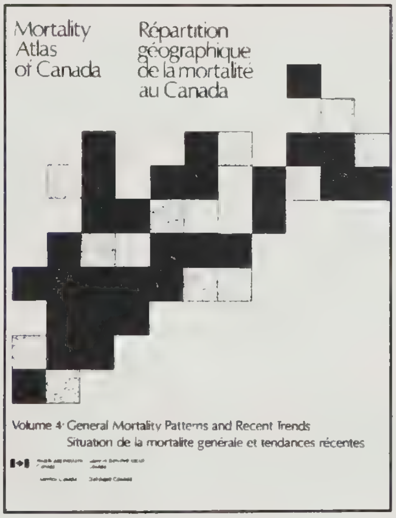
The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, June 28, 1991 For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(Continued on page 2)



The Mortality Atlas of Canada, Volume 4: General Mortality Patterns and Recent Trends

Mortality rates for coronary heart disease among men aged 35 to 69 vary greatly from east to west. Nearly all census divisions with elevated rates are in Eastern Canada. Rates in the east, however, are declining at a faster pace than in the west.

In 46 colour maps, the new volume of the *Mortality Atlas of Canada* illustrates variations in mortality patterns during the period 1980 to 1986 and in mortality trends from 1974 to 1986. The maps readily show regional differences in death rates and in trends over time for major causes of death, including stroke, cirrhosis of the liver, pneumonia in older persons, breast and ovarian cancer in women, as well as motor vehicle traffic accidents, AIDS and suicide.

The atlas was developed collaboratively by the Laboratory Centre for Disease Control of Health and Welfare Canada and the Canadian Centre for Health Information of Statistics Canada. Like past volumes, the atlas will be used to identify areas warranting investigation of the observed death rates, to define priorities for surveillance and to promote awareness of the need for health programs.

The *Mortality Atlas of Canada, Volume 4: General Mortality Patterns and Recent Trends* (H49-6/4-1990) is available through the Canada Communication Group - Publishing, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0S9. Telephone orders: 819-956-4802; Fax: 819-994-1498. The price is $41.95 plus $5.40 for shipping and handling.

For further information, contact Nelson Nault (613-951-1746), Information Requests, Canadian Centre for Health Information.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

(Seasonally Adjusted Data)
April 1991

Monthly Overview

Gross Domestic Product at factor cost jumped 0.9% in April following a flat March and a 0.1% advance in February. The widespread gains left output 1.0% above January, but 2.0% below its peak in February 1990. Goods production recovered 0.9% in April, but remained 7.5% below its September 1989 peak. Service industries added 0.8% in April to gains in the previous two months.

Goods-producing Industries

Although manufacturing accounted for most of the gain by goods producers, smaller increases in forestry, fishing and construction were offset by declines in agriculture, mining and utilities.

After eight consecutive monthly declines, manufacturing output surged 1.7% in April; this was its largest monthly increase since December 1986. The gain left output at its December 1990 level, but 10.9% below its peak in May 1989. Revisions to source data and a better seasonal adjustment for an early Easter altered the decline in March from -1.6% to -0.5%. Some 16 of 21 major groups increased production in April. Less than half of the 21 groups had boosted output in recent months. Manufacturers of transportation equipment, electrical, wood, and fabricated metal products accounted for about 60% of the dollar gain. The largest loss was recorded by manufacturers of newsprint and pulp.

Following a 3.3% advance in March, producers of transportation equipment increased output 3.5% in April. Higher production of stampings, fabrics, and plastic parts paced the auto parts industry to a 6.8% gain. A 4.6% increase in motor vehicle assemblies was partly offset by cutbacks in aircraft, shipbuilding, and railway rolling stock.

Producers of electrical products boosted output 4.0%, the first gain since September 1990. Manufacturers of office, store and business machines added 4.5% in April to a 6.5% increase posted in March. Combined with advances in telecommunications and other electronic equipment, this accounted for about 70% of the dollar gain in output of electrical products.

Producers of wood products increased output 4.6% in April. Sawmill operators and veneer and plywood manufacturers led the advance, but all other producers in this group also increased production.

Elsewhere in manufacturing, significant gains were recorded by manufacturers of primary metals (1.9%), fabricated metals (2.2%), clothing (3.0%), rubber (7.8%), and non-metallic mineral products (3.0%).

Following declines of 2.8% in February and 2.0% in March, construction output edged up 0.3% in April. Increased activity on singles and doubles, reflecting jumps in housing starts in recent months, paced residential construction to a 1.6% gain. Reduced activity on commercial and industrial projects accounted for most of the 2.4% decline in non-residential construction. The pickup in residential activity was also reflected in higher output for several related industries, notably plywood, doors and windows, bricks, glass, paint and carpets.

Services-producing Industries

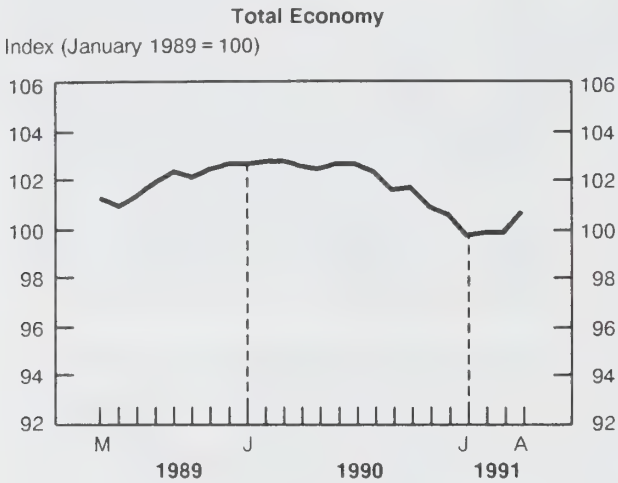
Finance, insurance and real estate, wholesale trade and transportation and storage accounted for 75% of the dollar gain in services. Smaller increases were observed in communications, retail trade and community, business and personal service industries.

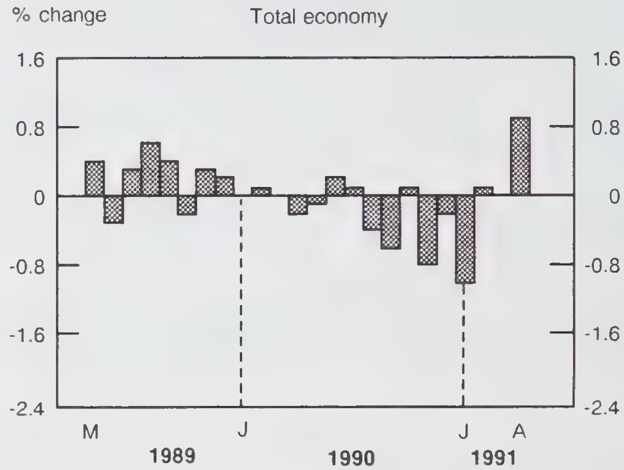
Following gains in the previous three months, finance, insurance and real estate advanced a further 1.5% in April. Real estate agents and security brokers accounted for about 80% of the dollar gain, as housing and security markets continued to respond to lower interest rates. Higher royalties and increased output by insurance companies were partly offset by lower bank and credit union activity.

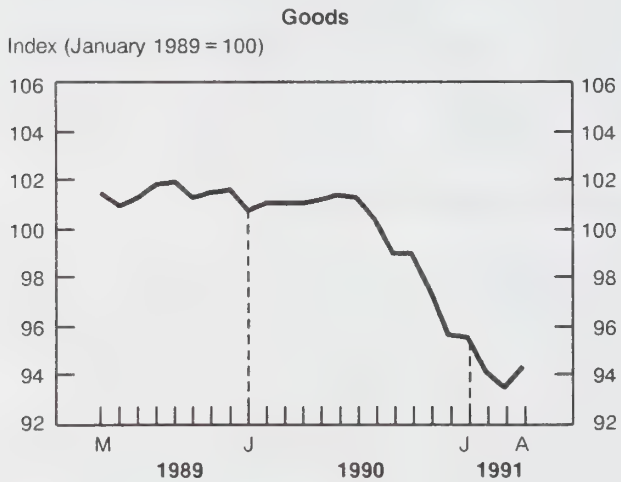
Wholesale trade advanced 2.1%, the third consecutive monthly gain since a 7.1% drop in January when the Goods and Services Tax was introduced. While seven of 11 categories recorded higher sales, wholesalers of machinery and equipment accounted for 50% of the dollar gain. Elsewhere, higher sales of petroleum, household goods, and grain were partly offset by lower sales of farm machinery and food.

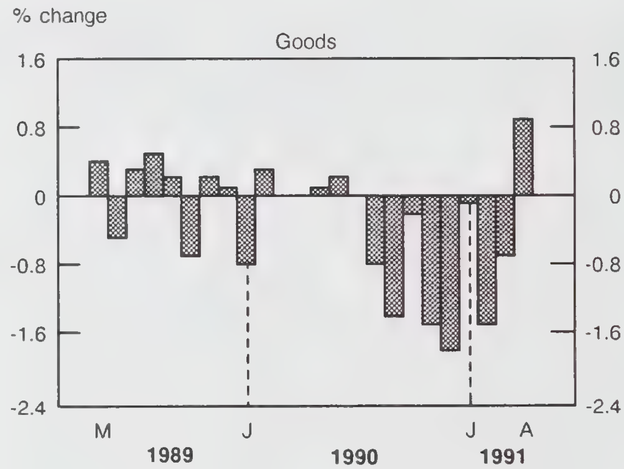
Gross Domestic Product

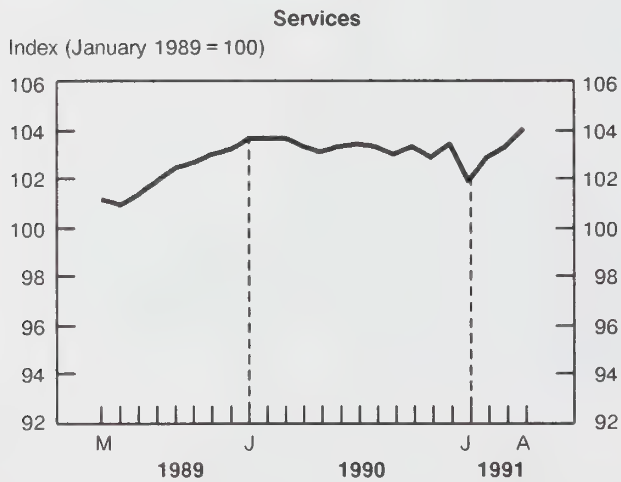
Seasonally adjusted at annual rates at 1986 prices

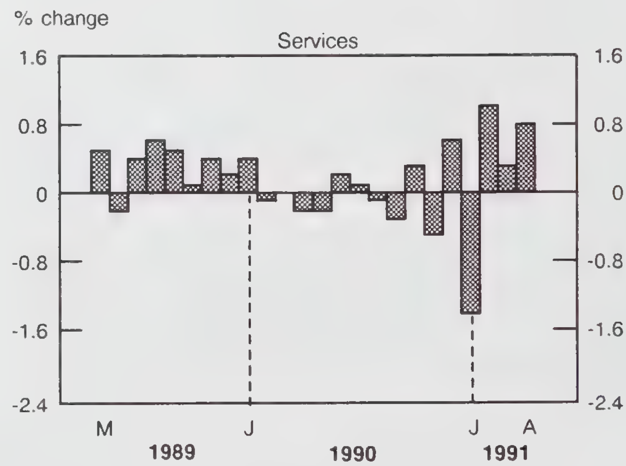












Following a flat March, transportation and storage output rose 1.5% in April. Higher carloadings of wheat, coal and iron ore boosted rail transport 3.9%. Truck transport increased for the second consecutive month. Increased pipeline throughput of natural gas and crude oil and higher activity by grain elevators also contributed to the strength in this industry. These gains were partly offset by lower air transport services.

Communications output advanced 1.4% in April, the seventh consecutive monthly increase. While broadcasting output declined marginally, telecommunications output rose 1.4%, based for the second consecutive month on the strength of long-distance calling. These gains were bolstered by a 3.8% advance in postal services.

Retail trade rose 0.6% in April continuing its recovery from a 4.8% drop in January when the Goods and Services Tax was introduced. Nonetheless, output was still 2.2% below December's level. Advances by eight of 11 store types were led by retailers of motor vehicles and parts and by service station operators. Grocery and other food stores and department stores recorded the largest losses.

Community, business and personal services advanced 0.2% in April, following a 0.4% gain in March. Higher output by professionals and computer service bureaus was partly offset by declines in other business services. Higher lottery revenues also contributed to this industry's strength in April.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4671-4674.

Order the April 1991 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, $12.10/$121), scheduled for release in July.

For further information, contact Lyle Sager (613-951-9164), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. □

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1986 Prices by Month

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
($ millions)

	1990	1991			
	April	January	February	March	April
Total Economy	**511,708.8**	**497,569.6**	**498,281.7**	**498,207.8**	**502,455.2**
Business Sector:	**421,449.6**	**406,367.2**	**406,850.1**	**406,713.8**	**410,862.8**
Goods:	**176,804.4**	**167,230.5**	**164,648.0**	**163,445.3**	**164,918.2**
Agriculture	10,804.8	10,218.0	9,997.2	9,800.4	9,717.6
Fishing and Trapping	1,111.2	1,124.4	1,122.0	1,118.4	1,154.4
Logging Industry	2,766.0	2,019.6	1,959.6	2,030.4	2,100.0
Mining Industries	19,807.2	19,980.0	20,012.4	19,603.2	19,566.0
Manufacturing Industries	92,125.2	84,999.3	84,486.8	84,044.9	85,504.6
Construction Industries	34,491.6	32,216.4	31,306.8	30,675.6	30,760.8
Other Utility Industries	15,698.4	16,672.8	15,763.2	16,172.4	16,114.8
Services:	**244,645.2**	**239,136.7**	**242,202.1**	**243,268.5**	**245,944.6**
Transportation and Storage	22,808.4	21,291.6	21,345.6	21,336.0	21,648.0
Communication Industries	18,660.0	19,225.2	19,263.6	19,509.6	19,789.2
Wholesale Trade	27,766.8	24,807.6	25,228.8	26,134.8	26,672.4
Retail Trade	31,417.2	29,267.2	30,287.4	29,885.4	30,065.2
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	79,975.2	81,208.8	82,977.6	83,044.8	84,276.0
Community, Business and Personal Services	64,017.6	63,336.3	63,099.1	63,357.9	63,493.8
Non-business Sector:	**90,259.2**	**91,202.4**	**91,431.6**	**91,494.0**	**91,592.4**
Goods:	**956.4**	**936.0**	**968.4**	**982.8**	**981.6**
Services:	**89,302.8**	**90,266.4**	**90,463.2**	**90,511.2**	**90,610.8**
Government Service Industry	33,178.8	33,505.2	33,562.8	33,598.8	33,705.6
Community and Personal Services	53,028.0	53,622.0	53,758.8	53,758.8	53,751.6
Other Services	3,096.0	3,139.2	3,141.6	3,153.6	3,153.6
Other Aggregations:					
Goods-producing Industries	177,760.8	168,166.5	165,616.4	164,428.1	165,899.8
Services-producing Industries	333,948.0	329,403.1	332,665.3	333,779.7	336,555.4
Industrial Production	128,587.2	122,588.1	121,230.8	120,803.3	122,167.0
Non-durable Manufacturing	43,440.0	41,316.1	41,428.6	40,930.9	41,129.0
Durable Manufacturing	48,685.2	43,683.2	43,058.2	43,114.0	44,375.6

■

Estimates of Labour Income

April 1991

The April 1991 preliminary estimate of labour income[1], which comprises approximately 50% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the National Income and Expenditure Accounts, was $31.1 billion, an increase of 2.3% from April 1990. This is similar to the March increase (2.5%) and represents the sixth consecutive monthly deceleration in the rate of growth. This increase is the smallest year-over-year growth in labour income since April 1983 (+ 1.8%).

Highlights – Wages and Salaries

Seasonally Adjusted

- The seasonally adjusted estimate of wages and salaries for April was little changed (+ 0.1%) from March, following a decline of 0.5% in January and a marginal increase (+ 0.2%) in February.

- Declines in wages and salaries were noted in mines, quarries and oil wells (-3.1%), construction (-0.8%) and local administration (-0.8%). These decreases were offset by gains in education (+ 1.6%), forestry (+ 3.8%) and manufacturing (+ 0.4%).

- Wages and salaries declined in Newfoundland (-0.5%), Prince Edward Island (-0.8%) and New Brunswick (-0.7%). The remaining provinces and territories showed little change in wages and salaries in April.

Unadjusted

- In April 1991, wages and salaries advanced by 2.2% from a year earlier. A significant deceleration in the rate of growth has occurred since mid-1990, with the April 1991 increase being the smallest since April 1983.

- The year-over-year growth rates in wages and salaries continued to decelerate in most industries in April. The most significant changes were in mines, quarries and oil wells, transportation, communications and other utilities and local administration.

- Year-over-year declines in wages and salaries were recorded in manufacturing (-5.0%) and construction (-9.6%), continuing the pattern started in late 1990.

- Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia recorded larger year-over-year increases in wages and salaries in April than the national growth rate of 2.2%. These increases, however, were offset by weaker growth in the remaining provinces and territories, with Ontario recording the lowest growth rate (+ 0.7%).

Revisions to Data from Previous Years

Revised estimates of labour income covering the period 1987 to 1990 are now available. The estimates have been revised to incorporate the most current source data and revised seasonal patterns.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The April-June 1991 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, $22.50/$90) will be available in October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on the monthly estimates, contact Georgette Gauthier (613-951-4051) or Katherine Fraser (613-951-4049). For information on the annual estimates of labour income, contact Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-4050) or Sylvia Reid-Hibbert (613-951-4054), Labour Division (Fax: 613-951-4087).

□

[1] *Labour income is composed of two components: wages and salaries and supplementary labour income. Wages and salaries account for 90% of labour income.*

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income
(millions of dollars)

	April 1991 p	March 1991 r	February 1991 f	April 1990
	Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	173.2	151.4	126.1	164.5
Forestry	166.5	177.1	188.4	166.4
Mines, quarries and oil wells	648.6	674.1	671.4	642.8
Manufacturing industries	5,009.7	4,943.5	4,947.6	5,270.6
Construction industry	1,685.8	1,557.6	1,569.0	1,863.6
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,700.7	2,711.8	2,714.9	2,593.8
Trade	4,003.6	3,960.1	3,876.2	3,903.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,543.7	2,513.8	2,494.1	2,428.5
Commercial and personal services	3,894.0	3,854.1	3,780.1	3,710.9
Education and related services	2,508.7	2,481.6	2,491.3	2,326.2
Health and welfare services	2,393.8	2,388.8	2,351.0	2,211.3
Federal administration and other government offices	958.2	951.4	927.0	885.3
Provincial administration	661.1	663.6	646.8	630.5
Local administration	605.5	604.5	613.1	567.4
Total wages and salaries	**27,953.0**	**27,633.3**	**27,397.1**	**27,365.3**
Supplementary labour income	3,194.3	3,097.9	3,073.0	3,091.0
Labour income	**31,147.3**	**30,731.3**	**30,470.2**	**30,456.3**
	Adjusted for Seasonal Variation			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	228.4	233.4	226.7	217.7
Forestry	219.1	211.0	208.5	218.6
Mines, quarries and oil wells	658.7	679.7	676.1	653.2
Manufacturing industries	5,059.1	5,040.4	5,051.0	5,322.9
Construction industry	1,846.1	1,861.0	1,908.7	2,032.8
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,732.4	2,739.5	2,758.8	2,622.7
Trade	4,023.3	4,014.3	3,987.9	3,923.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,537.4	2,540.2	2,551.3	2,427.2
Commercial and personal services	3,987.9	3,974.1	3,925.6	3,794.2
Education and related services	2,418.7	2,379.5	2,392.9	2,242.2
Health and welfare services	2,398.8	2,397.2	2,373.6	2,216.3
Federal administration and other government offices	965.3	963.6	949.3	892.6
Provincial administration	674.0	673.1	667.0	642.9
Local administration	624.2	629.5	631.5	585.3
Total wages and salaries	**28,390.8**	**28,351.6**	**28,339.5**	**27,809.1**
Supplementary labour income	3,245.1	3,180.3	3,179.4	3,141.4
Labour income	**31,635.9**	**31,531.9**	**31,518.9**	**30,950.5**

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*
f *Final estimates.*

Field Crop Reporting Series No. 4 – Preliminary Estimates of Principal Field Crop Areas in Canada

1991

This report provides estimates of the 1991 seeded areas of the major crops grown in Canada. The 1990 seeded areas and production revisions are also provided. The 1991 estimates are based on the preliminary results of the 1991 National Farm Survey.

Highlights

In Western Canada, producers have shifted to larger areas of wheat and canola, and have reduced areas of oats, barley and summerfallow. In Eastern Canada, farmers have increased the areas of corn and soybeans. The seeding of winter wheat last fall declined significantly due to wet conditions at the time of planting and also the late soybean harvest.

Seeding Conditions

Western Canada received little winter precipitation and spring soil moisture reserves were low in most regions. However, considerable precipitation was received in late April and early May and, as a result, topsoil moisture conditions were considered adequate in most areas at the time of seeding. Seeding progress was slowed somewhat by the rain, but at the time of this survey, 91% of the total area was sown, the same proportion as last year.

Wheat

The 1991 total area of all types of wheat in Canada is 34.8 million acres, up 1% from 1990. The seeded area of spring wheat has increased 3% to 29 million acres. Durum seeded area is 5 million acres, down 3% from last year. The area of winter wheat remaining for harvest is 769,000 acres, a decrease of 35%.

Oilseeds

The total Canadian oilseed area in 1991 is 10.6 million acres, an increase of 13%. The area of canola has increased by 24% to 7.9 million acres. The area seeded to flaxseed has been significantly reduced, partly as a result of carryover stocks from 1990. In Eastern Canada, soybean area has increased by 17% to a record level of 1.4 million acres. This is largely a response to the decrease in winter wheat area.

Coarse Grains

Total area of all coarse grains in Western Canada has declined by 1.1 million acres. The area seeded to oats fell by 13%, while barley is down 1% to a level of 12.2 million acres. In Eastern Canada, the total area of coarse grains increased by 2% compared to 1990. The area of corn for grain increased by 2% to 2.7 million acres.

Of the total area seeded to oats and barley each year, about 500,000 acres of barley and 800,000 acres of oats are normally cut for fodder rather than being harvested for grain. The first estimate of the area harvested for grain will be released September 6, 1991.

Specialty Crops

The area of the five principal specialty crops in Western Canada increased by 9% to a level of 1.8 million acres. The seeded areas of dry peas, sunflower seed and lentils have increased, while the areas of mustard seed and canary seed are down from 1990.

Summerfallow

In Western Canada, the area of land in summerfallow decreased 5% to 20.0 million acres. One factor in the decline of summerfallow was adequate soil moisture levels at the time of seeding.

Data Sources

The estimates of seeded areas in this report are based on the 1991 National Farm Survey of approximately 35,000 farmers, conducted at the beginning of June. These estimates are subject to revision when further survey results, marketing information and other check data become available.

Field Crop Reporting Series No. 4 – Preliminary Estimates of Principal Field Crop Areas, Canada, 1991 (22-002, $12/$80) is now available. See "How to Order Pulbications".

The next crop report, *Stocks of Canadian Grain, July 31, 1991* will be released at 8:30 a.m. on August 23.

The first estimate of crop production for 1991 will be released on September 6 in *August Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crops, Canada, 1991.* Revisions to 1991 seeded areas based on further survey analysis, if required, will be released at that time. The 1991 production estimates will be updated on October 4 and, again, at the end of November as the harvest progresses.

For further information, contact the Crops Section, Agriculture Division (613-951-8717). ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Focus on Culture

Summer 1991

The summer issue of *Focus on Culture* contains articles on the film and video industry, the radio and television audience database, and highlights from new culture statistics publications.

Highlights

- In 1989-90, film and video production company revenues dropped by 6% from the previous year to $588 million, motion picture laboratory and post-production service company revenues increased 14% to $260 million, while those of videocassette wholesalers jumped 62% to $436 million.

- While cinema attendance in 1989-90 (82 million), was well below the 101 million registered in 1980-81, it was up from the 1988-89 level of 79 million.

The Summer 1991 issue (Vol. 3, No. 2) of *Focus on Culture* (87-004, $6.25/$25) is now available. See "How to Order Publications."

For more information, contact Iain McKellar (613-951-9038), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Production and Sales of Major Appliances

May 1991

Domestic sales of major appliances by Canadian manufacturers increased to 142,919 units in May 1991, up 3.9% from 137,573 units in April 1991, but down 14.2% from the 166,643 units sold in the same month of 1990.

Year-to-date domestic sales from January to May 1991 totalled 641,367 units compared to 848,295 units for the same period of 1990, a 24.4% decrease.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 65, 66 and 122 (series 30).

The May 1991 issue of *Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances* (43-010, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending June 22, 1991

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending June 22, 1991 totalled 266 009 tonnes, a decrease of 0.9% from the preceding week's total of 268 504 tonnes and down 7.5% from the year-earlier level of 287 537 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1991 was 6 297 462 tonnes, a decrease of 9.4% from 6 952 363 tonnes for the same period in 1990.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)

April 1991

Commodity-country export trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S.) for April 1991 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

The April 1991 issue of *Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)* (65-004, $55.10/$551) will be available the second week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Field Crop Reporting Series No. 4 – Preliminary Estimates of Principal Field Crop Areas, Canada, 1991.
Catalogue number 22-002
(Canada: $12.00/$80.00; United States: US$14.00/US$96.00; Other Countries: US$16.00/US$112.00).

Retail Trade, March 1991.
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: $18.20/$182.00; United States: US$21.80/US$218.00; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255.00).

Focus on Culture, Summer 1991.
Catalogue number 87-004
(Canada: $6.25/$25.00; United States: US$7.50/US$30.00; Other Countries: US$8.75/US$35.00).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 10-L, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: JULY 1991

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
July 1991		
2	**Sales of Refined Petroleum Products**	May 1991
2	**Canadian Composite Leading Indicator**	April 1991
3	**Help-wanted Index**	June 1991
5	**Labour Force Survey**	June 1991
9	**New Housing Price Index**	May 1991
11	**New Motor Vehicle Sales**	May 1991
11	**Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area**	May 1991
11	**Farm Product Price Index**	May 1991
12	**Travel Between Canada and Other Countries**	May 1991
16	**Monthly Survey of Manufacturing**	May 1991
18	**Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade**	May 1991
19	**The Consumer Price Index**	June 1991
19	**Sales of Natural Gas**	May 1991
22	**Retail Trade**	May 1991
22	**Department Store Sales and Stocks**	May 1991
23	**Wholesale Trade**	May 1991
24	**Unemployment Insurance Statistics**	May 1991
25	**International Transactions in Securities**	May 1991
25	**Farm Input Price Index**	Second Quarter 1991
26	**Industrial Product Price Index**	June 1991
26	**Raw Materials Price Index**	June 1991
29	**Employment, Earnings and Hours**	May 1991
30	**Building Permits**	May 1991
30	**Sales of Refined Petroleum Products**	June 1991
31	**Real Gross Domestic Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry**	May 1991
31	**Major Release Dates**	August 1991

The August 1991 release schedule will be published on July 31, 1991. **Users note**: This schedule can be retrieved from **CANSIM** by command **DATES**. Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1116), Communications Division.

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